Administration Report

Bombay Presidency

1872-73

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BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

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PREFACE.

"As the history of a year's Government cannot be followed without a fair understanding of, and a frequent advertence to, the existing condition of the country and its political institutions, the Administration Report for 1872-73 should, in addition to the annual narrative, contain chapters of standard reference to be written up once for several years to come."*

These instructions of the Government of India in part explain the unusual bulk of the present volume and the late date at which it has appeared.

In connection with the preparation of the Chapters of standard reference, the headings of which are in red letter, the acknowledgments of this Government are due to the Reverend Doctor Wilson for the learned paper on the "Tribes and Languages"; to Lieutenant-Colonel Haig for the account of the Survey Tenure and of the Tenures met with in Sindh; to Lieutenant-Colonel Prescott, and Mr. Nairne, C.S., for the description of the special tenures of Gujarát and the Konkan; and to Mr. Chambers, F.R.S., for the history of the Meteorology of the past season in Bombay. The greater portion of the Historical Summary has been contributed by Mr. Batty, C.S., and the Chapter on Manufactures is the work of Mr. Terry, the Superintendent of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art and Industry.

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* Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1674, dated Simla, the 12th May 1873.

The several chapters of annual narrative are in the main abridgments of the different departmental reports. Most of these reports are available in a printed form to any one desiring detailed information on the subjects to which they relate.

In the Introductory Summary and in the Appendix the serial order laid down for the body of the report has been observed.

It will be noticed that for the first time the Bombay Administration Report is accompanied by a map, in which the limits of the several Collectorates and Political States are indicated.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY.

SEASON.

The season of 1872-73 was on the whole favourable: the rainfall was plentiful, and the harvest, especially in the coast districts, abundant. Before the close of the year the price of grain had, in most parts of the Presidency, fallen considerably.

The districts of Násik and Khándesh were in September 1872 visited by a disastrous flood. The destruction to life was small, but the loss of property was serious—houses and trees, as well as standing crops, being swept away. In the Deccan and in Gujarát a sharp frost caused much injury to the cold-weather crops; while in Sindh, though the inundation was sufficient, the harvest, owing to the ravages of locusts, fell short of the promise of the early part of the season.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

On the expiration of his term of office, the late Governor, Sir Seymour FitzGerald, K.C.S.I., was, on the 7th May 1872, succeeded by Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B. The Honourable Mr. Mansfield also retired at the conclusion of his five years' tenure of office as a Member of Council, and was succeeded by the Honourable Mr. Rogers, who took his seat on the 26th June 1872.

VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

The visit of Lord Northbrook, the Viceroy and Governor General of India, to Bombay in November last was the event of most importance in the annals of 1872-73. Not only was a Grand Chapter held by the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India for the investiture of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and the Honourable

Mr. John Strachey, but Lord Northbrook came attended by the members of the Government of India, and for the first time in the history of Bombay the Governor of this Presidency took his seat at the Council meetings of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India. Besides the Grand Chapter held on Saturday, November 16th, a Darbár was convened on Wednesday afternoon, November 20th, for the public reception of the Chiefs and Sardárs belonging exclusively to the Bombay Presidency. Never before in the history of Bombay, or indeed of any other city of India, has so large a gathering of Native Princes, Chiefs, and Sardárs, taken place in time of peace and at the summons of Her Majesty's representative in India. In the ceremonial of the investiture of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, there took part His Highness the Mahárája of Trávankor, G.C.S.I., from the Madras Presidency; Nawáb Sir Sálar Jang Bahádur, G.C.S.I., the gifted Minister of the Nizam's Government; from Central India, His Highness the Mahárája Scindia, G.C.S.I., and the Mahárája of Rewa, G.C.S.I. His Highness the Ráo of Kachh, K.C.S.I., and the Nawáb of Junágarh, K.C.S.I., represented the Bombay Presidency. The Darbár was the most magnificent ever held in Bombay, both from the large number of Chiefs present and from the splendour of the preparation and circumstance which attended it. With the exception of His Highness the Gaikawár, every Native Chief of importance attended the public reception of His Excellency the Viceroy. The Darbáris, exclusive of their attendants, numbered 58, and, with the exception of His Highness the Raja of Kohlápur, who had given a Peshkash when receiving the Viceroy's return visit, all presented Nazars varying in value according to

their rank, from 101 to 7 Gold Mohars. Every part of the Presidency except Sindh was represented at this Darbár, and Native Chiefs, whose court etiquette had hitherto precluded their leaving their own States, met together in Bombay. The Ráo of Kachh was present; 4 first class Chiefs of Káthiáwár, with many others of the second class; Princes and Chiefs from Rewa Kánta; and the Chief of Jinjira left for the first time his isolated territory, and sat in the same Darbár with the numerous Sardárs of the Deccan and the Southern Marátha Country.

But though the public ceremonies in which His Excellency the Viceroy took part were outwardly the most conspicuous of the results of his visit to Bombay, His Excellency found time to receive many deputations of public bodies, and to inquire personally into certain questions which, for some time past, had been the subject of correspondence between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India.

On November 22nd, the Viceroy proceeded to Poona, and during his short stay there he minutely inspected the Powder Works and the Small Arms' Ammunition Factory, the Arsenal, and other Military buildings; and on Tuesday, the 26th, His Excellency Lord Northbrook left the Presidency to proceed to Barwái, a bridge over the Narbada, where the foundation stone of His Highness Holkar's State Railway had to be laid, and a Darbár given for the public reception of the Central Indian Chiefs. The Governor of Bombay accompanied His Excellency the Viceroy to Barwái, and was present at the Darbár; after which Lord Northbrook returned to Calcutta, and Sir Philip Wodehouse to Bombay.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Towards the close of February, His Excellency the Governor left Bombay for a tour through the Kánárese part of the Presidency. On his way south, His Excellency passed through the small State of Sáwantwári, at present administered by a British officer during the minority of the Sir Desai. The principal places visited were the ports of Kárwár, Kumpta, and Vingorla, the line of the proposed Kárwár Railway from Kárwár to Hubli, and the civil stations of Dhárwár and Belgaum. The Governor was every where received with great enthusiasm in the Collectorate of Kánára, this being the first occasion on which a Governor of Bombay had marched through the district. At Dhárwár, on March 11th, an address was presented to His Excellency by the Native inhabitants of that city in the house of the Subordinate Judge; and on March 15th, the leading Native officials and residents of Belgaum were introduced to His Excellency in the house of the Judge of Belgaum. The Governor returned to Bombay on the 24th March.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES.

As applied to British Administration in India, the use of the term political is generally confined to the relations between the Government of a Presidency or Administration, and the portions of the territory within or adjacent to its limits under the rule of Native Chiefs. In the Bombay Presidency these relations are varied in the extreme, the different territorial divisions under indigenous rulers ranging from such States as Baroda, Kolhápur, and Kachh, through a succession of smaller principalities and baronial fiefs, down to the petty estates of Rájput lairds and Bhil chieftains. Unaccustomed to the larger Zamindáris, commonly met with in other parts of the empire, it would seem that the early

Bombay Administrators were led to treat the exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction by a landholder as carrying with it a *quasi* sovereign status,—a misconception which has greatly retarded the progress of the country, and has tended to perpetuate a state of things bearing a close resemblance to the condition of some parts of Europe in the Middle Ages.

Progress of the Thánadár System.

As the rule of succession by primogeniture applies to the larger principalities only, the operation of the usage of equal partition has, in the remaining territories, resulted in a gradual disintegration. This sub-division of estates has been accompanied by the transfer of judicial functions from the owners of the land to a class of paid officials who, with the title of Thánadárs, occupy a position corresponding to that held by sub-divisional officers in the Regulation Districts.

It will be seen from the interesting account of Káthiáwár furnished by the present Acting Political Agent, Mr. Peile, that about one-third of the entire province, or an area equal in extent to one of the larger Regulation Districts, will, in all probability, ultimately come to be administered under the Thánadár system. Though on a smaller scale a similar change is also taking place in the Máhi and Rewa Kánta districts.

Result of the past years' Administration.

The present returns show, it is believed, as compared with the results of former years, a steady increase in the activity of administration in the greater portion of the territories under Native rulers. At the instance of the different political officers more complete records of their administration are now prepared by the Darbárs. And though the results are not altogether satisfactory, and the statements are in many instances inaccurate, yet the fact of furnishing these returns is

calculated to draw the attention of the Darbárs to the principal aims and objects of good administration.

Slow but real progress would seem to be made from year to year in the spread of education and vaccination. At the same time, as regards the administration of justice, though the returns cannot be implicitly relied on, there appears to be an increasing regularity in the disposal of cases, and greater appropriateness than formerly in the description of punishment awarded. The practice of female infanticide would seem for the present to have almost ceased, the Máhi Kánta returns showing for the first time a higher percentage of mortality among male than among female infants. The result of this saving of life has been to create a class of marriageable girls for whom it is difficult to obtain husbands. As the continuance of this state of affairs may give rise to evil, Government have directed that the balances at the credit of the several infanticide funds should be applied to the grant of small dowers to these young women, and have impressed on the various Chiefs the desirability of doing all that is practicable to promote the marriages of this portion of their subjects.

Special difficulties connected with the Gujarát States.

The multiplication of jurisdictions in Gujarát, and the practice on the part of the Chiefs of conferring separate fiefs on their blood relations and others, have given rise to administrative difficulties of two classes—the one relating to questions between the Darbár and the Bhaiyád, and the other to matters of police.

The Bhaiyádi Court.

The Bhaiyádi Court in Kachh and the Rájasthánik Sabha in Káthiáwár were established to meet the first of these difficulties. It is still too early to pass an opinion on the success or failure of the Rájas-

thánik Sabha but with regard to the experiment in Kachh, it must be admitted that it has as yet failed to realise the objects for which it was instituted. It is hoped, however, that the adoption of certain modifications which have recently been agreed upon will provide what has hitherto been wanting. In organising a more efficient system of police, on the other hand, some progress has already been made. In Káthiáwár a marked diminution of serious crime has attended the combination of the Chiefs to establish an improved police force, while in Rewa Kánta the addition of the principality of Sunth to the territories under direct management has made it possible to include in one organisation the whole body of stipendiary police in that Political Agency.

Federal Police.

During the past year there has been an increase in the number of States and territories brought under the direct management of British officials. Eighteen territorial divisions, with a population returned at about $4\frac{3}{4}$ millions and an aggregate revenue of one crore and ninety-three lakhs of rupees, are at present under this form of administration. It will be the object of Government to arrange the affairs of these States so as to provide an organisation which may endure after the territories shall have again passed into the hands of their hereditary rulers. At the same time, care is taken that each of the young Chiefs should be educated in a way that will fit him for the duties of his position. The success of the Rájkumár College, and the addition to its numbers from the sons of Chiefs whose territories lie outside of the province of Káthiáwár, are satisfactory incidents in the political administration of the past year. This institution meets the wants of the northern parts of the Presidency, while in the south

States under direct management.

several of the future rulers of Native States share in the special training provided for the young Rája of Kolhápur.

The financial condition of most of the territories under direct management is prosperous. Works of public usefulness are being constructed, and, at the the same time, debts are being paid off or considerable sums are each year being laid by. Where the necessary funds are available, Government have sanctioned the introduction of a survey to fix boundaries and measure the lands in the occupation of the different classes of holders. Preliminary measures of this description will render easy any reforms which may hereafter appear to be called for in the revenue systems of these States. Colonel Baumgartner's account of the Jághir of Akalkot may be noticed as showing what interesting information officers in charge of particular territories are in a position to furnish.

SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS.

Introduction of Revised Settlements.

The revision of the rates of assessment in the different parts of the Presidency where the survey leases are beginning to fall in, gives a special importance to the working of the Survey and Settlement Departments. The year's operations comprise the measurement of 2,533,962, and the classification of 2,049,195 acres. In the Poona, Násik, and Sholápur Collectorates, the results of revision give an increased revenue of Rs. 1,70,788, or 61·2 per cent. in excess of the former demand. This increase is not, however, wholly due to the imposition of enhanced rates, but is, to a considerable extent, the result of the detection and measurement of land formerly unassessed. In each case of revision of rates Government have insisted on a policy of moderation; and there would seem to be no cause to fear that the increase is

larger than ought, under the altered condition of the country, to have been obtained.

The Khoti Tenure.

Under the Khoti tenure, which prevails in the district of Ratnágiri, there exists between Government and the actual cultivator a class of landholders invested with large and influential proprietary rights. The original Survey Act was not drawn up to meet the requirements of a tenure of this nature, and the attempts subsequently made to adapt its provisions to this special case have not been accepted by the Khots, as a class. The attention of Government has during the past year been directed towards devising a system which, by giving a more specified legal recognition to the rights of the Zamindár class, may have the effect of placing survey operations in Ratnágiri on a more satisfactory footing.

Settlements in Kánára.

Though the cases involving the general question of the relations between Government and the Kánárese landholders have not yet come for decision before the High Court, considerable progress has been made in that district in the work of survey and re-settlement. The results show, on the whole, a considerable increase of revenue: but this is due, rather to the detection of evasion of the original rates, than to the introduction of a uniformly larger demand.

Gujarat Revision.

Fiscally, the most important settlement of the year is that of the Ankleshwar Taluka, in the district of Broach. The increase in revenue amounts to Rs. 82,081, or 22¼ per cent. of the entire sum levied. The new rates do not, however, average more than Rs. 4-3-4 an acre; a demand from one of the richest and most conveniently situated districts of Western India, which cannot be considered otherwise than moderate.

Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay.

The survey of the Town and Island of Bombay, completed during the past year, is admitted to be a work of high accuracy and of considerable scientific merit. The increasing precision of the more recent operations of the Revenue Survey will, it is hoped, prove of much assistance to the Topographical Survey parties now at work in Gujarát and the Deccan.

Alienation and Talukdári Settlement Department.

The scrutiny of the Alienation Department resulted in the rejection of claims amounting in all to Rs. 33,470. The important work of preparing lists of the allowances held in the different collectorates has made considerable progress, and in the district of Kaira certain of the hereditary district officers have been relieved of their obligation to render service to the State by agreeing to forego a portion of their present allowances. The estates of the Ahmadábád Talukdárs and of the Broach Thákurs, now under management, continue to be gradually freed from their burden of debt.

Remittance of Ornaments.

The almost entire cessation of the importation of bullion into Bombay during the past two years has been accompanied by an increasing remittance from up-country of ornaments for conversion into coin. The value of these remittances, which in 1871-72 amounted to six and a half lakhs, rose during the past year to more than double that sum. It is probable that the condition of the money-market offering an immediate, though small profit, has tempted the money-lending classes to realise the accumulations of years. The fact, however, remains that, without any special cause of poverty, the rural population has of late years been obliged to part with a considerable portion of its ornaments. This would seem to confirm the current opinion, that, as a class, the cultivators are at present somewhat deeply sunk in debt.

LEGISLATURE.

The most important part of the business of the last Sessions of the Legislative Council related to the City of Bombay. Two distinct measures were passed—the Port Trust Act, to provide suitable arrangements for the conservancy of the harbour; and the Bombay Municipal Act, to provide for a more complete control over Municipal expenditure.

The Port Trust Act.

The grant of the franchise to certain classes of rate-payers and the creation of two Representative Bodies are the chief features of the Municipal Act.

The Municipal Act.

These assemblies are the Corporation and the Town Council—the former with sixty-four members, and the latter with twelve. Of the members of the Corporation, one half are elected by rate-payers, and the rest are nominated in equal parts by the Justices of the Peace and by Government.

Of the twelve Councillors, eight are selected by the Corporation, and four are the nominees of Government. No very general interest was shown in the elections, which passed off quietly. 3,927 persons of all nations were entitled to vote, but only 700 votes were recorded. Of the members of the Corporation, twenty-two are Europeans, nineteen are Hindus, seventeen are Parsis, five are Muhammadans, and there is one Eurasian. The Town Council is composed of six Europeans, three Hindus, two Parsis, and one Muhammadan. The preparation of the yearly Budget with the assistance of the Municipal Commissioner, and the control over Municipal expenditure have been entrusted to the Town Council. At present there is complete accord between the members of the Town Council and the Municipal Commissioner; and so far the provisions of the Act are working well.

POLICE.

Working of the Police. Cognizable Crimes.

Under the head of Police, there is a general though slight improvement in the proportion of persons accused of cognizable crimes who have been prosecuted to conviction. For the Northern Division the returns show 53 against 48 per cent.; in the Southern Division 48 as compared with 44·5 per cent.; while in Sindh there is an advance from 57·8 to 60·92 per cent. The proportion of stolen property recovered has, on the other hand, fallen off: the slight rise from 38 to 40 per cent. in the Northern Division being more than met by the decrease in the Southern Division from 47 to 43, and in Sindh from 67·2 to 60·6 per cent.

Non-Cognizable Crimes

In the case of non-cognizable offences the low proportion of convictions to prosecutions has attracted the attention of Government. The explanation would seem, however, to lie in the too free issue by Magistrates of warrants and summonses on *ex-parte* complaints, rather than in injudicious action on the part of the police. The large number of departmental punishments as compared with rewards, and the small proportion of the Constables who can read and write, are points to be regretted. The inquiry into the state of the village police was continued, but no special changes have yet been determined upon. The administration of police in the City of Bombay has been successful; order was preserved throughout the year; and a remarkably large proportion—92 per cent. of the cases taken up by the police—were prosecuted to conviction.

Village and Bombay City Police.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

State of Crime.

The Criminal Returns would seem to show, as compared with the preceding year, a diminution in the amount of crime. This decrease is general. In the City of Bombay the returns show a falling off

from 29,000 to 23,464; in the Regulation Districts 703 fewer persons were accused than in the previous year; while in Sindh there is a decrease of 1,379 in the number of offences and of 1,499 in the number of trials. There would seem to be but little change in the proportion of serious offences to the total amount of crime, an increase under the heads of Theft, Robbery, House-breaking, and Forgery being balanced by fewer cases of False Evidence, Grievous Hurt, Rape, and Highway Robbery.

The number of dacoities returned for the past year attracted the notice of Government, and special inquiries were instituted. The result was, however, on the whole, satisfactory, showing that the increase was due in great measure to the entry of crimes technically dacoities, but committed by persons who were not robbers by profession. 144 more sentences than in the previous year were appealed against. The percentage of success, 18·66, shows little alteration, and is only slightly in excess of 15·3, the corresponding return for Civil Courts. The proportion of appeals was highest in Ratnágiri and in the districts of the Kárnatic.

Prisons. A rise in the expenditure on Jails is explained partly by heavier building charges, and partly by the high price of grain which prevailed at the beginning of the year. The increased expenditure is, however, accompanied by an advance of 20 per cent. in the estimated profits of the Jail factories.

Subordinate Jails. The result of special inquiries into the working of Subordinate Jails has been to show a general failure in this class of prison to provide suitable labour for

convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. It appeared to this Government that the difficulty could best be met by reducing the maximun term of imprisonment in a Subordinate Jail to 15 days, as by this means all convicts who have committed serious offences will undergo proper discipline and hard labour in the District Jail. It seemed also advisable to provide for the extension of the supervision of the Inspector General of Prisons to the Presidency Jails. A fresh Jail Act has accordingly been drawn up embodying these and some other minor changes in prison administration.

CIVIL JUSTICE. Under the head of Civil Justice some attempt has been made to analyze and compare the working of the Civil Courts in the different parts of the Presidency; but in the absence of any explanatory remarks from the District Judges, or of a general report by the High Court, these deductions can have but a limited value. As, however, future returns will be prepared in the form laid down by the Government of India, and will be accompanied by administrative reports from the different District Judges, Government will, it is hoped, be in a position to give a clearer insight into the working of the Civil Courts of this Presidency, and to institute comparisons with the administration of Civil Justice in other parts of India.

Restoration of the Eighth High Court Judge. In accordance with the representations of this Government, Her Majesty's Secretary of State has consented to the restoration of the Bench of the High Court to its former strength.

The falling off in the amount of work, which in 1870 led to a reduction in the number of the Judges,

proved temporary, and subsequent efforts to overtake the business of the Court have failed. With an eighth Judge it has been found possible to open a fourth Divisional Court, and under this arrangement some progress in clearing off arrears has already been made.

General litigation during the past year.

Exclusive of suits instituted in the High Court, information with regard to which has not been furnished, the present returns show, as compared with those of 1871, a general increase in the amount of litigation. In the Regulation Districts the number of suits, including those instituted in the Mofussil Small Cause Courts, has risen from 1,53,296 to 1,69,073; while in Sindh the institutions are 16,303, as compared with 15,712 in the preceding year.

Among the Regulation Districts, those of Gujarát, with an average of 2·1 per cent., give the highest number of suits instituted in proportion to the population; while the lowest, ·5 per cent., is the general average for the districts of the Kárnátic. The inhabitants of the latter portion of the Presidency would seem, however, in the matter of appeals, to maintain their character for litigiousness, the percentage of decisions appealed against being 6·6 against 2·6 in the rest of the Presidency.

Value of Suits.

The total value of the property under litigation has risen from Rs. 1,38,54,789 to Rs. 1,44,33,646. This is not, however, due to an advance in the average value of each suit, which has remained nearly constant at Rs. 106, but to the increase in the number of institutions.

To how great an extent the work of the different Courts consists of the recovery of small debts appears

from the fact, that, while of the whole number of suits, 91·9 per cent. are brought to enforce pecuniary claims, 90 per cent of these relate to debts petty enough to be disposed of summarily by a Small Cause Court Judge. In the majority of such cases, moreover, the action of the Courts is purely executive, the claims not being contested, and judgment going by admission or by default. Thus during the past year no fewer than 77·3 per cent. of the whole number of decisions were passed *ex parte* in the defendant's absence. On the other hand, 75 per cent. of the warrants issued on the decrees so passed have been returned unexecuted. The short-comings under this head, which are due to the insufficiency of the subordinate judicial establishments, explain, to some extent, the failure on the part of the wilder tribes and the poorer classes in general to contest the claims put forward by money-lenders.

Suits connected with Land.

A falling off in the number, together with an increase in the average value, of suits connected with land, are satisfactory points; and though by itself such a result cannot be fairly considered to have any special significance, when coupled with the fact that there has been a considerable diminution in the amount of land sold to satisfy decrees and that fewer persons have been imprisoned for debt, an improvement in the general condition of the cultivators may fairly be predicated. Suits of this nature are most common in the districts of Ratnágiri and Kánára, where questions connected with the tenure of land are still under discussion.

Appeals.

Appeals have been fewer, and the percentage of success on appeal less, than in the preceding year. An average incidence of costs, amounting to 13 per cent.

of the value of property under litigation and an average duration of three months, are an improvement as compared with the returns for 1871, and cannot be considered excessive. Costs and duration of Suits.

As compared with the other parts of the Presidency, the amount of litigation in Sindh is small, the total number of suits being but little in excess of that furnished by one of the larger Regulation Districts. As regards the average value of suits under adjudication, and in the matter of incidence of costs and duration of suits, the Sindh returns differ but little from the returns of an average district. As to the nature of the suits, a smaller proportion than in other parts of the Presidency—1·5 as compared with 5 per cent.—is connected with the land, and as a natural consequence the returns show that a smaller proportion of the decisions has been made the subject of appeal. Sindh.

In other points the working of the Civil Courts in Sindh would seem to be less unsatisfactory than that of Courts in other parts of the Presidency; the percentage of *ex-parte* decisions being 19·2 as compared with 77·3, and the percentage of failure in the execution of decrees 41 against 75.

The working of the Presidency Small Cause Court continues satisfactory, the returns showing, as compared with former years, an increase in the number of suits instituted and in the amount of work done. On the other hand, the large proportion of suits brought to recover very small amounts, and a consequent falling off in the average value, would seem to show that the dulness in trade has somewhat widely affected the inhabitants of Bombay. Small Cause Courts.

Though, on the whole, obtaining an increased amount of business, the working of the Mofussil Small Cause Courts, with the exception of the Court at Poona, is unsatisfactory. These tribunals do not attract so much work as they could dispose of; nor do they command the confidence which it is desirable that every Court of Final Jurisdiction should possess. The advisability of reducing their number has been under the consideration of Government during the past year.

REGISTRATION.

The Registration Returns show, on the whole, an increase of 7 per cent. This advance is entirely under the head of Compulsory Registrations, the number of optional registrations having fallen from 21,147 to 20,525. The financial results are satisfactory, showing increased receipts and diminished expenditure. The net revenue of the year is Rs. 63,457. This sum, however, includes the special fee of Rs. 19,908 paid by Government for the registration of the Elphinstone Property Conveyance Deed. An inquiry of some importance has been entrusted to the Registration Department, with the view of establishing the actual sale value of different classes of land throughout the Presidency.

AGRICULTURE. Model Farms.

The uncertainty as to the funds available for working Model Farms has hitherto, to a considerable extent, interfered with the success of these undertakings. The question is now before Government, and it is hoped that when definite arrangements shall have been made, it will be possible to increase the usefulness of the Khándesh and Sindh farms, and to establish two others, one in Surat and one in the Southern Marátha Country.

As compared with the previous year, the returns show an increase in the quantity of land devoted to the cultivation of cotton. In Chapter IV. of this Report, extracts from the opinions of Government officials and other persons acquainted with the cotton trade have been inserted. It will be seen that the balance of opinion is opposed to the repeal of the Cotton Frauds' Act. Cotton.

Under the arrangements introduced at the close of 1870, the strength of the Forest Department has been considerably increased, and the Department is now placed on a more independent footing than it formerly held. Forests.

The Conservators, ceasing to be mere advisers in forest matters, have been made responsible for the financial results of forest administration: and, under these circumstances, the control and supervision vested in the Revenue authorities has to a considerable extent ceased to be exercised.

The total receipts for the past year amounted to Rs. 11,32,198, the expenditure to Rs. 7,19,785, and the revenue to Rs. 4,12,415. This shows a considerable falling off as compared with the previous year, which yielded a revenue of Rs. 5,91,831. The falling off in income is believed to be due rather to a dull market and increased reproductive expenditure, than to diminished out-turn or less economical management. The value of the stock in hand at the close of the year is estimated at Rs. 4,37,093, or Rs. 1,52,936 in excess of the amount in hand at its commencement. Considerable progress has been made in demarcating and planting forest reserve.

Though the most important part of the commerce of this Presidency is carried on by sea, there is also Trade.

a considerable internal traffic. In the absence of special statistics, some knowledge of the condition of the latter branch of trade may be obtained from the Railway Returns and from the accounts of fairs held in different parts of the Presidency. It would seem from the reports of late years, that fairs held near Railways tend to fall off in importance, the commodities formerly in request being now obtainable at all times in the various small market-towns found in every district. The information relating to fairs held in isolated districts is scanty, but these gatherings would seem to show no signs of decline.

The Railway Returns for the year 1872 present on the whole a diminution of Rs. 13,78,764; the small increase of Rs. 66,525 in the receipts from goods conveyed on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, being more than counterbalanced by a falling off of Rs. 41,45,289 in the Traffic Returns of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. This decrease is chiefly under the heads of Cotton, Grain, and Salt. As regards cotton and salt there would seem to be no special explanation; but in the case of grain the decline was to be expected, as the receipts in the previous year were unduly swelled by the carriage of grain to relieve the scarcity which prevailed in Khándesh, and for export to Persia.

Sea-borne Trade.

The entire sea-borne trade comes under three heads —the trade of the port of Bombay, of the subordinate or continental ports, and of the Sindh ports. The returns of the past year show, as compared with those of 1871-72, a decline of Rs. 8,84,72,432 in the total value of articles imported and exported. In Bombay there is a decrease of Rs. 8,73,79,702, and in Sindh of Rs. 22,80,702; the continental ports, on

the other hand, show an advance of Rs. 11,87,972. A detailed statement of the different items of increase and decrease, and some explanation of the general causes influencing the trade of the past year, will be found in the body of the Report.

Condition of Bombay Harbour.

The delays resulting from the want of appliances for the lading and unlading of vessels in the Bombay Harbour, as compared with the conveniences of the port of Calcutta, may, under the conditions of trade now prevalent, have an appreciable effect in determining the choice of ports by merchants trading with India. It may, however, be hoped that the arrangements made under the Port Trust Act, and the favourable terms granted by the Government of India, will, without materially increasing harbour charges, make the construction of sufficient dock accommodation possible. The continuation of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway to the cotton-market, and the dock now under construction at Kolába, will materially increase the facilities for exporting cotton from the port of Bombay.

Suez Canal Traffic.

In spite of the general depression in trade, the development of traffic through the Suez Canal continues. During the past year there were 122 arrivals and 100 departures, against 88 arrivals and 90 departures in the preceding year. The total value of the trade with the Mediterranean Ports amounted to Rs. 1,53,92,408, of which Rs. 18,65,735 were the value of the imports and Rs. 1,35,26,673 of the exports. The falling off of Rs. 24,04,529 in the export trade is due, in great measure, to the failure on the part of the Russian Government to force forward a trade between Odessa and the Indian Seas. On the other hand, Austria, Beirout, and Sicily, ap-

pear for the first time in the list of export-receiving countries; and the marked decline in the exports to Genoa is nearly compensated by a general advance under Ancona, Italy, and Trieste.

Repeal of Duty on Wheat.

In January 1873 the export duty on wheat was repealed, and though the quantity of grain which left the ports of Bombay during the remainder of the year 1872-73 was less than the corresponding return for the previous year, the total exports of wheat for the calendar year 1873 shew a marked advance as compared with the corresponding returns for 1872. The totals are cwts. 285,121 and cwts. 58,318 respectively or a rise of 70·9 per cent. Of the whole amount exported during the year 1873, cwts. 269,653 were despatched to Great Britain and cwts. 15,469 to the continent of Europe.

Bombay-made Goods.

The demand for Bombay-made yarns and cloth goods continues to increase. As yet this industry is confined to the manufacture from inferior cotton of the coarser and cheaper classes of goods. Attention is, however, now being given to the capabilities of superior varieties of cotton for the production of articles of more delicacy and of greater value. The enhanced relative value which this movement is calculated to give to the finer classes of cotton, and the consequent inducement offered to increased care in the production of the staple, give these experiments a general interest. In competing with English-made articles for the home (internal) trade, the local manufacture has the advantage of freedom from duty. The returns from Sindh and Aden show, however, that Bombay-made cloth can, on equal terms, compete successfully with the produce of English mills.

To meet the growing demand for these manufactures, eighteen steam-mills are now at work furnished with over 4,500 looms and 450,000 spindles, and giving employment to more than 10,000 persons. The daily out-turn of yarn is said to fall but little short of 100,000 pounds; and it is estimated that when the mills now under construction are in working order, the present out-turn will be increased by one-half. The weekly consumption of the local mills is about 1,500 bales, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total average cotton crop. It is estimated that in a few years, if the present rate of development continues, 15 to 20 per cent. of the entire cotton crop will be consumed within the country.

Aden. The Aden Trade Returns show little variation from those of the preceding year. The point of chief interest is the export of coffee from Hodeida and other Turkish ports in the Red Sea to Aden. This would seem to be due to the advance of Turkish power in Southern Arabia, the opening up of the shorter course, westward, to the Red Sea, having diverted the caravan trade from its former route, southwards, to Aden.

Post Office. The Postal Returns show a marked advance in the number of prepaid letters. This is specially satisfactory, as it points to a wider trust in the efficiency of the department.

Telegraph. Increasing advantage has also been taken of the telegraph, the number of private messages having risen during the past three years from 92,752 to 161,123.

Revenue and Finance. Under the head of Imperial Revenue the financial results of the past year present a favourable contrast to those of 1871-72.

Imperial Revenue. An increase of receipts amounting to Rs. 56,58,580, accompanied by a falling off of

Rs. 13,17,046 in the total expenditure, give an enhanced revenue of Rs. 69,75,626.

Land Revenue. The most marked increase is under the head of Land Revenue. This advance is due to two causes—the one special, and the other permanent. The former cause is the recovery of the balances left outstanding at the close of the preceding year, which, in the district of Khándesh alone, amounted to thirteen and a half lakhs of rupees. The permanent source of increase is the introduction of revised settlement rates, the accession under this head amounting to Rs. 6,14,068.

Customs. There are three distinct establishments for the collection of the Customs revenue—at the Presidency town—at the outer, or, as they are styled, the continental ports, and at the ports of Sindh. As compared with the previous year, the aggregate Customs revenue shows a falling off of Rs. 1,96,037. To this amount the receipts at the Town and Island of Bombay contribute Rs. 1,57,698, and those from the Sindh ports Rs. 55,695. The continental ports, on the other hand, show a small advance of Rs. 17,356. The falling off would seem in great measure to be the result of the general dullness in trade, though some of the diminution under the head of Spirits is due to the evasion of duty under the Portuguese Firman Privilege, a source of loss which has now, however, been put a stop to.

Opium. Of a total of 43,542 chests of opium, yielding a revenue in pass fees of Rs. 26,125,200, 42,379 came from Málwa direct, and 1,163 by way of Ahmadábád. The number of chests is 5,986 in excess of the aver-

age number for the five preceding years, and the increase of revenue is Rs. 35,91,517. Of the whole number of chests, 42,465, or 3,123 more than in 1871-72, were exported to China, though, owing to a fall in the price of the drug, the declared value of last year's export is less by Rs. 2,93,217 than the corresponding amount in the preceding year.

Increased manufacture and diminished wastage are satisfactory features in the Salt Administration. Considerable progress has been made in carrying out the scheme for improving the manufacture and the distribution of salt. The sea-shore works in Gujarát have been closed, and a survey of the lands retained for the production of salt has been begun. The railway to Khárághora, the head manufactory in the Ran of Kachh, has been opened, and the produce of these works is now available for distribution throughout Gujarát. The revenue derived from the works under the management of the Collector of Salt shows an advance of Rs. 4,66,234. The Sindh salt revenue, which is separately administered, has, on the other hand, declined by Rs. 20,040. Salt.

The aggregate receipts under the head of Excise show a falling off from Rs. 42,02,614 to Rs. 41,87,472. The Stamp revenue has increased by Rs. 2,77,968. The advance is chiefly owing to larger realisations under the Court Fees Act. Excise. Stamps.

Under the head of Assessed Taxes the receipts have fallen from Rs. 14,93,288 to Rs. 11,00,980. Assessed Taxes.

The condition of the Provincial revenues is far from satisfactory. By abandoning the levy of the special police rates and the non-agricultural tax, re- Provincial Revenues.

ceipts estimated at Rs. 6,66,192 have been sacrificed. The net regular income of the current year is calculated at Rs. 1,09,50,900, and the expenditure at Rs. 1,13,05,420, or an estimated excess of expenditure amounting to Rs. 3,54,520. It is clear, therefore, that, unless expenditure is reduced below the scale of 1873-74, the small available balance will very shortly disappear.

As every effort has already been made to conduct the administration with the greatest regard to economy, this Government have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the means at their disposal are insufficient to meet the legitimate demands of the several departments included under Provincial Services. They have, therefore, found it necessary to bring the present position of Provincial revenues prominently to the notice of the Government of India.

Local taxation.

Exclusive of the sums raised in the City of Bombay, the total revenue derived from Local taxation is Rs. 90,29,305. Of this amount Municipal taxation yields Rs. 19,76,548, and Rs. 70,52,757 come under the general head of Local Funds. A considerable portion of this latter class of receipts, however, is raised for special purposes at the charge of particular sections of the community. Deducting receipts of this nature, the balance of Rs. 44,62,184 constitutes the District Local Funds, collected by means of cesses and tolls from all classes of the population, and spent on local education and on works of usefulness to the general public. The entire local taxation, in addition to the Imperial demands, amounts, therefore, to Rs. 64,37,184, or an average yearly incidence per head of population of six and a half annas.

Local Funds.

The total revenue derived from local funds of all classes shows, as compared with the returns for 1871-72, a net increase of Rs. 3,53,795. The expenditure was Rs. 73,10,826, or Rs. 3,70,972 in excess of that incurred in the preceding year. The larger portion of this increased expenditure and part of the rise in revenue is nominal, the result of transfers and account adjustments. On the other hand, the favourable harvest and the recovery of outstanding balances have led to an actual advance in the District Local Fund Revenue. From funds derived from this source, the following works of public usefulness have been constructed: 312 wells and 41 tanks, 98 dharamsálas, 7 dispensaries, 15 school-houses, 100 bridges, 38 cattle-pounds, 20 ferry-boats, and 13 travellers' bungalows. Large sums have, at the same time, been spent in constructing new, and in improving and repairing existing, lines of roads and bridges, and in planting and watering road-side trees.

How far the principle of spending local funds locally can, with advantage, be carried is the question of most difficulty in connection with the administration of this branch of the revenue. Large works are of more general utility, and can be supervised with more efficiency and with a smaller proportionate cost than small works. The greater portion of the inhabitants of a district can, however, at best, only indirectly benefit by works of this class. And as the success of the administration of local funds must depend on the advantages which are felt directly to follow from the levy of the cess, Government have ordered that funds should be spent within the limits of the sub-division in which they have been raised.

Municipal Revenues.

A detailed account of the working of the Municipalities of this Presidency will be found in Chapter III., sub-head "Municipal Administration." The following is a summary of the results there shown. The revenue of the Municipality of Bombay amounts to Rs. 30,48,331, the incidence of municipal taxation being Rs. 4-11-7 per head of the population, or 3·56 per cent. on the estimated gross annual income of the city.

In the Mofussil and in Sindh there are in all 213 municipalities, of which four have a revenue over one lakh of rupees; 27 over Rs. 10,000; 22 over Rs. 5,000; 94 over Rs. 1,000; and no fewer than 66 have an income of less than Rs. 1,000. The total amount raised by municipal taxation in these municipalities is Rs. 19,88,578, and Rs. 1-1-1 the average incidence of taxation per head of population. The greater proportion of municipal revenues is derived from octroi dues.

CENSUS.

The General Census Report has not yet been compiled. The available statistics will be found summarised at the beginning of the red letter heading "Details of the Last Census: Tribes and Languages." The returns show a total population, the Native States excepted, of 16,352,623 souls, or an average density of 113 persons to the square mile.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and Deaths.

The registration of births and deaths is not yet sufficiently accurate to permit of any certain deductions as to the comparative healthiness of the past and preceding years. It would seem, however, that the number of deaths from cholera has been considerably higher than was the case in 1871-72, the returns being 5,621 and 15,642 respectively. The disease was most prevalent in Khándesh and the

Deccan. The mortality from small-pox was also considerably in excess of that returned for 1871, the numbers being 9,403 and 26,699. This disease was most fatal in the Southern Marátha Country.

CIVIL HOSPITALS.

The total number of persons relieved in the different Civil Hospitals throughout the Presidency was 176,322, of whom 20,675 were in-door, and the remainder were out-door patients. Of the entire number, 3,292 were Europeans, 10,488 Native Christians, 102,856 Hindus, 50,120 Muhammadans, and 9,556 belonged to other castes.

DISPENSARIES.

Exclusive of Dispensaries attached to Civil Hospitals there were 108 separate institutions open at the end of the year. At these Dispensaries 383,648 persons were treated, of whom 209,415 were men, 77,199 were women, and the remainder, 103,034, children. An attempt to introduce a system of payment for advice and medicines has not on the whole succeeded. It was the intention of Government to limit the exaction of a fee to the case of those patients only who were able to afford the purchase of medicines. There was, not unnaturally, considerable difficulty in applying this test; and as it was found that in some of the poorer districts the result of the application of the rule was to prevent all classes of patients from taking advantage of this form of medical aid, payment was not insisted upon. The total cost of Dispensaries in the year under report was Rs. 2,21,070, of which Government contributed Rs. 1,37,856.

VACCINATION.

The Returns of the Vaccination Department show, as compared with 1871, a total increase of 39,110 operations. And though the percentage of successful case sis somewhat below, and the average cost of

each successful operation slightly in excess, of the corresponding figures in former years, the detailed reports show a decided advance in the general efficiency of the Department as re-organised in 1871. So far the entertainment of the additional grade of Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination would seem to be justified by a more effective supervision, and by greater accuracy and uniformity in the preparation of the returns.

INSTRUCTION. Education.

At the close of the past year there were in all 4,088 schools and 218,466 scholars under Government supervision, of which 3,624 schools, with an attendance of 193,093 pupils, were supported entirely by Government. A detailed account of the progress made, which compares favourably with the advance recorded in previous years, will be found in the chapter on instruction :—

Educational Division.	Districts.	Schools.	Scholars.
Northern	British and Native Gujarát ...	187	6,996
North-Eastern ...	Khándesh, Ahmadnagar, Násik ...	86	3,353
Central	Poona, Sholápur, Sátára, Tánna, Kolába, Ratnágiri, Bombay ...	27	5,147
Southern	Kánarese Districts.	77	3,379
Sindh	Sindh	35	1,721
Total ...	.....	412	19,596

The accompanying table gives a general view of the results of the year. It will be seen that while the increase is spread over the whole Presidency, it is most marked in Gujarát and least conspicuous in the Maráthi-speaking districts of the Deccan and in the Town of Bombay.

University.

Though the number of candidates for degrees in Arts and in Law is smaller, the returns for the Medical and Civil Engineering Schools are larger than in the previous year, while the results of the last Matriculation Examination show more candidates and a higher proportion of success.

Colleges.

The teaching staff of the Elphinstone College has been strengthened by the appointment of four additional Professors—of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, of History and Political Economy, of Persian and Arabic, and an Assistant Professor of Sanskrit. Good results are already apparent in an increase in the number of students from 114 to 184. In the Deccan College, also, the attendance has risen from 83 to 99.

Fewer candidates than in preceding years have been successful in the Law examinations.

This would seem, however, to be due to the introduction of a higher standard of examination for the degree of LL.B.; and it is satisfactory to notice that, in spite of the increased difficulty and of the levy of a fresh fee, the number of students reading for the degree has in no way fallen off.

Grant Medical College.

The success in University examinations of the students of the Grant Medical College shows a marked advance over that of the preceding year, and, in spite of the levy of additional fees, no reduction in the attendance has taken place. As in former years the condition of the Poona Engineering College is satisfactory. The attendance at the College and the number of honours gained in University examinations have been larger, and successful candidates have found less difficulty in procuring suitable employment than was the case in former years.

Gujarát College.

The inquiry into the condition of the Gujarát Provincial College ended in its being closed. The experiment has shown that, without much larger endowments, satisfactory results cannot be looked for. And though an additional sum of Rs. 40,000 has been subscribed, Government are inclined to discourage attempts to carry out the original scheme. The sum required for the efficient working of a College is still far in excess of the amount available; while the Colleges in Bombay are now so well supplied with teachers, and are so accessible to students from any part of Gujarát, that the necessity for a separate College would seem no longer to exist.

On the other hand, Government are anxious that an Industrial School should be established at Ahmadábád, and have recommended this, the founding of scholarships in Bombay Colleges for Gujarát students, and the maintenance of a boarding-house in Bombay for the same class of students, as proper objects on which to expend the funds already collected.

High Schools.

Judged by the results of the University Matriculation Examination, the preparation of boys at the different High Schools, Government and Private, was more efficient than in former years, but there is still room for considerable improvement in this respect. The proportion of success gained by candidates from Government schools is higher than that of the pupils of Private schools; but the advantages of the latter class of institutions in training children who would generally but for them remain untaught, as well as the incentive to good management in Government schools which is created by this competition, give private schools an important place in the general system of education.

Vernacular schools, of which there are in all 3,500, with a total attendance of 178,000 scholars, are supported almost entirely by assignments from the proceeds of the Local Fund Cess. This tax is levied on landholders only, while the children of all classes attend the village schools. The present arrangements seek to equalise the burden of the cost of education in village schools by the exaction of a higher rate of fees from children of the non-cess-paying classes. The question has again been raised, whether the present system is a fair one; and proposals have been submitted for the levy of a special educational cess. It would seem, however, from the latest returns that the cultivating class is more largely represented in village schools than was formerly the case. And Government are inclined to seek a remedy for any inequality which may be found to exist, in the re-adjustment of the present scale of fees, rather than by the introduction of fesh taxation. Vernacular Schools.

The number of Night Schools and the attendance at the different classes have largely increased during the past year. There would seem, however, to be greater difficulties than were anticipated in the way of successfully working the scheme; and it appears doubtful, from the tone of the reports, whether the actual progress has kept pace with the increase in numbers. Night Schools.

The returns show that 1,100 girls were under instruction during the past year. The success or failure of attempts to encourage female education must largely depend on the character and attainments of the teachers. It is, therefore, satisfactory to notice that, though it has been found necessary to close the Normal School in Bombay, two fresh Girls Schools.

schools have been started in other parts of the Presidency, while that at Poona continues to be conducted with marked success.

Technical Education.

The increasing difficulty in obtaining employment experienced by those who have received a purely literary education, has impressed Government with the desirability of developing a system of technical education.

The demand for Vernacular schools and primary education must, however, first be met, and as the available funds are insufficient for this purpose, an unavoidable delay has hitherto taken place. During the past year some advance has been made by the completion of the workshops attached to the Poona Engineering College and by re-organising the Jamsetji School of Art in Bombay, so that the practical departments may receive more attention than was formerly given to them.

Muhammadan Education.

The question of Muhammadan education continues to receive special attention. The full results of the late census are not yet available; but it would seem, from special inquiries, that among Muhammadans of all classes, 19,332, or ·69 per cent. of the entire Muhammadan population, are receiving education. The corresponding numbers for other races are—Hindus 160,152, or 1·2 per cent; Parsis 3,914, or 5·8 per cent.

The appointment of a Persian Professor in the Elphinstone College, and the recognition of Persian as a classical language at University examinations, may help to advance a higher education among Muhammadans; but, as in other parts of India, there is a general complaint that Muhammadans fail to show any interest in middle class and primary education. The

absence of literary activity among the Muhammadan population appears from the fact, that, at the beginning of the past year, of 52 newspapers, 3 only were published in Hindustani, and that before its close two of the three had failed from want of support. Of territories governed on behalf of Native Chiefs, the Province of Káthiáwár, with 386 schools and 19,500 scholars, continues to hold the first place in the matter of education. Among other States, Kachh and Kolhápur may be noticed as specially well provided with schools, and Baroda as having during the past year made a marked advance. The increasing success of the Rájkumár College in Káthiáwár, and the arrangements made for the training of the young Raja of Kolhápur, the Desai of Sáwantwári, and other infant Chiefs, are the points of most importance connected with the education of Native Chiefs. Education in Native States.

The chief events of literary interest were the publishing of the Páhlavi Text of the book of the Ardai Viraj, with an English translation by Dr. Haug, and the results of Dr. Bühler's researches into the Jaina and Bráhmanical libraries of Gujarát. No satisfactory comparison of the literary productiveness of the past and previous years can be made, as certain classes of books formerly included do not now find a place in the Government Reporter's Catalogue. Literature.

It would seem that one-half of the entire number of publications are issued in Bombay, and that nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ths are in the Maráthi and Gujaráthi languages. 332 out of a total of 482 were original works. Poetry and religion were the favourite subjects, producing 185 publications. Exclusive of dramas there were 25 works of fiction; but it seems curious that while Mathematical and Moral Science are illustrated by 26 books,

Mental and Moral Science should be entirely unrepresented. A literary fact of some interest is the establishment during the past year of a monthly journal of Oriental research under the editorship of Mr. James Burgess, in which topics connected with Archæology, History, and Philosophy, are discussed.

Press. The total number of newspapers has fallen from 59 to 52. Of these, 28 are Maráthi, 23 Gujaráthi, and one Hindustani. The editors of the first class are, with one exception, Deccani Hindus; the Gujaráthi papers being about equally divided between Gujaráthi Hindus and Pársis. Of the entire number, 18 are published in Bombay. The questions most generally discussed during the year were the Bombay Municipal Act, the law against Infanticide, the administration of Native States, the Viceroy's visit, the Governor's tour, and Sir Bartle Frere's mission.

Arts and Sciences. A party of students, under the direction of Mr. Griffiths, Decorative Artist in the Jamsetji School of Art, visited the caves of Ajanta for the purpose of copying the mural paintings. In spite of the laborious nature of some of the operations and the feverishness of the climate, the results of the expedition, both in the amount of work done and in the style of workmanship, were most satisfactory. On account of the importance which Mr. Griffiths attaches to these paintings as works of art, and as a means of training his students, Government have considered it desirable to take measures for procuring representations of such of the frescoes as still remain uncopied.

Victoria and Albert Museum. During the past year the Victoria and Albert Museum, begun in 1862, was completed, and formally opened by the late Governor, the Right Honourable Sir Seymour Fitz Gerald.

This building, which was originally designed by the late Mr. W. Tracey, then Municipal Engineer, altered and began by Messrs. Scott, Maclelland, and Co., and ultimately completed by the Public Works Department, is in the modern Italian style of architecture. It consists of a hall 105 feet long by 69 wide, furnished with eight rooms, two at each corner, which are used as offices and store-rooms. The second floor consists of an open gallery with four corner rooms. The interior is richly decorated. In the hall is erected Mr. Noble's marble monument of the late Prince Consort, presented by Sir D. Sassoon, and which was unveiled by Sir Seymour Fitz Gerald previous to his departure for England.

The original intention was that the cost of constructing this Museum should be met by voluntary subscription, but the funds thus raised proving insufficient, the building was taken over from the Trustees and completed by Government.

The total cost has amounted to Rs. 4,37,113, of which Rs. 1,16,141 were derived from the public subscription.

Exhibition.

In the Museum Buildings an exhibition was held during the past year. The collection consisted of the contributions sent from India to the Kensington Museum and to the Exhibition at Vienna. Articles were at the same time brought together from different parts of this Presidency, and by the exertions of Mr. Terry, the Secretary to the Committee, a loan collection of considerable variety and interest was obtained from Native Chiefs and other private persons of wealth. The building was found to be well adapted to the purpose of an Exhibition, and the experiment was on the whole a success. The receipts amounted to Rs. 51,260, and the attendance to more than 70,000 visitors.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

[illegible] FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, ART[illegible],
[illegible], AND [illegible] STAPLE[illegible].

Area and Population.

The territory under the administration of the Government of Bombay extends from north latitude 28° 32′—the most northerly point of Sindh—to 13° 55′ in the extreme south of the Collectorate of Kánára, and from east longitude 66° 43′—the most westerly point of Sindh—to 76° 20′, the eastern extremity of Khándesh.

The Presidency is bounded on the north-west, north, and north-east by Baluchistán, the Panjáb, and the Native States of Rájputána; on the east and south-east by Indor, the Central Provinces, West Berar, and the Nizám's Dominions; by Madras and Mysor on the south; and on the west by the Arabian Sea.

This territory comprises a total area of 188,195 square miles, of which the Regulation Districts contain 77,767, Sindh 47,175, and 63,253 are under the rule of Native Chiefs. The total population is returned at 25,624,696,—the Regulation Districts contributing 14,160,208, Sindh 2,192,415, and the Native States 9,272,073.

The only foreign possessions included within the limits of the Bombay Presidency are those of the Portuguese Government—Goa, Daman, and Diú. Of these, the principal is Goa, with a total area of 224 square miles, situated on the coast in north latitude 15° 44′ and east longitude 73°45′, between the districts of Ratnágiri and Kánára. In north latitude 20° 18′ and east longitude 60° 35′ is situated the settlement

of Daman, containing an area of 22 square miles. Diú, a small island $1\frac{3}{4}$ square miles in extent, lies off the southern coast of the peninsula of Káthiáwár.

Line of Coast.

In proportion to its area the Bombay Presidency has the advantage of an extensive line of coast, reaching from Honáwar, in north latitude 14°3′, to Karáchi, in north latitude 25°.

This coast is, however, rock-bound and difficult of access; and though it contains many estuaries forming fair-weather ports for vessels engaged in the coasting trade, Bombay, Karáchi, and Kárwár alone have harbours sufficiently land-locked to protect shipping during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon. The coast line is regular and unbroken, save by the Gulfs of Kambay and Kachh, between which lies the peninsula of Káthiáwár.

Physical features.

The physical features which give their peculiar character to the different parts of the Presidency, are the river Indus in Sindh; the Gulfs of Kachh and Kambay and the Ran of Kachh in the peninsula of Gujarát, and the rivers Narbada and Tápti in Gujarát proper; in Khándesh the River Tápti; in the Deccan the Godávari and Bhima, and—separating the plateaux of Khándesh and the Deccan from the low-lying plains of Gujarát and the Konkan—the Sáhyádri Hills.

Mountains.

The chief mountain ranges have a general direction from north to south. In the north, on the right bank of the Indus, the Hála Mountains, a continuation of the great Sulimán Range, separate British India from the dominions of the Khán of Khelat. Leaving Sindh, and passing by the ridges of low sand hills,—the leading feature of the deserts east of the Indus,—and the isolated hills of Kachh and Káthiáwár, which form geologically the western extremity of the Arávali Range, the first extensive mountain chain is that separating Gujarát from the States of Central India. These hills, rising in the neighbourhood of Mount Abu, and stretching southwards to the valley of the Narbada, may be considered as a spur of the Arávali Mountains, or as a continuation of the Western Ghâts north of the valleys of the Narbada and the Tápti. The rugged and mountainous country south of the

Tápti forms, strictly speaking, the northern extremity of the Sáhyádri or Western Ghâts. This great range of hills, running parallel to the sea at a distance of from forty to fifty miles, with a general elevation of upwards of 1,800 feet, contains individual peaks rising to more than double that height. Stretching southwards for upwards of 500 miles, the Western Ghâts extend over a belt of country in many places not less than twenty miles in breadth. The western declivity is abrupt, the land at the base of the hills being but slightly raised above the level of the sea. The hill sides are not, however, generally precipitous; but, as is usually the case with hills of trap, they descend to the plain in terraces with abrupt fronts. The landward slope is gentle, also falling away in terraces, the crest of the range being in many places but slightly raised above the level of the plateau of the Deccan. In the neighbourhood of the Sáhyádri Hills, particularly towards the northern extremity of the range, the country is rugged and broken, containing isolated peaks, masses of rock, and spurs, which, running eastward, form water-sheds for the great rivers of the Deccan. These spurs excepted, only two ranges of hills—the Sátpura and the Sátmala or Ajanta Hills—have a general direction at right angles to the main line of the Ghâts. From the neighbourhood of the Fort of Asirgarh to their termination in the east of Gujarát, the Sátpura Hills separate the valley of the Tápti from the valley of the Narbada, and the district of Khándesh from the territories of Indor. The Sátmala or Ajanta Hills, separating Khándesh from the Nizám's Dominions on the south, are of less importance, being rather the northern slope of the plateau of the Deccan than a distinct range of hills.

Rivers.

The chief river of Western India is the Indus, with a course from Atak to the sea of 962 miles. In the dry season the surface water varies in breadth from 480 to 1,600 yards. The greatest depth is found between Kálábágh and Atak, where it is 186 feet. The season of floods begins in March and continues to September, the average depth of the river rising during the inundation from nine to twenty-four feet, and the velocity of the current increasing from three to

seven miles an hour. The discharge of water, which in December is calculated at 40,857 cubic feet per second, is estimated in August to attain more than ten times that amount.

Next to the Indus in length and in volume of water comes the Narbada. Rising in the Central Provinces, and traversing the dominions of Holkar, the Narbada after a course of 700 miles falls into the Gulf of Kambay, forming near its mouth the alluvial plain of Broach, one of the richest districts of the Presidency. For about 100 miles from the sea the Narbada is at all seasons navigable by small boats, and during the rains by vessels of from 30 to 50 tons' burden.

Though inferior in point of size to the Narbada, the Tápti is of more importance to the Presidency of Bombay than its companion stream, draining as it does, about 250 miles of country, and being, in a commercial point of view, the most useful of Gujarát rivers.

Of other Gujarát streams the Sabarmati and the Máhi deserve notice. Rising, the former in the northern and the latter in the southern extremity of the Máhi Kánta Hills, and flowing southwards, they drain the districts of Northern Gujarát and fall into the sea near the head of the Gulf of Kambay. Passing southwards, the streams, which rising in the Sáhyádri Range flow westward into the Arabian Sea, are of little importance. During the rains, it is true, they are formidable torrents; but with the return of the fair weather they fall off in volume, and during the hot season, with few exceptions, they cease to flow. Clear and rapid as they descend the hills, on reaching the low lands of the Konkan they become muddy and brackish creeks. Though for purposes of irrigation these creeks are useless, in a country so rugged as the Konkan they are valuable, forming highways for a not inconsiderable traffic. Starting further inland, the Kánárese rivers have a larger body of water and a more regular flow than the streams of the Konkan. One of them, the Sheráwati, in the neighbourhood of the village of Gásopa, forcing its way through the western crest of the Ghâts, plunges from the high to the low country by a succession of

falls the principal of which is 890 feet in height. It is not, however, on account of such streams as these that the Sáhyádri Hills are famous over India; but because the mighty rivers—the Godávari and the Krishna—have in them their sacred sources; the former northwards near Násik, and the latter among the Mahábaleshwár Hills. These rivers, collecting to themselves tributary streams, some of them of considerable size, drain the entire plain of the Deccan as they pass eastwards towards the Sea of Bengal.

Six portions of the Presidency naturally fall under the head of Plains—Sindh, Gujarát, the Konkan, Khándesh, the Deccan, and the Kárnátic. Plains.

Sindh—the valley of the Indus, a flat plain without hills and with but scanty vegetation—depends for its productiveness entirely on the water of the river. This it obtains partly by natural inundation during the months of flood, and partly by the artificial irrigation of canals.

Gujarát, except in its northern parts, consists of rich, highly cultivated plains, alluvial in their origin, but not now subject to inundation.

The tract of country known as the Konkan, the low lands between the base of the Ghâts and the sea, though containing rich plots of rice land and gardens of cocoanut, is as a whole a rugged and difficult country, intersected by creeks, and abounding in isolated peaks and detached ranges of hills.

The plains of Khándesh and the Deccan are drained by large rivers, near whose banks are considerable tracts of much fertility. The air is, however, dry, and the rainfall uncertain, so that even in favourable years they are, except during the rainy season, bleak and devoid of vegetation.

The Kárnátic—the country south of the Krishna—has few hills and few tracts incapable of cultivation. It consists of extensive plains of black, or cotton, soil in a high state of cultivation.

With the exception of the Manchar Lake in Sindh and the Ran of Kachh, this Presidency is almost entirely without natural lakes. Situated on the right bank of the Indus in Lakes.

the neighbourhood of the town of Sehwan, the Manchar Lake, when fed by the waters of the river during the months of flood, attains a length of twenty miles and a breadth of ten, covering a total area estimated at 180 square miles.

Perhaps the most peculiar natural feature of the Presidency is the Ran of Kachh—according to the season of the year a salt marsh, an inland lake, or an arm of the sea. The area of this tract of country is estimated at 8,000 square miles. It forms the western boundary of the province of Gujarát, and when flooded during the rains, by uniting the Gulfs of Kachh and Kambay, converts the province of Kachh into an island. In the dry season the soil is impregnated with salt, the surface in some places being moist and muddy, and in others, like a dry river-bed or sea-beach, strewn with gravel and shingle. Its present condition is probably the result of some natural convulsion. But whether the Ran is an arm of the sea from which the waters have receded, or an inland lake whose sea-ward barrier has been swept away, would seem to be still a matter of discussion.

Two artificial sheets of water—Vehár in the neighbourhood of Bombay, and Karakwásla near Poona—would seem from their size to deserve a place among the lakes of the Presidency. The former, designed for the supply of water to the city of Bombay, is situated about 16 miles distant in a group of hills near the station of Tánna. Its area is about 1,400 acres. The latter, formed for the water-supply of Poona and for the irrigation of the country in its neighbourhood, is considerably larger, covering an area of 3,500 acres.

Marshes. The most considerable tract of marshy land is the more recently formed portion of the delta of the Indus south of Karáchi. Along the coast of the Konkan there are also low-lying lands on the borders of the salt-water creeks, large tracts of which are at high tide liable to inundation.

Forests. The two great classes of forests—the produce of hills and the produce of alluvial plains—are represented in Bombay, the latter by the State reserves of Sindh, and the former by the forests of other parts of the Presidency. The last-mentioned forests are scattered over a wide area, extending

from the twenty-third to the fourteenth degree of north latitude. Most of them lie in the main range or on some one of the spurs of the Sáhyádri Hills. Consisting, as they do, in great measure of such lands as, from their barrenness or remote position, have not been brought under cultivation, these reserves are at present in many instances but thinly covered with timber. The rugged surface and moist climate of the Konkan favour the growth and the preservation of trees; and, though its forests are scattered, and the hill-sides are seldom richly or densely wooded, they form a State property valuable alike from its extent, its nearness to Bombay, and the superior quality of the small teak which it produces. There are, however, two tracts of country almost entirely devoted to the production of timber—the Dángs, the rough mountain region lying between the table-land of Khándesh and the sea-board plains of Gujarát; and the district of Kánára in the south.

The Sindh forests, situated on or close to the banks of the river Indus, are scattered over an area of 330 miles in length, from the Bháwalpur frontier on the north, southward to below Thata. Consisting of blocks (belas), currently reported to have been constructed as game preserves by the Amirs, these forests extend over an area of 352,041 acres.

The frequent changes in the course of the river consequent on the annual inundation lead to large losses of forest area by erosion, the average yearly loss from this cause being estimated at not less than 10,000 acres. Fresh deposits formed in front of existing forests generally compensate in extent for the land thus washed away. But though the total of the forest area is kept up, it takes, even under the most favourable circumstances, many years to replace the trees carried off by the river.

Forest produce—Timber.

The principal timber trees are: Teak, found in all forests throughout the Presidency except in Sindh; Blackwood, of two varieties—*Dalbergia Sisu* in Sindh, and *Dalbergia Latifolia* in the other parts of the Presidency; *Dalbergia Ujainensis* (Tiwas), found in hill forests throughout the Presidency; *Pterocarpus Marsupium*, called Honé in Kánára and Bibla

in the Northern Division; *Terminalia Glabra*, known as Ain in Maráthi and as Sádara in Gujaráthi; Ebony and Poon, found only in the Southern Division; Babul *(Acacia Arabica)*, attaining its greatest size and excellence in Lower and Middle Sindh, but found in all parts of the Presidency; Khair *(Acacia Catechu)*, valuable not only as building timber and as firewood, but also as yielding the extract known as *Catechu* or *Terra Japonica*; *Nauclea Cordifolia* (Heda) and *Nauclea Parvifolia* (Kalam in Maráthi, Yetgal in Kánárese), common in the coast forests, less so inland; Náná or Nándi, and Bonda or Bondára, two varieties of *Lagerstræmia*; Asána *(Bidelia Spinosa)*; Anjan *(Hardwickia Binata)*, found only in Khándesh; Jámba *(Juga Xylocarpa)*, a hard and durable wood, sometimes called ironwood; and Bhan *(Populus Euphratica)*, soft and of no great size, but the only timber tree which grows in any abundance in Upper Sindh. Tamarisk *(Tamarix Indica)*, though it never attains any size, deserves notice from the very extensive scale on which it is cut by the Forest Department in Sindh as fuel for steamers on the Indus. Sandalwood is found in the forests of Kánára. The Bamboo, though unknown in Sindh, is widely spread throughout the forests of the Northern and Southern Divisions.

Fruit, Gums, &c.

The forests contain many trees which on account of their fruits, nuts, or berries, are valuable irrespective of the quality of their timber. Among these are the Mango *(Mangifera Indica)*; the Jack *(Artocarpus Integrifolia)*; the Bher *(Zizyphus Jujuba)*; the Bael *(Œgle Marmelos)*, a valuable remedy in dysentery; *Terminalia Chebula*, which yields the myrabollam of commerce; Undi *(Callophyllum Inophyllum)*, the seeds of which yield a dark green oil; *Bassia Latifolia*, the Maura tree, from the flowers of which a spirit is distilled, while the seeds yield a large quantity of thick oil, which is used in making soap in the Kaira District; and Karanj *(Pongamia Glabra)*, whose beans yield an oil used not only for burning, but also medicinally in cutaneous diseases.

The jungle tribes collect small quantities of gum from several varieties of trees, and in Sindh the Forest Depart-

ment derives a small revenue from lac formed on Babul trees in the forests near Haidarábád.

The palms of the Bombay Presidency are the Cocoanut *(Cocos Nucifera)*; the true Date *(Phœnix Dactylifera)*, very abundant near Sakar in Upper Sindh; the bastard Date *(Phœnix Sylvestris)*, found in the Konkan, Gujarát, and the Deccan; the Palmyra palm *(Borassus Flabelliformis)*, common along the coast; the Bhérali Már *(Caryota Urens)*, a mountain palm found on the seaward slopes of the Western Ghâts; and the Sopári or Betelnut palm *(Areca Catechu)*.

The fermented sap of the Tár or Palmyra palm is largely used as an intoxicating drink under the name of Tári *(Anglice,* toddy). Similar drinks are prepared from the sap of the Cocoanut and the bastard Date palms, and pass by the same name; while the fermented sap of Bhérali Már is known as Mári.

Oil is largely extracted from the kernel of the Cocoanut, and coir fibre from the outer husk. The leaves of the Cocoanut and Palmyra palms are under the name of kájáns much used in Bombay and the neighbourhood in the construction of temporary buildings and huts. Coarse matting is made from the leaves of the Date palm.

Staple crops.

The following are the staple crops of the Bombay Presidency: among the cereals, jawári *(Sorghum Vulgare)* and bájri *(Holcus Spicatus)* are the staple food grains in the Deccan and Khándesh. Rice is the chief product of the Konkan. Wheat, grown generally in the northern part of the Presidency, but especially in Sindh and Gujarát, has recently been exported to Europe in very large quantities from Karáchi, and on a smaller scale from Bombay. Barley is principally grown in the northern parts of the Presidency. Náchani *(Eleusine Coracana)* and kodra *(Paspalum Scrobiculatum)*, inferior grains, grown usually on hill sides, furnish food to the Kulis, Bhils, Wáralis, and other aboriginal tribes.

Of the pulses the most important are gram *(Cicer Arietinum)*, túr *(Cajanus Indicus)*, kulti *(Dolichos Biflorus)*, and mung *(Phaseolus Mungo)*.

The principal oil-seeds are: Til *(Sesamum Orientale)*, which yields the gingily oil of commerce; mustard, castor-oil, kasamba safflower *(Carthamus Tinctorius)*; and linseed (Alsi or Jawas), which is grown for the seed alone, the fibres of the stem (flax) not being utilized.

Of fibres the most important are cotton, ambári or Deccani hemp *(Hibiscus Canabinus)*, and san or tág, Konkani hemp *(Crotalaria Juncea)*. Much has been been done of late years to improve the cotton of the Bombay Presidency. American varieties have been introduced with much advantage in the Dhárwár Collectorate and other parts of the Southern Marátha Country. In Khándesh the indigenous plant, from which one of the lowest classes of cotton in the Bombay market took its name, has been superseded by the Hinganghat variety with such success that Khándesh-grown cotton now classes as Umráoti.

Among miscellaneous crops are sugar-cane, which, requiring a rich soil and perennial water-supply, can be grown only in favoured localities, red pepper, potatoes, turmeric, and tobacco, which is grown everywhere, but attains superior quality in the Kaira District only.

Climate.

In a territory extending through so many degrees of latitude, containing low lands lying near the coast, and elevated plateaux remot from the sea, and while receiving in its more southern parts the full force of the south-west monsoon, extending northwards beyond its influence, great varieties of climate are met with. In Upper Sindh the extreme dryness and heat, combined with the aridity of a sandy soil, make up a climate resembling that of the sultry deserts of Africa. The mean maximum temperature at Haidarábád, in Lower Sindh, during the six hottest months of the year has been given at 98° 5′ in the shade, and the water of the Indus reaches blood heat; but in Upper Sindh it is even hotter, and the thermometer has been known to register 130° in the shade. In Kachh and in Gujarát the heat, though less, is also very great. The Konkan is hot and moist, the fall of rain during the monsoon sometimes nearly approaching 300 inches. The table-land of the Deccan,

above the Ghâts, on the contrary, has a very agreeable climate, as has also the Southern Marátha Country; and in the hills of Mahábaleshwár, Singarh, and other detached heights, Europeans may go out at all hours with impunity. Bombay island itself, though in general cooled by the refreshing sea breeze, is oppressively hot during May and October. The south-west monsoon generally sets in about the first week in June, and pours a prodigious quantity of rain along the coast. From June till October, therefore, travelling is difficult and unpleasant, except in Sindh, where the monsoon rains exert no influence. The season for travelling is from November till June.

Geology.

Mr. Blanford, the Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, gives the following summary of the geology of this Presidency:—

"The Bombay Presidency consists, geologically as well as physically, of two parts. The north-western of these consists of Sindh, Kachh, and Gujarát; the south-western comprises the Marátha country. Roughly speaking, the river Narbada may be said to divide the two regions. A part of the distinction is climatic, the north-eastern division being to a great extent beyond the area of the periodical monsoon rains; but the essential differences are due to the very dissimilar geological formations of which the two regions consist.

Geology of Maratha Country.

"The geology of the Marátha country is, for the most part, of the simplest kind, by far the greater portion of the surface being composed of nearly horizontal strata of basalt and similar rocks. Hence the peculiar features of the country, the extensive plateaux, the long hog-backed hills, the terraces on their sides, and the black precipices which in so many places almost cut off communication with the low ground. Hence also the fertility of the soil which covers the country, and its adaptation to the growth of cereals, pulse, and cotton; and to the same cause may be attributed the thinness and stunted growth of the forest, except in a few favoured localities.

The Rocks of the Deccan.

"The rocks of the Bombay Deccan are precisely similar to those of neighbouring portions of the Indian peninsula. India proper, in its geology, stands as strikingly aloof from neighbouring portions of Asia as it does in its ethnology and zoology; but the rocks of Gujarát, Kachh, and Sindh, are only partially represented in the Indian peninsula, and must rather be considered as belonging to continental Asia, being continuous, as was long since shown by Dr. Carter, with the formations found in Persia and Arabia. To the northward, the Sindh rocks extend to the foot of the Himálias.

"To this striking change in the geology is due, to no small extent, the difference in the physical features of the countries north-west of Gujarát. Instead of plateaux covered by black soil, we find undulating, sandy plains, with scattered craggy hills; the immense alluvial flats to the north of Kachh and Gujarát are for the most part deserts of blown sand, and the fertile country consists of a belt rapidly diminishing in breadth to the westward, along the borders of the sea; its verdure is due to the humidity caused by the neighbouring ocean. In Sindh even this ceases, and the country, except on the banks of the Indus, or where reclaimed by irrigation, is an arid tract of gravel and sand, from which arise the steep scarps of limestone ranges."*

* *Note.*—*Vide* Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. V., Part 3.

POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

There are three well-marked periods in the history of the Bombay Presidency. Division of the History:

The first from A.D. 1600 to 1772, a time of compulsory submission and inaction; the second from 1772 to 1818, during which the British Government rose to a position of supreme authority; and the third since 1818, a period on the whole of peaceful progress, the additions, with the exception of the province of Sindh, being either lapses from the failure of Native dynasties, or administrative transfers from other divisions of the empire. (a) Chronologically.

A summary of this history naturally divides itself into two parts:— (b) Politically.

(I.) A sketch of the acquisition of the territories which form the Regulation and Non-Regulation Districts of the Presidency.

(II.) An account of the origin and nature of the relations subsisting between the British Government and the rulers of the Native States within the limits of the Bombay Presidency.

(I.) The earliest of the Company's settlements in Western India was Surat, a city peculiarly fitted for commercial enterprise from its situation on the Tapti, which, admitting at high tide vessels of 40 tons burthen, was easily navigable for the small coasting craft then in use. A firman (or charter) was obtained from the Emperor Jahángir; but in 1650 the Native Governor placed the Resident and Factors in confinement, extorting £7,000 as the condition of their release. A similar oppression was practised in 1688. In 1667 Surat was placed at the head of the Company's possessions. It was twice plundered by Sivaji, once in 1664, and again in 1670. On the latter occasion the Factors repelled the attack, and, in recognition of the protection they afforded to the Natives, received from the Emperor Aurangzib a partial exemption from custom duties. The Maráthas attacked Surat again in 1702 and in 1707. In 1748 Moyan- Surat.

ud-Din seized the castle and assumed the title of Nawáb; and though, eleven years later, the citadel was secured by the English, the Nawáb's descendants continued to exercise a share in the government till the extinction of the line in the year 1799. The management was then assumed by the English, and in the next year was formally confirmed to them by treaty. In 1803, by the treaty of Sirji Anjangaon, the Maráthas relinquished all claim to Surat, and in 1842 the title of Nawáb became extinct.

Broach. On the subjugation of Gujarát by Akbar,—A.D. 1572—Broach was placed under a deputy of the Delhi dynasty. In 1615 authority was obtained for the establishment of a factory there. In 1685 the town was taken by the Maráthas, and remained subject to the Peshwa until, in 1772, it was re-captured by the English in the war undertaken to support Rághoba, as Peshwa, and Govind Ráo, as Gaikawár. Faté Singh, the rival Gaikawár, was reduced (after the defeat of his Marátha allies, the Poona Regency, at Arras, 1775) to grant it to the Company; a concession confirmed by the treaty of Purandar, 1776, and afterwards in 1780 on the recognition of Faté Singh by the Supreme Government. In 1782 Broach was ceded to His Highness the Mahárája Sindia, to procure his co-operation in effecting the treaty of Galbai. In the war with Sindia, evoked by the treaty of Bassein, the fort was taken, and finally confirmed to the British Government by the treaty of Sirji Anjangaon, 1803. Broach was, in the first instance, incorporated with the collectorate of Surat, but has since 1865 constituted a distinct district.

Ahmadabad. Ahmadábád was subjugated by Akbar in A.D. 1572; nor was the authority of the Emperor of Delhi finally extinguished till its capture by Rághoba and Dámaji Gaikawár in 1775. The city was taken in 1780 by General Goddard in the war with the Poona Regency, but was restored to the Peshwa by the treaty of Galbai, 1782, and remained subject to him till the overthrow of Báji Ráo, Peshwa, in 1818, when it reverted to the British Government.

Kaira. Kaira was one of the Gujarát dependencies of the Peshwa, but was ceded to Faté Singh on his acknowledgment by the

Supreme Government as Gaikawár in 1780. It was afterwards made over to the Company by a grant of the Gaikawár dated 3rd May 1803.

The Pánch Mahál.

The Pánch Maháls were, in exchange for certain other lands, ceded to the British Government under the provisions of a treaty concluded with His Highness the Maharája Sindia in the year 1860. These districts were in the first instance placed under the Political Agent for Rewa Kánta. In 1864, however, they were transferred to the Kaira Collectorate, as, although the regulations were not at once introduced, it was thought advisable to place the newly acquired territory under the charge of an officer acquainted with the system of the Regulation Districts, in order that the procedure might be gradually assimilated to that of the older British possessions. The First Assistant to the Collector of Kaira was placed in charge with the title of Agent to the Governor for the Pánch Maháls.

Khándesh.

The district of Khándesh formed part of the dominions of the Peshwa, annexed by the Bombay Government in 1818 on the overthrow of Báji Ráo.

The Konkan.

Under the term Konkan the districts of Tánna, Ratnágiri, and Kolába, except the Sub-division of Alibágh, are included. They were finally annexed in the year 1818. Alibágh, the estate of the Angriás, lapsed to the paramount power in 1839, and has since formed part of the district of Kolába.

The Town and Island of Bombay.

As early as A.D. 1532 the Island of Bombay was occupied by the Portuguese. The Dutch and English made an abortive attempt to gain possession of the island in 1627; and in 1653 proposals were made for its purchase from the Portuguese. In 1661 it was ceded to the English Crown, as part of the dower of the Infanta Catherina on her marriage with Charles II. So lightly was the acquisition esteemed in England, and so unsuccessful was the administration of the Crown officers, that in 1668 Bombay was transferred to the Company for an annual payment of £10. The population did not, at that time, exceed 10,000 souls; and so unhealthy was the climate, that three years were regarded as the average dura-

tion of the life of its European inhabitants. At the time of the transfer, powers for its defence and for the administration of justice were also conferred; a European regiment was enrolled; and fortifications were erected, sufficient to deter the Dutch from their intended attack in 1673. In 1681 the Governor, Keigwin, was goaded by the parsimonious policy of the Company into seizing the island in the name of the Crown. It was restored to the Company in 1684. In 1687 Bombay was placed at the head of all the Company's possessions in India. In 1688 it was taken by the Sidhi, by whom it was retained till a fine was paid to his sovereign, the Emperor of Delhi. And finally, in 1753, the Government of Bombay was made subordinate to that of Calcutta.

Poona. Poona, the head-quarters of the Peshwa's Government, was, with the rest of Báji Ráo's dominions, annexed after his overthrow in the year A.D. 1818.

Ahmadnagar. The district of Ahmadnagar formed part of the vast possessions of Aurangzib. In 1759 it came into the hands of the Peshwa, and was retained by him till, in the war which followed the treaty of Bassein, it was taken by General Wellesley, August 12th, 1803. It was ceded to the English by the treaty of Sirji Anjangaon, under whose authority it remained, but was afterwards returned to the Peshwa, until its resumption by the Company in 1818.

Násik. The territories which now constitute the district of Násik were annexed at the same time.

Sholápur. The district of Sholápur, which belonged originally to the Báhmani dynasty, was added to the dominions of Aurangzib in 1685, and after his death was taken by the Maráthas, in whose hands it remained until 1818, when it was forfeited to the Bombay Government.

Belgaum and Káladgi. The country now included in the districts of Belgaum and Kaladgi was captured after the flight of the Peshwa, and annexed with the rest of his dominions in 1818.

Dhárwár. In the year A.D. 1565, the territory which now forms the district of Dhárwár was attached to the house of Bijápur. In

1675 Sivaji added it to his kingdom. A century later it was recaptured from Haidar Ali by the united forces of the English and Maráthas, and was finally annexed in 1818.

Sátára.

After the abnegation of his authority by Sáhu, the grandson of Sivaji, in 1750, Sátára became the prison, rather than the head-quarters, of the government of his adoptive successors. On the downfall of the Peshwa, in 1818, the kingdom was restored to the ancient family as a political equipoise to any attachment which might exist for the deposed Peshwa. Under the terms of the agreement then entered into, it was stipulated that the Sátára Rájas should form no political connections, nor even enter into matrimonial alliances, without the sanction of the British Government. These conditions were not, however, observed by the Rája; and, being detected in a seditious correspondence, he was, in 1839, deposed, his brother being appointed his successor. On the death of the latter in 1848, without heirs, the Sátára territories lapsed to the British Government, and have since formed one of the Regulation Districts of the Presidency.

North Kánára.

Kánára, the latest addition to the territories under the Government of Bombay, was received from the Presidency of Madras in the year 1861. The transfer was effected on the grounds that, being situated nearer Bombay, the administration of Kánára could be more efficiently supervised by the Government of this Presidency than by that of Madras. It was also considered that, as the sea-borne trade of Kánára, which is of considerable importance, is supported by the capital of Bombay merchants, the interests of the district would be more clearly understood in that city than in Madras.

Sindh.

The government of the province of Sindh was, shortly after the commencement of the present century, assumed by four brothers, members of the Tálpur family, who, with the title of Amirs, held the country under a military despotism. The progress of British power in Northern India was accompanied by certain complications with the Government of Sindh, and considerable ill feeling was created between the British Government and the Amirs. But, while the questions

in dispute were still under negotiation, peace was broken by an attack of the Amir's troops on the dwelling of Major Outram, the British representative. Recourse to arms could no longer be avoided, and after a brief, though well-contested, campaign the province was, in 1843, conquered by Sir C. Napier, and became part of the British Empire.

Relations with Native States.

(II.)—The Native States under the supervision of the Government of Bombay are divided, historically and geographically, into two main groups; the northern or Gujarát group including the territories of the Gaikawár and the smaller States which form the administrative divisions of Kachh, Páhlanpur, Rewa Kánta, and Máhi Kánta. These territories, with the exception of Kachh, have an historical connection as being the allies or tributaries of the Gaikawár in 1805, when final treaty engagements were concluded between that prince and the British Government.

The southern or Marátha group, including Akalkot, Sáwantwári, and the Sátára and Southern Marátha Jághirs, centres in the principality of Kolhápur, and has an historical bond of union in the friendship shown to the British in their final struggle with the power of the Peshwa.

The remaining territories may conveniently be divided into a small cluster of independent zamindáris, situated in the wild and hilly tracts at the northern extremity of the Sáhyádri Range, and certain Principalities which, from their history or geographical position, are to some extent isolated from the rest of the Presidency.

Northern Group.

During the latter half of the 18th century, it was a part of the British policy to support the Baroda Government as a counterpoise to the power of the Peshwa. At that time the Gaikawár, according to Marátha custom, collected tribute from the smaller States of Northern and Western Gujarát, partly for his own advantage, and in part on behalf of his superior, the Peshwa. The family quarrels and struggles which mark Baroda history in the early part of the present century so weakened the power of the reigning Gaikawár, that he was forced to call upon his allies the British to help him in quelling

the turbulence of his Arab mercenaries. Order was restored, and in return the revenues of certain districts were ceded by the Baroda Darbár. At the same time the British Government agreed to associate itself with the Gaikawár in recovering their tribute from the Káthiáwár States. A British officer proceeded into Káthiáwár, and engagements were entered into by the different Chiefs for the maintenance of peace, and the voluntary payment of certain fixed sums instead of the former forced contributions. In spite of his large interest in the Káthiáwár tribute the Peshwa was not made a party to these engagements, and complications might have arisen, had he not in 1817, in consequence of the bad faith shown in the murder of Gangádhar Shástri, the Gaikawár's minister, been required to compromise his claims against the Gaikawár and to transfer his interest in Káthiáwár to the British Government. In virtue of its position as arbiter, the British Government in 1807 became virtually the paramount power in Káthiáwár; but supreme authority was not formally conceded until, in the year 1820, the Gaikawár agreed for the future to refrain from interfering with the tributary Chiefs, except through the medium of the British Government. Before this final settlement, the success which had attended the measures adopted in 1805, had induced certain of the Chiefs of Northern Gujarát to follow the example of the rulers of the Káthiáwár States; and, as marginally noted, agreements were drawn up under the terms of which the British Government assumed the position of the paramount power, engaging on behalf of the Chiefs for the payment of the tribute due to the Gáikawár. The nature of these agreements,—the minority of the rulers of many of the larger States, and the custom of dividing the possessions of the lesser Chiefs equally among their heirs, have combined to place in the hands of the Agents of Government an increasing share in the direct administration of these provinces.

Páhlanpur ...	... 1817
Rádhanpur ...	... 1820
Máhi Kánta (Edur)...	1812
Rewá Kánta, Rájpipla	1819

The connection of the British Government with the province of Kachh,—the second in importance of the States of Kachh.

the northern group—dates from the year 1809, when disorders had reached to such a height that interference was necessary on behalf of the neighbouring territories of Káthiáwár. The treaty then concluded had for its objects—the renunciation of all claims on the part of the Ráo to interfere in countries to the east of the Gulf and the Ran of Kachh, the suppression of piracy, and the exclusion of Europeans and Americans from the Ráo's territories. These conditions were not, however, respected, and in 1816 a fresh treaty was concluded. The former provisions were renewed, and in addition the British Government engaged to reduce the Ráo's subjects to his authority, and to reform the turbulent Wágar districts. Order was soon restored; but in 1819, so great excesses were committed by the Ráo, who was insane, that, at the invitation of the principal Jhárejа Chiefs the British Government again interfered. The Ráo was deposed, and his son Daisal placed in power under a Regency consisting of some of the Jhárejа Chiefs, aided by the British Resident. A fresh treaty was drawn up which, besides renewing former engagements, guaranteed the integrity of Kachh from foreign or domestic enemies, secured the location of a British force in Kachh, and excluded from Kachh the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British Government. In 1833 the Ráo Daisal was allowed to take part in the transaction of public business, and in 1834 he was placed in power.*

Central group of Zamindáris.

There is little of historical interest in the connection of the British Government with the small group of territories situated in the wild and hilly tracts near the northern extremity of the Sahyádri Range. Among them, Bánsda and Dharampur were the first to come into connection with the British Government, to whom the Marátha tribute was, at the close of the year 1802, transferred by the treaty of Bassein. Relations with the remaining States accompanied the acquisition of Khandesh and Násik in the year 1818, when, with a view to ensure the maintenance of tranquillity throughout the difficult and unhealthy country in the west of those districts, the independence of the different Chiefs was guaranteed.

* *Vide* Aitchison's Treaties, Vol. VI., page 438.

The chief place among the States of the southern group is held by Kolhápur. Southern Group.

The rulers of this principality—the representatives of the younger branch of the House of Siváji—came first into contact with British power in 1765, when they were required to enter into a treaty for the suppression of piracy. The conditions of this treaty were not, however, observed, and it was found necessary to renew the engagements in 1792, and again in 1811. In the war with the Peshwa in 1817, Aba Sáheb, the reigning Rája, cordially sided with the British Government, and in reward for his services received certain additions to his dominions. The successor of this prince, Bawa Sáheb, proved so profligate and oppressive a ruler, that armed interference was on more than one occasion found necessary. And after his death, in 1838, the misrule during the minority of his son was so great, that the British Government interfered and appointed a minister of its own. A rebellion followed, and upon its suppression the direct administration of the State was, in 1842, assumed by the British Government. Affairs remained in this state till, in 1862, in reward for the loyalty shown by the Rája Sivaji during the mutinies of 1857, a fresh treaty was concluded, under the terms of which his kingdom was restored to the Rája and the right of adoption conceded to him. On his death, in 1866, Sivaji was succeeded by his adopted son Rájárám, a minor. The untimely death of this prince in 1870 necessitated a fresh adoption; and during the minority of the present Rája, Sivaji, a boy of 11 years of age, the Principality continues to be administered by an agent of the British Government.

Akalkot and the Sátára Jághirs.

The independence of the Sátára Jághirdárs was guaranteed by the treaty of 1819, on condition that they should perform the service due to the Rája of that State. In 1839, on the deposition of Pertab Singh, the Jághirdárs were placed under the direct management and control of the British Government. Akalkot is at present, during the Chief's minority, under the administration

The Pant Sachev (Bor).
The Pant Pritinidhi.
The Duflé (Jat).
The Nimbalkar (Phaltan).

of a special officer; the remaining States noted in the margin being under the supervision of the executive head of the Sátára District.

Sawantwári. The State of Sáwantwári, in the extreme south of the Konkan, is a possession of an old branch of the Bhonslé family. Relations with the British Government date from the year 1709, the object of the first treaty being the suppression of piracy. Since that time British interference has on several occasions been called for; at first to stop disturbance between the Sáwant and other Marátha Chiefs, and afterwards to aid him in repressing civil disorders. Finally, in 1838, mismanagement went so far that, with the consent of the Chief, the British Government undertook the administration of the country—an arrangement which, owing to the minority of the present Chief, still continues.

Southern Marátha Jághirs. The heads of the Southern Marátha Jághirs belong to three great families—the Patwardhan, the Bháwa, and the Ghorpuré. Of these, the Patwardhan family is the most important, including as it does the Chiefs of Sángli, Jámkhandi, Miraj, and Kurandwár; Mudhol belongs to the Ghorpuré and Rámdrug to the Bháwa. To these may be added the small State of Sávánur held by a family of Afghan origin, and now under the supervision of the chief executive officer in the district of Dhárwár. The continuation of the independence of these Chiefs formed part of the arrangements made on the overthrow of the Peshwa.

Isolated Principalities. At a very early date the Abyssinians established themselves at Jinjira, on the coast about half way between Bombay and Ratnágiri. During the last century, the Maráthas made several unsuccessful attempts to gain possession of the Sidhi territories. In order to put a stop to this source of disturbance, the British Government in 1791 negotiated an agreement by which the Sidhi Chief, Bálu Mia, resigned to the Peshwa his claims to Jinjira, receiving in return the estate of Sachin in the neighbourhood of Surat. This transfer was not, however, respected by Ibráhim Khán, the Governor of Jinjira, who was enabled, by the strength of his island fortress, to maintain an independent

position, and found the family represented by the present Nawáb of Jinjira. In 1834 the British Government declared Jinjira to be subject to British power, and abolished the mint. In May 1870 certain disaffected Sirdárs, taking advantage of the absence in Bombay of His Highness the Nawáb, closed the gates of the fort, and, proclaiming the deposition of the Nawáb, elected his son to be Chief in his stead. In consequence of this revolt, Jinjira was for a time managed by Government. But as the inquiry seemed to show that the discontent was confined to a few Sirdárs, after an interval of six months the Nawáb was reinstated. A British officer is now resident in Jinjira, and no further disturbance has taken place.

Khairpur.

The only remaining State calling for notice is Khairpur in Sindh. At the close of the campaign of 1843 certain lands, in accordance with the terms of what is known as the Turban Treaty, were given up to Mir Ali Murád, the British ally in the conquest of Sindh. Suspected frauds in the terms of this treaty were subsequently proved against Ali Murád, and in 1852 the State of Khairpur was reduced to the hereditary possessions of that prince.

Aden.

The first political intercourse with the Arab Chiefs of Aden took place in 1799, when the detachment sent with the view of occupying the island of Perim was, for some time, received at Aden by the Sultán of Láhej. Relations with this Chief continued friendly till, in 1837, the plunder, by the Arabs, of a shipwrecked crew called for satisfaction; and, as the demands of Government were evaded, Aden was bombarded and taken in 1839. His attempts to regain possession proving unsuccessful, the Sultán of Láhej in 1843 sued for peace. An agreement was then drawn up, and afterwards, in 1849, renewed in the form of a treaty of peace, friendship, and commerce. Of late years the progress of Turkish power in Southern Arabia has caused some uneasiness among the Chiefs in the neighbourhood of Aden, but their relations with the British Government continue on the most friendly footing.

THE MACHINERY OF ADMINISTRATION.

The Governor in Council.

The Government of the Presidency of Bombay is administered by a body termed the Governor in Council, consisting of the Governor as President, two ordinary Civil members, and, as a general rule, the Commander-in-Chief.

Additional Members of Council.

In addition to these—the executive members of Government—certain persons, not fewer than four, or more in number than eight, are nominated by the Governor to be members of Council for legislative purposes only, as representatives of the non-official European and Native communities, or as being officials of mark.

"As a rule, every executive member of Council is expected "to give an opinion, which is of course very often a simple "acquiescence; but if there is a difference of sentiment, it is "at the option of each member, and is the invariable practice, "to record the reasons of his opinion, the Governor doing the "same. In ordinary cases the decision is according to the "sense of the majority; the Council, therefore, has a substan- "tial part in the Government; but if the Governor thinks fit "he may set aside their unanimous opinion, recording his "reasons. The result is, that the Chief is, individually and "effectively, responsible for every act of the Government. "The members of Council have only the responsibility of "advisers; but it is always known, from documents capable "of being produced, and which, if called for by Parliament or "public opinion, always are produced, what each has advised, "and what reasons he gave for his advice; while, from their "dignified position and ostensible participation in all acts of "Government, they have nearly as strong motives to apply "themselves to public business, and to form and express a "well considered opinion on every part of it, as if the whole "responsibility rested with themselves."*

Division of labour among the Members of Government.

In the discharge of its executive and judicial functions, with a view to diminish the pressure of business, advantage is taken of the special acquirements of the different members of Government. Thus the revenue, judi-

* Mr. J. S. Mill on Representative Government, page 427.

cial and part of the political business is entrusted to the Civil members of Government, while the Governor personally disposes of the business of the Military and Marine Departments, of certain political questions, and usually of matters connected with the Department of Public Works. In any department the opinion of the member in charge is, as a rule, final. But should a question of special difficulty or of general importance arise, a decision is arrived at, either in accordance with the balance of opinion as recorded by the different members, or after discussion at a meeting of the Executive Council.

Secretariat.

The following is the strength of the Secretariat: for the Revenue, Financial, General, and Separate Departments, a Secretary, an Under-Secretary, and an Assistant Secretary; in the Political, Judicial, Educational, and Secret Departments, a Secretary, an Under-Secretary, who also officiates as Secretary to the Legislative Council, and two Assistant Secretaries; a Secretary and Assistant Secretary in the Military, Marine, Ecclesiastical, and Indo-European Telegraph Departments; and in the Public Works and Railway Departments, a Secretary, three Under-Secretaries, and an Assistant Secretary.

Political Administration.

The territories under the rule of Native Princes extend over an area estimated at 63,253 square miles, or about one-third of the entire area of the Presidency. The variety of the relations which, under the terms of the several treaties, subsist between the British Government and the rulers of the different States, and the general superintendence exercised by Government as the paramount power, necessitate the presence of an Agent, or representative, at the principal Native Courts. The position of this Agent in the different States varies considerably. In some instances, as in the case of the Resident at Baroda and the Agent in Kachh, his duties are confined to the giving of advice and to the exercise of a general surveillance. In other cases, the Agent is invested with an actual share in the administration; while States whose rulers are minors,—and of this class there are at present no fewer than 18; with a total

population of four and three-quarter millions inhabitants, and a revenue estimated at little less than two crores of Rupees, —are directly managed by Government officers. In connection with the administration of the two last-mentioned classes of States, a large amount of judicial work devolves on the Court of the Governor in Council—in criminal cases as a Court of reference and appeal, and in civil matters as a Court of appeal.

Judicial Administration.

High Court.

The administration of justice throughout the Regulation Districts of this Presidency is, under the Letters Patent of 1865, entrusted to the High Court. This Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges, has both ordinary and extraordinary civil and criminal jurisdiction, and exercises original and appellate functions. In addition, the Appellate Judges of the High Court supervise the administration of justice by the different Civil and Criminal Courts of the Regulation Districts. Ordinary original jurisdiction is exercised in matters, both civil and criminal, which arise within the limits of the town and island of Bombay. In virtue of its extraordinary jurisdiction, the High Court may in civil cases remove and itself try any suit brought in any Court under its superintendence, and may in criminal cases exercise jurisdiction over all persons residing in places within the jurisdiction of any Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court.

In civil matters the High Court is a Court of appeal—

1. From the judgment of one Judge of the High Court, or from the judgment of a Division Court, the members of which are equally divided in opinion, and do not amount in number to a majority of the High Court.
2. From the decisions, subject to certain limitations, of all Civil Courts under its superintendence.

In criminal matters the High Court is, subject to certain limitations, a Court of appeal from the decisions of all Criminal Courts under its supervision. The High Court is also in criminal matters a Court of reference and revision in cases decided by the Criminal Courts subject to its appellate jurisdiction. The High Court also exercises the functions

of an Insolvency Court, and possesses the civil and criminal jurisdiction of an Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty Court in prize causes and other maritime questions arising in India. It has also been invested with testamentary and matrimonial jurisdiction. In the province of Sindh the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, in matters of appeal and revision, occupies the position of a High Court. The administration of Civil justice is, in addition to the High Court in the Regulation Districts and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sindh, entrusted to four grades of Courts—those of the District and Assistant District Judges, and of two classes of officers styled, respectively, First and Second Class Subordinate Judges. There are at present 14 District Judges, 1 Joint Judge, 9 Assistant Judges, and 83 Subordinate Judges. The jurisdiction of the different District and Subordinate Civil Courts, as laid down in Act XIV. of 1869, is given below. A Subordinate Judge of the Second Class has original jurisdiction in suits of less than Rs. 5,000 in amount or value. He has no appellate powers. The jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge of the First Class extends to all original suits of a civil nature, except suits in which Government, or any officer of Government in his official capacity, is defendant. An officer of this class may be invested with appellate jurisdiction, and in suits up to Rs. 500 in value with the summary powers of a Small Cause Court Judge. An Assistant Judge may try such original suits of less than Rs. 10,000 in amount or value as the District Judge may refer to him for decision. When invested with appellate jurisdiction the powers in appeal of an Assistant Judge are the same as those of a District Judge. The officer who presides over the principal Court of Original Civil Jurisdiction in each district is styled the District Judge. He exercises a general control over all Civil Courts within his charge, and refers for decision to the Assistant Judge such suits as he deems proper. In certain parts of the Presidency, where the burden of judicial administration is especially heavy, it has been found necessary to employ the services of an additional Judge. This officer, under the title of Joint Judge, is vested with the powers and juris-

Sindh Sadar Court.

District Courts.

diction of a District Judge, but with these limitations—that he can only dispose of such suits and appeals as are transferred to him for decision by the Judge of the District in which he is temporarily stationed, and that he exercises no administrative control over the Subordinate Courts.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

The following are the chief provisions in the matter of appeals. In cases which do not exceed Rs. 5,000 in amount or value an appeal lies, on both fact and law, from the decree of an Assistant or Subordinate Judge to the Court of the District Judge. From the decision of the District Judge in appeal, a special appeal lies to the High Court on points of law. The appeal from the decision of a Subordinate or Assistant Judge, in cases relating to property in excess of Rs. 5,000 in value, lies to the High Court. Decisions in appeal of Subordinate or Assistant Judges invested with appellate powers have the same force, and are subject to the same rules, as decrees and orders passed by a District Judge. From the decisions of the High Court a further appeal lies as of course to Her Majesty's Privy Council, only when the property in dispute is of the amount or value of Rs. 10,000 or upwards.

mall Cause ourts.

For the more easy recovery of small debts and demands, Courts, invested with summary powers, have been established in the city of Bombay; and in the Mofussil in the following towns: Poona, Ahmadábád, Nariád, Ahmadnagar, Surat, Broach, Dhárwár, Hubli, and Karáchi. The bench of the Presidency Small Cause Court consists of four Judges, of whom the First Judge arranges the distribution of the suits and the general business of the Court. The jurisdiction of the Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court extends to suits where the amount or value claimed does not exceed Rs. 1,000; that of the Mofussil Judges is limited to Rs. 500; and, with the exception of the Small Cause Court in Poona, the success of the Mofussil Courts would seem to be doubtful.

Peculiar nature of the Bombay Judicial System.

This system of administering Civil justice has for many years been in force in this Presidency, being in substance that laid down in the Code of 1827. As compared with the adminis-

tration of justice in other parts of India, the characteristic feature of the Bombay system is the permanent separation of the persons by whom judicial and executive functions are exercised. After some years of revenue and executive work officers elect to remain in the revenue or to enter the judicial branch of the service. The grade of Assistant Judge, established by the Code of 1827, providing a judicial training for the office of District and Sessions Judge.

Criminal Courts.

District and Assistant Judges, under the title of Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges, exercise criminal jurisdiction. But the greater portion of the original criminal work is disposed of by the Executive District Officers, who, in addition to their revenue duties, are invested with magisterial powers. There are under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, in addition to the High Court, four grades of Criminal Courts—the Court of the Magistrate of the Third Class, the Court of the Magistrate of the Second Class, the Court of the Magistrate of the First Class, and the Court of Session. The different classes of Magistrates are invested with the following powers: Magistrates of the Third Class, with imprisonment not exceeding one month and fine not exceeding fifty Rupees. A Magistrate of the Second Class may pass the following sentences: imprisonment not exceeding six months and fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees. Magistrates of the First Class may award sentences of imprisonment not exceeding a term of two years and inflict fine to the extent of one thousand Rupees. In each district the chief executive officer, under the title of Magistrate of the District, has special powers of controlling Magistrates of all classes within the limits of his executive charge. The Court of the Magistrate of the district is also a Court of appeal from the sentences of any Magistrate of the Second or Third Class within the district. First Class Magistrates, not being Magistrates of the district, may also, if specially empowered by Government, decide appeals from the decisions of Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes. The total number of Magistrates of all classes is 596, of whom 22 are District Magistrates, 113 are Magistrates of

the First Class, and 461 Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes.

Under the general title of Court of Session two grades of officers are included, the Sessions Judge and the Assistant Sessions Judge. The Sessions Judge is empowered to try any offence, and to pass upon any offender any sentence authorized by law, subject, in the case of a capital sentence, to confirmation by the High Court. The Assistant Sessions Judge can try those cases only which the Sessions Judge makes over to him. Sentences of imprisonment for more than three years passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge are subject to confirmation by the Sessions Judge, while in no case can the sentence of an Assistant Sessions Judge exceed imprisonment for a term of seven years.

Police. The Police force consists of two distinct bodies, the Stipendiary and the Village Police. The stipendiary force is divided into grades. The members, beginning as Constables on a monthly pay of Rs. 7 or 8, have the opportunity of becoming Head Constables, Chief Constables, and in a few cases Inspectors, the last-mentioned class of officers receiving a monthly pay varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 in amount. It has not been the wish of Government to give the stipendiary police a military character, or to subject them to military discipline or training. For this reason a portion only of the entire force is furnished with arms, to whom the duty of guarding jails and lock-ups and the escort of prisoners and treasure is allotted. Even from them but a slight acquaintance with drill and an elementary knowledge of the use of their weapons are required. The more purely police functions are discharged equally by members of the armed and of the unarmed branches of the force. The total strength of the regular police force of all grades was at the close of the past year 18,346, of whom 14,507 are employed in the Regulation Districts and 3,839 in Sindh; the strength of the police in the different districts being determined by a consideration of the nature of the country, the character of the people, and the neighbourhood of Native States. In addition to the force of Foot Constables, there was formerly

a large body of mounted police; and though of late years, on the ground of expense, their numbers have been considerably reduced, mounted police are still considered necessary in some of the larger and more difficult districts. Originally raised for the purpose of providing employment for the Bhil tribes,—the Khándesh Bhil Corps with a strength of 847 men, and the Gujarát Bhil Corps numbering 503 men,—while retaining a semi-military organization, perform the duties of an armed police.

Administration of Police.

The stipendiary police are administered in accordance with the provisions of Bombay Act VII. of 1867. The Presidency is divided into three parts, the administration of the police in each division being, subject to the general control exercised by Government, vested in an officer styled Commissioner of Police. These officers are at the same time Revenue Commissioners; and though objections have been raised to the union of both functions in one official, the present system would seem on the whole to work well, ensuring, as it does, a harmony of action between the Revenue and Police Departments. In the different administrative districts included in each division the executive management of the police is, under the control and direction of the Magistrate of the district, vested in a Superintendent of Police. This officer is invested with magisterial powers, but is limited in the use of them to the preservation of peace, the prevention of crime, and the conduct of proceedings preliminary to trial. In some of the larger and more important districts the Superintendents are provided with Assistants, to whom the work of supervision in certain portions of the district is entrusted. The police sub-division (Taluka) of an administrative district is the same as the sub-division for revenue purposes. The officer in charge of the police station is styled Chief Constable. Though holding a position subordinate to the Mamlatdár, and under his control as a Magistrate, the Chief Constable is, so far as the executive management of the police force stationed in the sub-division is concerned, directly subordinate to the Superintendent of Police.

The regular police force allotted to each sub-division is divided into a number of out-posts, each party under the control of a Head Constable. The members of each police guard move about from village to village within the limit of their charge, and thus a regular system of patrol is maintained throughout each Regulation District of the Presidency.

Railway Police.

A special police organization exists in connection with the railways of this Presidency. The police employed along each of the principal lines of rail,—the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways,—are under the supervision of a Railway Superintendent of Police. Originally the Constables and inferior officers of the railway force were members of the police of the several districts traversed by the railway, allotted for special railway duty. And as they thus maintained a connection with the District Police they were only to a limited extent under the control of the Railway Superintendent. In practice this division of power and responsibility was found, especially in the case of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to be a serious hinderance to efficiency. A change has accordingly been recently introduced, under which the police along that line of railway have been formed into a distinct body, its members looking for promotion within the ranks of the Railway Police, and the entire force being placed under the control of the Superintendent of Railway Police. The result of these measures has, so far, been satisfactory, but it has not yet been deemed necessary to introduce similar changes into the constitution of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Police.

Bombay Police Force.

The total strength of the police of all ranks serving in the town and island of Bombay is 1,402. Of these, 278 are Government and 1,124 are Municipal Police. Of the whole number, 43 are Europeans and 13 are mounted Native police. The entire force is under the control of a Commissioner of Police.

Village Police.

Under the provisions of Bombay Act VIII. of 1867 the village police are, subject to the control and direction of the

Commissioner of Police, administered by the different District Magistrates. The village police are the servants of the village community. It is their special duty to prevent crime and public nuisances within village limits, and to detect and arrest offenders within these limits. In return for these services the village police receive certain perquisites from the members of the village, or are rewarded at the hands of Government by the grant of rent-free lands, or by the payment of a small sum of money. In each village the village police is under the charge of the Police Pátel, who is generally the person conducting the duties of Revenue Pátel. His duties as Police Pátel are to furnish the Magistrate of the district with any returns or information called for, to keep him constantly informed as to the state of crime, and all matters connected with the village police and the health and general condition of the community in his village. Under a form of administration which, in revenue matters, preserves the village as the unit of collection, the institution of village police holds naturally an important place. Even since the organization of the stipendiary force, the village watchman remains "the eyes and ears" of the State in criminal matters. To him the district police look for information, and without his aid few offences would be traced out, and justice but seldom be vindicated. The condition of the village police is not, however, satisfactory; their remuneration in many cases being uncertain and insufficient. The whole subject of the reform of the village police is at present engaging the attention of this Government.

Revenue.

The revenue administration of the Regulation Districts of the Presidency of Bombay is carried on by the following officers, acting under Government: two Revenue Commissioners, twelve Senior and five Junior Collectors, fifteen First and fifteen Second Assistant Collectors, and in addition a varying number of Supernumerary Assistant Collectors. All the above officers are members of the Covenanted Civil Service. The highest rank to which Native officials rise is that of a Deputy Collector. Of these there are 23 in all, distributed amongst five grades, and divided into two prin-

cipal classes—those in charge of revenue sub-divisions and those in charge of district treasuries. In Sindh, under the Commissioner, the Revenue Administration is conducted by three Collectors and two Political Superintendents. These officers are assisted by a staff of 14 Deputy Collectors, of whom 4 belong to the First, 3 to the Second, 4 to the Third Class, and 3 are Supernumeraries. In addition there are 3 Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors.

The following general review of District Administration in this Presidency is reprinted from the "Annals of Indian Administration":—

"An average collectorate contains twelve Talukas or sub-divisions, each of which contains about one hundred Government villages; that is to say, villages that are not alienated, and the total revenues of which belong to the State. Each village has its regular complement of officers, who are usually hereditary. The officers on whose services Government is mainly dependent consist of the Pátel, who is head of the village for both revenue and police purposes; the Taláti or Kulkarni, who is the clerk and accountant; the Mhár, who is a kind of beadle; and the watchman. The Pátel and Kulkarni either hold a certain quantity of rent-free land, or are remunerated by a cash payment equivalent to a certain percentage on the collections. The Mhár and watchman, in common with other village servants, also hold land on more or less favourable terms as regards assessment, and receive, besides, grain and other payments in kind from the villagers. The other servants are the carpenter, blacksmith, potter, barber, and others whose services are necessary to the community. A village is for Government or social purposes complete in itself, and is, so to speak, independent of the outer world. The revenue accounts of a village are simple, but complete. The survey register is the basis of them. Every occupant is given a separate receipt book, in which the total amount of his holdings is entered, and the Pátel and Kulkarni are bound under heavy penalties to record in it

the sums he has paid. Each year what is termed the Jamabandi of the village is made, at which time the total amount of revenue due from the village is made out. In point of practice this is now, as far as Government interests are concerned, a very simple business, as there is little or no unoccupied land, and the Jamabandi, as nearly as possible, represents the sum entered in the register. But it is a process that, nevertheless, is of considerable use, and could not safely be dispensed with. In the first place, it brings the Assistant or Deputy Collector in annual contact with each village in his charge, and enables him to judge of its wants and requirements. It is the time at which all cultivation and other returns useful for statistical purposes can be checked. Above all, it is the time at which the village accounts can best be examined, transfers of numbers verified, and such a scrutiny made as is essential to the protection of the individual occupant from fraud.

" Over each Taluka, or sub-division of a collectorate, there is an officer termed a Mamlatdár, whose salary varies from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per mensem. The Mamlatdár is responsible for the treasury business of his Taluka. He has to see that the instalments are punctually paid by the several villages, that the village accounts are duly kept, that the occupants get their payments duly receipted, that the boundary marks are kept in proper repair, and, in fact, to see that the village officers do their work properly. He has also to look after the administration of the Local Funds, and is a Subordinate Magistrate. The system must be entirely one of check and percentage examination. A certain number of villages are appointed to the several members of the Mamlatdár's establishment, and placed under their supervision; it is his business to see by personal examination that they do their work. An Assistant or a Deputy Collector is placed in revenue charge of, on an average, three Talukas. He has to travel about them during seven months in the year. He has to satisfy himself, by direct personal inspection, that the revenue

work is being properly done; he sees that the revenue of each village is properly brought to account at the time of the annual Jamabandi, nominates the village officers, judges for himself of the wants of his Talukas in respect to local roads, wells, tree plantations and the like, hears appeals from the orders of Mamlatdárs, replies to references made by them, and generally supervises their proceedings. The Collector and Magistrate is placed over the whole district. He also has to travel at least for four months in the year. The Revenue Commissioners, of whom there are three,—two for the Regulation Districts, and the Commissioner in Sindh,—exercise a general superintendence and control over the revenue administration of the Presidency. These officers are constantly on the move in their respective divisions during the fair season. They have thus an opportunity of judging for themselves of the requirements of the several parts of the country, of the manner in which both the revenue and police administration is being carried on, and of the qualifications of the several officials. They entertain appeals from the Collectors' decisions, and are the channels of communication between them and the Government. From June to October both the Commissioners of the Regulation Districts reside at Poona, which is also at that season the head-quarters of the Government. Opportunity is thus afforded for personal intercourse, and Government can at any time obtain their joint opinion on any question of general importance. In this way, step by step, beginning with the village officers and ending with the Commissioners, the people are brought into direct communication with the Government."*

Besides superintending the realization of the land revenue, the duties of administering the excise, of assessing income, provincial, and other special taxes, and of supervising the stamp revenue, devolve in each district upon the Collector as executive head of the district; he is also Registrar, President

* *Vide* Annals of Indian Administration, Part I., Vol. XIV, pages 16—19, communicated by the Honourable F. S. Chapman, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

of the District Local Fund Committee and of the different Municipalities, and visitor of the District Jail. Under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act (Act X. of 1870) the Collector has important functions to perform; and his opinion is required in all general questions connected with the administration of the district forests.

Local Funds.

The system of local funds is a marked feature in the district administration. Certain funds, the principal of which is a one-anna cess in addition to the ordinary land tax, have been set apart for the promotion of education in the rural districts and for the formation and repairs of local roads. The total Local Fund revenue for the past year amounted to Rs. 45,70,094, the receipts in the different districts varying from Rs. 3,89,068 in Khándesh to Rs. 8,377 in Upper Sindh. It was part of the original scheme that the tax-payers should have an influential voice in the disposal of the funds. Accordingly, by Act IV. of 1869, the appointment of Local Fund Committees was legalised. These boards are of two classes—the Sub-divisional (Taluka) and the District Committee: the former body is composed of the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the Sub-division as President, the members being the Mamlatdár, and an officer of the Public Works Department, or, in educational matters, the Deputy Educational Inspector, an Inámdár, and three proprietors or landholders. The Sub-divisional Committee ascertains the requirements of the Taluka in the matter of local works, and brings them to the notice of the District Committee. This latter body, under the presidency of the Collector, consists of the First and other Assistant Collectors, and the Deputy Collector in permanent charge of Sub-divisions, the Executive Engineer or the Educational Inspector, the Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury, an Inámdár, and six proprietors or holders of land. At a meeting, held about the 1st of September in each year, the President lays before the District Committee a statement of the estimated available receipts on account of local funds, together with the estimates and proposals of the Taluka Committees. The requirements of the district are discussed, questions being settled by the vote of the majority

of the members. A general budget is then framed, the portion relating to public works being despatched to the Revenue Commissioner, and that connected with education to the Director of Public Instruction. After scrutiny by these officers the different budgets are forwarded to the Accountant General, by whom a General Local Fund Budget is compiled for submission to Government.*

Medical Department.

Of the remaining branches of the Administration, the chief are the Medical Department and the Department of Public Works. The former establishment consists of a Surgeon-General, who is the administrative head of the department, assisted by four Deputy Surgeons-General, who correspond with each of the four divisions of the Bombay Army. Including these, there are 143 medical officers,† who are available for either civil or military employ, or both combined. There are also 6 Honorary Assistant Surgeons, who have been raised from the subordinate service and received honorary commissions, as well as 34 Sub-Assistant Surgeons,‡—Natives educated in the Grant Medical College, who have received a dégree of medicine from that College or from the University. Besides these, there is the Subordinate Medical Service, which supplies skilled assistance to medical officers in charge of regiments, hospitals, &c. It is divided into two branches—the Apothecary Class, the members of which are Europeans or Eurasians, and are mainly intended for service with English troops, and the Hospital Assistant Class, composed of Natives

* The following summary of the sources of local fund revenue is taken from Nairne's Revenue Handbook, page 269:—

Road Fund, consisting of two-thirds of the one-anna cess; Educational Fund, consisting of one-third of the one-anna cess; and other miscellaneous items—Ferry Fund (Act XXXV. of 1850), Toll Fund (Act VIII. of 1851 and Act XV. of 1864), Pound Fund (Act I. of 1871), Staging Bungalow Fund. The special charges on account of each of the above headings are first met, and the surplus, if any, made over to the General Fund. The following items of land revenue have also been made over to Local Funds: sand and quarry fees, sale proceeds of building sites, contribution to public works made by private persons, and the one-anna cess on contracts.

† The required strength is 150.

‡ The required strength is 35.

for Native hospitals and troops. The following shows the number, employment, and classification of each of them :—

	Civil.	Military.
Senior Apothecaries and Apothecaries ...	19	23
Assistant Apothecaries	12	47
Hospital Apprentices	106	51
	137	121
Hospital Assistants	154	120
Passed Medical Pupils	7	3
Native Medical Pupils	180	60
	341	183

Except in relation to works carried out on behalf of the different District Local Funds Committees, the officers of the Department of Public Works are not professionally subject to any local authority, the department being administered directly by Government. Public Works Department.

Of the minor branches of the administration, the Jail, Education, Forests, and Registration Departments deserve notice as having an organization extending through the different districts of the Presidency. Minor Departments.

For the purposes of registration the Presidency is divided into districts and sub-districts. These districts correspond to the several Revenue divisions, the Sub-Registrar, or officer in charge of the registration of a Taluka, being, as a rule, the first clerk in the Mamlatdár's office, and the Collector the Registrar of the district. The working of the department is under the supervision of an officer styled the Inspector General of Registration.

There are three classes of Jails—Subordinate Jails, of which there are 80 in all; District Jails, established at the seats of the Courts of Sessions Judges, and, in the case of Kaladgi and Sholápur, at the seat of the Assistant Sessions Judge; and one Central Jail at Yerauda, near Poona. Subordinate Jails are, for the most part, merely Lock-ups, and have been established only at places situated at a consider-

able distance from the District Jail, with the special object of accommodating prisoners sentenced to very short terms of imprisonment. Under the government of the Superintendent of the Jail—an office ordinarily held by the District Civil Surgeon—each district jail is in charge of a jailor, who is responsible for the safe custody of the prisoners. Provision has been made for the appointment of visitors for each class of jail; power of inspecting and superintending the jails throughout the Presidency, with the exception of the Bombay City Jails, being vested in an officer styled the Inspector General of Prisons.

Forest Department.

The forests of the Presidency are administered by a separate department, the Presidency being for forest purposes divided into three parts, each division constituting the charge of an officer styled a Conservator of Forests. Subordinate to the Conservators in each district is a Deputy or Assistant Conservator, under whom there is an establishment of inspectors and foresters varying in strength according to the requirements of the district. General questions relating to the forests of any district are referred for the opinion of the Collector, the Conservator on all occasions communicating with Government through the office of the Revenue Commissioner.

Education Department.

For educational purposes each district is provided with a Deputy Inspector, the districts being grouped together, as far as possible, in accordance with the linguistic divisions of the Presidency, under five Inspectors. The control of the whole department is vested in a Director of Public Instruction.

Revenue Survey.

Origin of the measure.

The Revenue Survey of the Bombay Presidency has been in progress for a period of thirty-seven years. In its origin it was simply an experimental measure, carried out with a very limited establishment, in a single Taluka (Indápur) of the Poona Collectorate, and with the object of correcting the work of a previous survey preparatory to a revision of assessment.

At the period referred to, the Deccan had been for seventeen years under British rule. In that space of time it had been reduced from a comparatively prosperous condition to the extreme of impoverishment and exhaustion. Two causes had been mainly instrumental in bringing about this state of things: one was the continuous fall in the money-value of agricultural produce, due to a variety of circumstances which need not here be specified, and the consequent yearly increasing pressure of the State demand on the land; the other was a settlement effected in connection with the survey above alluded to. This survey and settlement had been carried out a few years previously under the direction of Mr. Pringle, of the Civil Service. His assessment was based on a measurement of fields and on estimates of the yield of various soils as well as of the cost of cultivation, the principle adopted being to fix the Government demand at 55 per cent. of the net produce. The execution of the different operations of the survey was entrusted entirely to Native agency without either the experience or integrity needed for the task, and at a subsequent period the results obtained were found to be nearly worthless. The preliminary work of measurement was grossly faulty, and the estimates of produce, which formed such an important element in the determination of the assessment and which had been prepared in the most elaborate manner, were so erroneous as to be worse than worthless. But meanwhile the settlement had been introduced, and with the result of aggravating the evils it had been designed to remove. From the outset it was found impossible to collect anything approaching to the full revenue. In some districts not one-half could be realized. Things now went rapidly from bad to worse. Every year brought its addition to the accumulated arrears of revenue and the necessity for remissions or modifications of rates. The state of confusion in the accounts engendered by these expedients was taken advantage of by the Native officials to levy contributions for themselves. Every effort, lawful and unlawful, was made to get the utmost out of the wretched peasantry, who were subjected to torture, in some instances cruel and revolting beyond descrip-

Impoverished state of the Deccan due:

(1st) To fall in money-value of agricultural produce.

(2nd) To a previous settlement.

Defects of former settlement.

tion, if they would not or could not yield what was demanded. Numbers abandoned their homes and fled into neighbouring Native States. Large tracts of land were thrown out of cultivation; and in some districts no more than a third of the culturable area remained in occupation.

Measures taken in 1835.

It was when matters had reached this crisis that, at the end of 1835, an examination and correction of the operations of Mr. Pringle's survey in the Indápur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate were directed to be made, in view to a revision of the settlement in that district. The duty of conducting the work was entrusted to Mr. Goldsmid, of the Civil Service, then an Assistant Collector, and Lieutenant Wingate*, of the Engineers. With these gentlemen Lieutenant Nash, of the Engineers, was subsequently associated. This was the real commencement of the Revenue Survey in the Bombay Presidency.

New method of classification adopted.

As the new operations progressed, the extremely defective character of the original survey became apparent. Much of the measurement had to be undertaken *de novo*, but when areas were not faulty to any great excess they were accepted as the basis of the new assessment. An entirely new method of classification was adopted. Abandoning all attempts to arrive at a theoretical ideal of assessment by endeavouring to discover the yield of different soils and assigning a certain proportion of this as the Government demand, the survey officers adopted the simple expedient of ascertaining the average character and depth of soil in each field, and classing it accordingly, no more than nine gradations of valuation being employed for the purpose. In fixing the rates of assessment, they were guided by purely practical considerations as to the capability of the land and the general circumstances of the district. The more intelligent among the agricultural class were even taken into consultation on the subject, and their opinion allowed due weight. No safe standard of assessment existed. The rates in force in the prosperous times of the district had, through the continuous

Founded on the capability of the land and the general circumstances of the district.

* Now Major Sir George Wingate, K.C.S.I., Retired.

depreciation in the value of money, long ceased to represent any moderate share of the produce of the land, and the ruinous consequences of the first settlement forbade any reliance being placed on the system of fixing the Government demand on estimates of the yield of the land.

Satisfactory results of the change.

The result showed the wisdom of the course taken. In the second year of the settlement the Revenue Commissioner reported to Government that "the sum *actually collected has never been so great* except during the first four years of our occupation, when it is generally acknowledged our demands were much too high"; and again, "The outstanding balances *have never yet been so low at the end of the official year as they were last year.*" A marked extension of cultivation was one of the immediate results of the settlement; nearly 68,000 acres of waste land having been brought under the plough by the end of the second year, besides more than 3,000 acres reclaimed by immigrants from other districts, attracted to Indápur by the revived prosperity of the Taluka.

Extension of Survey operations into other districts.

The Indápur experiment having proved thus signally successful, the survey operations were rapidly extended to other districts, the same results following everywhere. In the course of a few years separate surveys were organized for the Poona and Ahmadnagar Collectorates and for the Southern Marátha Country. As experience was gained, improvements were introduced in the methods of procedure, the end in view always being to render them as simple and susceptible of thorough check and control as possible, as well as to adapt them to the varying circumstances of the districts which successively came under survey. But it was not till 1847 that a definite and permanent form was given to the system of survey operations. In that year, in accordance with the orders of Government, the Superintendents of the three Surveys met at Poona, and drew up a joint report setting forth what they consider to be "the best means for bringing the somewhat diversified operations of the several Revenue Surveys of this Presidency into conformity, as far as practicable, and also for ensuring the results of the surveys being turned

Changes in 1847.

Joint Report of the Superintendents of Survey.

to the best account, and maintained in their original integrity in the future management of the districts. The Superintendents, besides defining the objects of a revenue survey, and the general principles on which the assessment of land should, in their opinion, be conducted, submitted a body of rules for definition and demarcation of fields, the settlement of boundary disputes, the classification of soils, the interior regulation of surveys and the administration of settlements, which, having received the approval of Government, became an authoritative manual for the conduct of all future survey operations. Up to this period, though there had been a general adherence to the main principles by which the work was governed from its beginning, some diversity of practice had prevailed in the different surveys. A greater degree of uniformity and completeness was now given to it.

Sketch of the system now in force.

At this point it seems desirable to sketch briefly the general features of the Revenue Survey system as then defined under official sanction, and as still in force throughout the Presidency.

Organization of the Department.

First, with regard to the interior regulation of the different surveys. Each survey is under the direction of a Superintendent, subordinate to whom are several officers, designated Assistant Superintendents, having charge of parties or establishments of measurers and classers. The operations of measuring and classing are conducted, as a rule, by separate establishments, and generally the classification of a district follows the measurement at an interval of one season. Every detail of the survey operations is closely supervised by the Assistants. The work in the field is subjected to regular test by them, and none is accepted as trustworthy unless it has stood such test satisfactorily. On the Superintendent devolves, besides the general control of the survey, the duty of fixing the rates of assessment, submitting the proposals relating to them to Government, and introducing the settlement when sanctioned. In this last operation an officer of the Revenue Department is usually associated with him.

Commissioners of Survey and Settlement.

Within recent years two Commissioners of Survey and Settlement have been appointed. The office, indeed, had been created at an earlier period in the progress of the survey, when Major Wingate was entrusted with the chief control of the department for the entire Presidency. On his retirement from the service in 1853 it was abolished, but was revived some years later by the appointment of Colonel Anderson as Commissioner of the Southern Division, and soon afterwards of Colonel Francis as Commissioner of the Northern Division of the Presidency.* These officers are charged with the direction in chief of the survey operations and with the control of expenditure. They are the channels of communication between the Superintendents and Government, more particularly as regards the settlement proposals sent up by the former.

Principles of the Survey.

With respect to the general principles on which the survey operations are conducted, great importance is attached to the correct measurement and demarcation of fields. The field is the unit of survey, as the success of settlements on the "Raiatwár" system depends in a very great degree on the correctness of the measurement of fields, and on the facilities afforded for identifying them. To ensure these objects a constant check is kept on the work of the Surveyor, who is required to have boundary marks erected at the corners and bends of each field as his work progresses, and is taught to regard this part of his duties as equally important with that of ascertaining areas. Great pains are taken in the construction of the village map, in which, besides the outline of each field, the position and description of every boundary mark are shown by conventional signs. The means of identification are thus rendered complete.

Survey at first for purely revenue purposes.

Up to a recent period, when operations preparatory to the introduction of revised settlements were begun in the Poona and Násik Collectorates, it was never attempted to give anything of scientific precision to the survey, or to ensure accurate topographical results. The survey was instituted, as has been

* The Commissioner of the Southern Division is also Survey and Settlement Commissioner and Inam Commissioner in the territory of Mysor.

seen, for purely revenue purposes, and at an emergent crisis questions of geographical utility could be allowed no place in presence of the paramount consideration of how to afford the means of improving the land revenue administration, and ameliorating the condition of the agricultural classes in the shortest time and at the least cost. In its early years the work was of the roughest description; but as it advanced, and a stricter supervision was exercised, some degree of excellence was attained, even from a topographical point of view. At the present day the village map is constructed with much accuracy, and, besides presenting a thoroughly correct delineation of field boundaries (its chief object), shows village sites, roads, paths, tanks, and the physical features of the country within its limits with considerable fidelity. In the districts in which revision operations have been carried out, the character of the work has been greatly improved by taking the great trigonometrical triangulation as a basis of survey, and adopting the system of village traversing. The plan recently introduced, of working in connection with the Bengal Topographical Survey, is likely to effect still greater improvement.*

System of classification of fields.

The system of classification adopted by Mr. Goldsmid and Lieutenant Wingate in Indápur has been continued to the present time with such few modifications as subsequent experience showed to be desirable. Great care is taken to preserve uniformity in the standard of valuation among the different classing parties, as well as by constant tests on the part of the superintending officers to ensure the utmost correctness in the work performed by each classer. The classification is carried out field by field, and the system ensures that each shall be minutely examined, the results being so

* That the department is capable of producing topographical work of a superior character is shown in the instance of the recently completed survey of the town and island of Bombay—in all respects a high class survey, and executed in a manner which has gained the approval of the most competent judges, and the commendation of the local Government and of the Secretary of State. It was carried out under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Laughton, of the Revenue Survey, and by Surveyors taken from that department, but trained by the Superintendent, it must be admitted, to a degree of proficiency previously unattained in any of the surveys of this Presidency.

recorded as to enable the testing officer to see at once whether this has been done or not. So simple is the plan of classification, and so capable of being worked out by the Native subordinates in conformity with certain established principles, that the average difference between the original operation and test does not exceed 6 or 7 pies in a maximum valuation of one rupee.

Assessment operations confined to one Taluka at a time.

In the final operation of assessment it has always been the practice to include no larger area than a single Taluka in a proposal for settlement. This enables the officer proposing the settlement to give the most minute consideration to the condition and requirements of the tract of country with which he has to deal, and at the same time permits of his proposals being closely scrutinized by the reviewing authorities and by Government. A further advantage of this method of proceeding is, that it affords an opportunity of observing the working of a settlement on a small scale and judging of the suitability of rates applied to a limited extent of country before imposing them over a large area.

Term of settlement.

The term of settlement is always thirty years, except in the province of Sindh, where, owing to the still imperfect condition of irrigation, it has been thought desirable to adopt the shorter period of ten years.

Such are the general principles on which the Revenue Survey operations have been conducted in this Presidency, nearly the whole of which has now been brought under the survey settlement.

Necessity of legalising survey operations.

These operations had been in progress many years before any question arose as to the expediency of giving them legal sanction. A revenue survey was a measure for which there were sufficient precedents, the whole of the Deccan having been surveyed by direction of the celebrated Malik Ambar, and partial surveys having been executed under the Marátha Government. The survey now under description had, therefore, all the legality that consonance with previous usage could give it. But with the progress of British administration the value attached to rights in the land, and the inclination to resist any supposed attempt to encroach on them,

were constantly increasing. The survey itself had largely contributed to this result, and as it advanced, and valuable interests became affected by it, a disposition to question the legality of its proceedings began to be manifested. It became, therefore, imperatively necessary to confer on these proceedings a validity which could not be disputed. Accordingly, in the year 1864 a Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council "to provide for the survey, demarcation, assessment and administration of lands held under Government in the districts belonging to the Bombay Presidency, and for the registration of the rights and interests of the occupants of the same." This became law in the following year under the title of the "Bombay Survey and Settlement Act" (Act I. of 1865). This Act confirms previous settlements, empowers Government to "direct the extension of the survey to any part of the Presidency," defines the powers and duties of survey officers, provides for the determination of field and village boundaries, and the settlement by the survey officers of disputes connected with them, and for the erection and repair of boundary marks. It empowers the officer in charge of a survey to assess Government lands, and requires him, when making settlements of land revenue, to prepare a record showing all rights and interests in the land, and giving all other necessary information. It also provides for the administration of survey settlements, and empowers Government to direct a fresh survey and to revise assessments on the expiration of a term of settlement: with the proviso, however, that such revised assessment "shall be fixed, not with reference to improvements made by owners or occupants from private capital and resources, but with reference to general considerations of the value of land, whether as to soil or situation, prices of produce, or facilities of communication."

Object of Act I. of 1865 (Bombay).

Financial results of Revenue Survey.

Before proceeding to describe the several land tenures which obtain in different parts of the Presidency, it seems desirable to illustrate by tabular statements the financial results of the Revenue Survey from its introduction up to the present time.

These results are as follows:—

Northern Division.

Collectorates.	Revenue Realization prior to Settlement.	Revenue Realization under Settlement.	Percentage Increase.
Original Settlements.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tánna	16,62,870	21,10,376	27
Khándesh	21,59,465	30,78,695	42½
Ratnágiri	4,64,403	4,65,727	28
Ahmadábád	5,37,527	9,04,747	68
Kaira	14,48,862	18,87,522	30
Surat	17,40,810	24,01,342	38
Broach	8,89,848	11,25,649	26½
Pánch Maháls	48,250	81,558	69
Karáchi	1,94,040	3,16,763	63
Haidarábád	6,33,302	7,73,533	22
Shikárpur	12,39,312	15,92,630	28
Total...	1,10,18,689	1,47,38,542	33¼
Revised Settlements.			
Poona (Talukas of Indápur, Bhimthari and Pábal) ...	2,69,499	4,29,747	59½
Sholápur (Talukas of Madé, Sholápur, Bársi, and Pandharpur)	4,16,671	7,27,755	74½
Násik (Niphar and Chándor) .	92,466	1,49,618	62
Total...	7,78,636	13,07,120	68
Grand Total...	1,17,97,325	1,60,45,662	36

Southern Division.

Collectorates.	Revenue Realization prior to Settlement.	Revenue Realization under Settlement.	Percentage Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dhárwár	11,30,395	15,65,623	38½
Belgaum	13,07,448	15,70,269	20
Kaladgi	3,05,552	5,82,834	90¾
Sátára	14,36,567	15,85,434	10⅖
Kánara	1,48,501	2,77,881	87
Total...	43,28,463	55,82,041	29

Summary and Cost.

Divisions.	Realizations prior to Settlement.	Realizations under Settlement.	Amount of Increase.	Per cent.	Total Cost.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Northern Division ...	1,17,97,325	1,60,45,662	42,48,337	36	
Southern Division ...	43,28,463	55,82,041	12,53,578	29	26,48,480
Total...	1,61,25,788	2,16,27,703	55,01,915	34	

It is necessary to explain that the figures in the above statements are for the various districts as they existed at the time of settlement. The extensive territorial re-arrangements carried out in recent years render it impossible to show the results for the different collectorates as now organized without obtaining data involving the examination of accounts for a vast number of talukas and villages, which it would be the labour of years to collect and revise.

Definition of the Survey Tenure.

The most important feature of the Bombay Survey Act, as it affects interests in the land, is the definition of the right of occupancy. This right is declared to be simply conditional on the payment of the Government demand, and to be "a transferable and heritable property continuable without question at the expiration of a settlement lease, on the occupant's consenting to the revised rate." The right of occupancy, which has thus received legal recognition and sanction, is commonly known as "the survey tenure," and through the complete security of the title it confers has come to supersede the ordinary tenures previously existing. These may here be briefly described for the purpose of comparing them with the new tenure obtaining in all settled districts.

Tenures previously existing.

Deccan.

(1) Mirás. (2) Upri.

Previous to the survey settlement all land in the Deccan, not alienated, was held by two classes of occupants. The first was the Mirásdár, or tenant with right of occupancy;

the second was the Upri, or tenant-at-will. The Mirásdár was the freeman of the village, his land was heritable and transferable, and he held at a fixed assessment, though under the Marátha Government he was liable to demands on account of extra cess. In former times the name of Mirásdár carried some degree of distinction with it, and the position was regarded as an enviable one. It could be acquired by simply consenting to pay the Government demand on the entire area in occupation, whether cultivated or not,—an essential condition of the Mirás tenure,—and by the payment of a fine. The most remarkable incident of the tenure was that it was not subject to forfeiture for default of revenue payment, or even for the abandonment of his village by the Mirásdár, unless he was absent for a longer period than 30 years. If in this respect, however, he enjoyed an advantage unknown to the survey tenure, there were counterbalancing circumstances in his position which rendered it greatly inferior to that of the occupant under the survey settlement. For he was not only liable to extra and arbitrary impositions, but was required to make good the claims of the Government on defaulting brother Mirásdárs. The Mirás tenure.

The "Upri" had no status in the village in which, as the name imports, he was regarded as a stranger. He cultivated the common lands of the village or those of absentee Mirásdárs, but had no proprietary interest of any kind in either. On the other hand, he could not be called on to pay revenue on any larger area than that actually under crop, nor be held liable for the default of other cultivators. In the case of the "Upri," then, fixity of tenure has been substituted for tenancy at will, but coupled with the greater responsibility necessarily attaching to a settlement based on definite areas. The Upri tenure.

To recapitulate: the advantages enjoyed by the occupant of land under the survey settlement are— Comparison of these with the survey tenure.

1*st*.—Fixity of tenure conditional on the due payment of the Government demand.

2*nd*.—His occupancy is heritable, and transferable by gift, sale, or mortgage, without other restriction than the requirement to give notice to the authorities.

3rd.—His assessment is fixed, but subject to revision after periods of 30 years. The right of occupancy is not affected by the expiration of a term of settlement, being conditional solely on the payment of the assessment imposed.

4th.—He is at liberty to resign his entire occupancy or any part of it defined by the survey* in any year, provided notice be given by a fixed date. If waste land be available, he may enlarge his holding at pleasure on application to the district officials.

5th.—He may sublet his lands, and Government aid him, under certain limitations, in recovering rents from his tenants.

6th.—His holding cannot be encroached on by his neighbour, every field in it being clearly defined by boundary marks, and susceptible of immediate identification by means of the village maps. Further, the fact of his possession of any field can be traced without difficulty in the village records year by year up to the date of the introduction of the first survey settlement. Thus the chances of dispute and litigation are entirely removed or reduced to a minimum.

Subject, then, to the Government claim, the occupant of land under the survey tenure may be said to enjoy every right of property that he can desire, with the advantage of possessing a title the most simple and complete that can be imagined.

Gujarát.

The Táluk-dári Tenure.

The Tálukdári is one of the most important tenures in Gujarát. It prevails, principally, in the western districts of Ahmadábád adjoining Káthiáwár. The Tálukdári districts proper are: Viramgaon, Dholka, Dhanduká, and Gogo, where, till lately, the area under this tenure was about 1,931 square miles; but has been considerably reduced by the recent transfer of the estates of the Thákur of Bhaunagar to the province of Káthiáwár.

* That is, any entire survey field, or any share of such a field defined by the survey, termed in Act I. of 1865 a "*recognised share*".

The Tálukdárs are a Rájput yeomanry, descended from Hindu Chiefs of ancient lineage. The Tálukdári districts are divided into small properties, the successive partitions of generations, and each now consists of one, two, or more villages. The Rájputs on each property number from about 50 to 200, the steady growth of branches and offshoots of the original single tree. The Tálukdárs are the Chiefs of their people—gentlemen who consider all manual labour degrading, and live on the hereditary share of the produce of the lands cultivated by their tenants-at-will. Tálukdárs defined.

The Tálukdárs, according to Bombay Act VI. of 1862, are absolute proprietors of their respective estates, subject to the payment of the "Jama" or tribute to Government, fixed for a term of years, at the expiry of which it is subject to revision. Each principal sharer (Muksh Bhágdár) has his own portion of the village site, in which his own cultivators who cultivate his lands reside. He is competent to give in Pasaitá, or mortgage his own lands, and he allows village servants the grain produce of certain fields. He is responsible for his quota of the "Jama," but his authority to alienate permanently is restricted by Section VIII., Regulation XVII., 1827. Position of a Tálukdár under Act VI. of 1862.

The "Jama" is fixed and paid by the respective shareholders, according to the land in their respective possession, in the following manner:— System under which Government tribute is levied.

1. The "Jama" of "Darbári land" is paid in cash by fixed instalments.
2. The Sanadi Salámi (or quit-rents on alienated land) are collected, by the Tálukdárs, from the alienees and paid with the "Jama." There is, however, a doubt remaining as to the legal bearings of the case, which is still under consideration.
3. Local Funds, of one anna in every rupee of the "Jama" and every rupee of the quit-rent, are paid respectively by the Tálukdárs and alienees.
4. If a shareholder fails to pay his "Jama," the management of the share is, as a general rule, made over to the other shareholders. The other shareholders manage the share, satisfy the demand of Government, and then

pay the owner the balance, deducting 10 per cent. for cost of management.

5. One of the brotherhood is appointed Wahiwátdár, or manager, to collect the "Jama" from all the sharers. The principal sharers (Muksh Bhágdárs) are answerable to the manager for the payment of the "Jama" of the sub-sharers (Peta Bhágdárs), and the manager is responsible to Government for the whole.

6. The sharers are responsible for the preservation of boundary marks.

Extent of Government interference in the management of Tálukdári villages.

Government does not interfere with the management of the villages, except that it provides that the Tálukdár shall

1. Be answerable for the official "Police" of the village, and for the prevention of crime.

2. Be responsible for the village expenses as established by custom, or as occasion may require.

3. Not in future alienate land subject to "Jama," all such land being liable to payment of "Jama," whether held by the Tálukdárs or others.

The partition of produce between landlord and tenant (Tálukdár and Raiat) is determined by the Dhárá, or village custom, and is now carried out on the following general principle. When the crops are lodged in the grain-yard, Khali, they are divided according to the custom of the village. A certain proportion is deducted from the whole for seed and certain perquisites, and the rest is divided, according to the special custom of the village, between the Tálukdárs and the cultivators. The average has been assumed to be 50 per cent. of common grains, 40 per cent. of wheat, and 48 per cent. of cotton. Such is the Tálukdári tenure at present as consolidated and confirmed under the provisions of Act VI. of 1862.

Wánta.

The "Wánta" (divided) tenure, (in contradistinction to "Talpat", paying full assessment)prevails more or less in certain villages all over Gujarát north of the river Tápti. This tenure is of very ancient origin, and held by Rájput Thákurs and Girásiás, the descendants of petty Chiefs who were the original holders. It is common to find one-half of a village

Locality of the Wánta Tenure.

"Talpat" and the other "Wánta" defined by some fixed boundary such as a road, or stream, the village site itself being also divided. This "Wánta" is either held free, or subject to a "Salámi" or quit-rent. When the Muhammadans invaded Gujarát they found the country partitioned out into estates of large or small chiefs, whom they forcibly deprived of all but one-fourth of their possessions, which took the name of "Wánta" or divided land. In some cases (where it is supposed there was no opposition to this spoliation) the "Wánta" was granted free, and where the contrary was the case it was burdened with a Salámi or quit-rent, which remains to this day, but there is no record, nor even tradition, to show on what principle quit-rents were imposed. No holder of "Wánta" lands has any documentary title, and the limits of the same are determined from the first trustworthy record prepared under British rule, as contained in the village accounts. Certain "Wánta" estates pay "tribute" in the shape of an "Udhár Jama," or are in some cases rent-free and subject to the summary settlement cess only. Isolated "Wánta" lands may be rent-free, or subject to quit-rent. Origin of the Tenure.

Senja—undivided, in contradistinction to Narwádári, Bhágdári and other divided villages. This is the ordinary Raiatwári tenure of the province, the assessment being placed on each revenue survey number, and the settlement made directly with the occupant. Khálsa (Senja).

The peculiarity of the Narwádári or Bhágdári tenures is that they involve joint responsibility for the payment of the Government revenue. The first-named tenure prevails chiefly in the district of Kaira, a few villages being also found in Ahmadábád and Surat, while the latter is confined to the Broach Collectorate. Narwádári and Bhágdári Tenures.

In Narwádári villages the Pátidárs or sharers are the descendants of the old proprietary cultivators. All the sub-sharers having equal rights are also called "Pátidárs," but the head of each estate or great division is called a Muksh Bhágdár (chief shareholder). As the Narwádári and Bhágdári tenures had been acknowledged and preserved under Act V. of 1862, special arrangements were required for the The Narwádári Tenure.

settlement of villages in which these tenures existed. The register of existing shares was accepted, and the lump sum due from the village, with the exception of the assessment on common (Majmun) land, was apportioned among the different shareholders according to the values entered in the register of the "Phaláwani" or division register. As before stated, the lands of Narwa villages consist of certain leading divisions (Muksh Bhág) containing sub-shares ("Petá Bhág"), which are in turn up to a fixed limit divided into fractional parts. The holders of a main share are collectively responsible for the payment of the assessment leviable on the whole share, and similarly sub-shareholders are collectively responsible for that portion of the assessment which has been allotted to their sub-share. The shares or divisions, great and small, are sometimes of equal amount, and sometimes unequal, but always in well-known and recognized proportion, so that the revenue due by the whole village is exactly apportioned among them.

Settlement of common (Majmun) Land.

It is seldom that the whole of the land of a Narwa village is included in the "Narwa"; there is almost always a portion of common (Majmun) land managed by the Collector under the Raiatwári system. This land is in some cases in the possession of the "Narwádárs," not as "Narwa" but as "Majmun", in which case they are responsible for its assessment according to their occupancy. Where not so, it is managed like that of an ordinary "Senja", or undivided village, quite distinct from the "Narwa".

Varieties of Narwa Tenure.

The "Narwa" villages are not all constituted precisely alike: there is for example—

1. The perfect Pátidári, in which all the lands are held in severalty by different proprietors, each person managing his own land and paying his fixed share of the assessment, the whole being jointly responsible if one sharer cannot fulfil his engagements.

2. The imperfect Pátidári, in which part of the land is held in common and part in severalty, the profits from the common land being first appropriated to payment

of the Government revenue, made up according to rate on the several holdings. The peculiarities of each have been upheld by the new settlement.

Under the survey system many Narwa villages have been allowed, at their own wish, to divide their respective responsibilities for the revenue, according to the assessment of their respective shares, instead of according to the old symbolical division of the register ("Phaláwani").

Position of Tenants in Narwa and in Bhágdári Villages.

In Narwádári and Bhágdári villages all persons cultivating Narwa or Bhágdári lands, whatever rights they may have, are tenants, not of Government, but of the Bhágdárs, who are alone responsible for the revenue. They are—

1. Tenants at will, holding at the pleasure of the Narwádárs, who can eject them, or increase their rents at discretion.

2. Customary tenants who cannot be ejected so long as they pay the customary rental, which is generally either a fixed share of the produce or more commonly the customary "Bigoti" rates, which are generally recorded in the village books.

Soon after the introduction of the survey settlement a "record" is prepared, setting forth the respective rights of the superior and inferior holders. These records have not, however, the force of judicial decisions.

Difference between the Bhágdári and Narwádári Tenures.

The Bhágdári tenure differs from the Narwádári in one important particular only, viz., that in the former there was always a fixed Bigoti assessment on each field, and although the assessment of each share (*Bháy*) was not the aggregate of the assessments of the several fields which the share comprised, it was the amount of the *total* field assessment of all Bhágdári lands, divided according to the register ("Phaláwani"). In the Narwádári tenure on the other hand there was never a separate field assessment, the revenue being fixed in the lump.

It will be seen that, although the Narwa and Bhágdári tenures have been preserved in their integrity by the survey,

yet the amount of revenue to be paid in the lump has been ascertained by a field assessment: so in the event of a contingency arising, such as is contemplated by Clause 2 of Section VIII. of Regulation 17 of 1827 (reversion to Government on account of non-payment of revenue), the survey rates could at once be introduced in exactly the same way as in ordinary Government ("Senja") villages.

Mehwási Tenure.

In some parts of Gujarát, viz., on the banks of the River Máhi and in the Parantej Taluka of the Ahmadábád Collectorate, certain villages are held on what is known as the "Mehwási" tenure, and pay the revenue in a lump sum, which is in some cases fixed, and in others fluctuating at the pleasure of the Collector. These villages are held by the descendants of Mehwási Kolí or Rájput Chiefs, once great freebooters and the terror of the country. The principal shareholders are generally Thákurs, and are called "Muksh Bhágdárs," and the sub-shareholders "Peta Bhágdárs," the same as in Narwa villages. Most of these villages were originally held rent-free, or subject to a small tribute. Conditions were generally attached to the tenure, such as the police management of a small portion of country, the keeping open of certain roads infested by robbers, or forbearance from plundering on the part of the holders and their fraternity. Under British rule, and a better system of police, these conditions are of course unnecessary, and the villages are held subject to the payment of the "Jama" only. Of late years, Talátis (village accountants) have been introduced into some attached Mehwási villages, and the "Jama" collected from the shareholders, who sublet their lands either on grain or cash rents. Steps are now being taken to introduce the Revenue Survey into some of these villages, when a special settlement will be made with the holders.

Máleki Tenure.

In the Thásra Taluka of the Kairá Collectorate is a clan of Muhammadan yeomen known as the "Máleks," who hold their villages on a special tenure, the origin of which is as follows:—

Nearly four centuries ago, Muhammad Begára, Sultan of Ahmadábád, granted as a reward for military services, at the taking of Páwágarh (a celebrated hill fort near Champaner), 12 villages to certain Musalmán families, known as Málekjádás. On the introduction of British rule these 12 villages had, by the founding of new hamlets, increased to 17. They are now 27 in number, into all of which the new settlement has been introduced. These villages seem to have been originally rent-free, and so continued for 2½ centuries. About 150 years ago the Máleks were compelled by the Maráthas to pay a fixed tribute (Udhár Jamábandi) on their villages. Soon after (about 1769) the Mulukgiri army of the Gaikawár levied an additional tribute called "Ghásdána," which was continued till the introduction of British rule, when this exaction was commuted, and paid by the British Government to that of the Gaikawár. Besides this, several Máleki villages were subjected to a tribute payable to the Bábi of Bálásinur, which was also commuted and paid by the British Government to the Bábi. To meet the Marátha tribute ("Udhár Jamábandi") demand the Máleks levied from their cultivators a poll-tax ("Karamvero") and a tax in kind ("Wajé") amounting to one-third of the produce of the land.

Present Settlement.

In 1865 the Máleki villages were measured and valued by the Revenue Survey, and a settlement introduced which has since been confirmed by the grant of sanads to the different Máleks.

Udhár Jamábandi Tenure.

In some whole villages or parts of villages "Wánta" lands entered as Sarkári are held on "Udhár Jamábandi" tenure, which means that they are liable to a fixed cess "(Jama") only, such "Jama" remaining intact even at a general revision of assessment, there being a "right on the part of the occupants in limitation of the right of Government in consequence of a specific limit to the assessment having been established and preserved." Other villages, not "Wánta," are also held on this tenure. These villages have been surveyed in the lump only, and the fixed assessment has remained intact.

Sarákati Tenure.

A few villages in different parts of the province are held on what is called Sarákati tenure. The term "Sarákati" is

derived from the Arabic, meaning a partner. In these villages Government is entitled to a certain proportion of revenue and the holders to the balance; the proportion of the respective shares varies from 10 to 6 annas. It is not unlike what the Máleki tenure has now merged into, the holders having in both cases the right of occupying and subletting all their lands subject to the payment of the fixed proportion of revenue due to Government.

Alienated Lands.

The wholly or partially alienated lands in Gujarát are extensive, and of various denominations, the principal being—

Chákariat of all denominations (lands held for service).

Pasaita (land given in charity or to artificers, Bháts, Chárans or others).

Hária (the price of blood or reward for defence).

Wazifa (an alienation to religious persons of the faith of Islam).

These may be "Nakra" (rent-free) or "Salámia" (liable to quit-rent). These again may be "Vechánia" (sold) or "Garánia" (mortgaged), and are then described and known as Pasaita-Salámia—Pasaitá-Vechan-Salámia—Pasaita-Vechánia-Nakra—Hária-Garánia-Salámia and so on.

All these lands are now "Sanadia" or held by Sanads under the Summary Settlement Act, and are so entered in the accounts; for example, Pasaita subject to quit-rent which had been sold in former times, and is not now in possession of the heirs of the original grantee, is described and known, not simply as Pasaita but *Pasaita-Vechánia-Salámia-Sanadia, &c., &c.*

Tenures in the Konkan.

I.—Northern Konkan.

The Survey Tenure.

Land in the Tánna Collectorate is held almost wholly on the survey tenure, the occupier having in general had no right so good as that conferred by the survey. There is no Mirás properly so called; but a considerable quantity of land was previously called Suti, and held on a tenure analagous to that of Mirás, but not so advantageous. This tenure has, how-

ever, been merged in the survey tenure, which is in fact scarcely, if at all, less valuable than the old Mirás.

Other Tenures.

The exceptions to the survey tenure in the Northern Konkan are as follows :—

1*st.*—A considerable number of Khoti villages, chiefly in the Salsette Taluka.

2*nd.*—A number of Isáfat villages scattered over the different talukas.

3*rd.*—Lands known as Shilotri lying either along the coast or along the larger creeks.

There are of course a number of villages held in ordinary Inám, and also the usual service watans, but these differ in no way from the same tenures in the rest of the Presidency.

Khoti Tenure.

It is necessary to distinguish clearly between the Khots of the Northern and those of the Southern Konkan. Those of the Northern Konkan are in fact leaseholders (though more commonly called farmers) of a certain number of villages, several being generally held in one family, and they obtained their land in all cases from the British Government, though at an early period. They have never claimed to be the proprietors of the soil, and the title and rights of those who hold land under them are in no way affected by the fact of these Khots having their villages in lease. The Khoti villages have been measured but not assessed, and as the survey tenure is therefore not in force in them, the rights of the tenants are still distinguished as "Suti" (described above) and "Chikhali" or "Gatkuli."

Isáfat Tenure.

The Isáfat tenure approaches more nearly to the Khoti tenure of the Southern Konkan, though without its complications. Mr. Seton-Karr described Isáfat as "the name given to Khoti villages held by Zamindárs." It is not very clear what this means, but in point of fact an Isáfat village is a permanent farm or lease formerly resumable by Government at pleasure, though not of course so under the British Government, and held always on the condition of paying the full assessment according to the rates of the district. The Isáfat villages have, therefore, been subjected to the survey,

and the occupants of land enjoy their rights in the land independent of the Isáfatdár.

Shilotri Tenure.

Shilotri lands are lands that have been reclaimed from the sea and embanked, and the permanence of which is dependent on the embankments being kept up. These reclamations are commonly known as "Khárs." The tenure is of two sorts—1*st* Shilotri proper, under which the Khár belongs to the party by whom it was reclaimed or his representatives. The Shilotridárs are considered to have a proprietary right, they let out these lands at will, and according to old custom levy a maund of rice per bigah, in addition to the assessment, for the repair of the outer embankments. These lands were surveyed and re-assessed at the survey in the same way as Government lands. The second class of Shilotri lands is that in which either Government reclaimed the Khárs, or became possessed of them by lapse. The cultivators of these Khárs hold their land just as other survey tenants do, but an extra assessment which was supposed to represent the "Shilotri Mánd" mentioned above, is appropriated to the repairs of the embankments.

II.—*Southern Konkan.*

The Khoti Tenure.

In the Kolába and Ratnágiri Collectorates the survey tenure is quite the exception. It prevails generally in the two northern talukas of Kolába, but in the remainder of that district and in the whole of Ratnágiri it is found only in those villages which happen to be Government property (Khálsa). In the northern part of Kolába there are a few villages held on the Isáfat tenure already described. Otherwise the Khoti tenure is the prevailing one, though there are a number of proprietary rights in all these villages independent of and in some cases older than those of the Khots.

Its chief characteristics

With regard to the Khoti tenure it is better at the present time to mention only such of its principal features as are undisputed or nearly so. Though most people believe the Khots to have been at first, and not more than about 350 years ago, simply farmers holding on leases for the improvement of the country, yet it is now generally conceded that

they must be considered as limited proprietors. Theoretically their position is very much that of Bengal Zamindárs without the permanent settlement, for it has never been doubted that they are liable to increase of assessment. But owing to the smallness of their estates, and in many cases to the high assessment they have to pay, and to the fact that their villages haivng descended in most cases by the Hindu law of inheritance are held by a large number of co-sharers, it is much safer to ignore the superficial resemblance which exists between them and the Zamindárs. The chief undisputed points of this tenure are as follows:—

1*st.*—The right to hold their villages on payment of the lump assessment, provided the annual agreement (Kabulaiat) be given to Government by members of the Khoti watan authorized to give it. On failure of payment, or if the Kabulaiat be not given, the village is attached but restored on payment of any loss that may have been caused to Government by the default of the Khots.

2*nd.*—The right to rack-rent all lands in which there are no rights of permanent occupancy.

3*rd.*—The right to all lands that may lapse owing to the absence or failure (either temporary or permanent) of permanent occupants.

4*th.*—It is the duty of the Khots to collect the assessment from all permanent occupants (Dhárekaris) without remuneration, and they receive assistance from Government in doing so.

The Khoti tenure is said to have originated in the Subhedári of Dabhul, which extended from the Washisti to the Devgarh river, and which is nearly coterminus with the district occupied by the Chitpáwan Bráhmans. Certainly, south of the Devgarh river, though Khots are still found, their powers are allowed to be much less than those of the Khots farther north. and origin.

The other tenures in the Southern Konkan are, 1st, the Dhárekari, which differs but little from the Mirás tenure The Dhárekari Tenure.

of the Deccan. The Dhárekaris pay fixed rates liable to increase only at the general survey of the district, and are now in no respect dependent on the Khots, though formerly no doubt they paid various cesses to them. They have the same rights of alienation as Mirásdárs. In the Kher Peta of the Ratnágiri Collectorate there are a number of proprietors under the names of Dupatkari, Pávani Dupatkari, and Daspatkari. These, however, differ only from the Dhárekaris in the fact of their making to the Khots a small payment in addition to their fixed assessment, their rights in their land being in all respects similar to those of the Dhárekaris.

Watandárkuls

There are also a certain number of occupants generally known as Watandárkuls, who, it is acknowledged, cannot be dispossessed by the Khots, and who in some few cases have the right of alienating their land. These are supposed to be the descendants of those cultivators who held land in the villages before the Khots obtained their grants. The remainder of the cultivators where the survey has not been introduced hold their lands on payment of a proportion of the crop, the proportion being ½, ⅓ or ¼ according to the custom of the village and the nature of the crop. Whether these cultivators are or are not tenants-at-will of the Khots, is the chief of the many points in dispute connected with this tenure.

Arrangements under the Survey Settlement.

The survey settlement has substituted for this proportionate payment in kind, a fixed cash assessment as the Government share, and a grain payment as the Khot's share, the cultivators (except of lands entered in the name of the Khot which in many villages form a considerable proportion) being granted rights of occupancy under the Survey Act, except that they are not allowed the right of transferring their holdings.

Reclamation Leases.

Considerable tracts of land on the coast or along the sides of the larger creeks have been granted on reclamation leases. These lands were formerly either salt marsh land or sandy shore above high water mark, the former being made into rice fields and the latter into cocoanut gardens. The leases in most cases specify that the land is held on special rates only until the survey shall be introduced. After the introduction of the

survey such lands are therefore held on the ordinary survey tenure.

Land Tenures in Sindh.

Character of the present tenures.

The tenures on which land is held in the province of Sindh are of the simplest character. Doubtless in the ancient times of Hindu nationality, and under Bráhman dynasties, the same complexity of land tenure prevailed in Sindh as in other provinces of India; but as successive waves of Muhammadan invasion and conquest passed over the province, and when finally the bulk of the population forsook the old faith to profess that of Islam, the ancient institutions must have gradually decayed and given way to those brought in by the conquering race. The village system, which is supposed, and probably with truth, to have once flourished in Sindh, has shared in the common decay. The group of families acknowledging generally some one head, and the "Deh" or village-land with its recognized limits remain, but all trace of an organization for administrative purposes, all trace of village-officers with assigned duties and remuneration, has long since passed away, and at the present day is unknown even to tradition.

Land by whom held.

The land in Sindh is held by a large number of peasant occupants and by a comparatively small body of large proprietors. Probably half the entire number of holdings do not exceed 5 acres in area, and not more than a quarter exceed 30 acres. Yet there are not wanting indications that in times not distant from the present nearly all the land was held by large proprietors. Most of the land now in cultivation, and most of the waste land within range of existing or of former sources of irrigation, will generally be found to have been at one time or other in the occupation of some large proprietor. The ancestors of the petty holders of the present day were probably tenants acknowledging by the payment of rents or fees (called in Sindh "Lapo") the superior right of a Zamindár. This state of tenure was a necessity of times, in which the weak had no security for life or property save in the protection of some powerful individual. It was equally

necessary to the State, which had no agency at its command adequate to the task of collecting revenue from a vast number of petty cultivators, and was, therefore, compelled to make its settlement with as few and as wealthy individuals as possible. In course of time the Zamindári rights in the land were purchased by the tenant, or lapsed on demise without heirs, or otherwise fell into disuse, and thus has sprung up the present large peasant proprietary.

Hereditary tenancy.

In some of the northern districts of the province a species of tenancy is formed which requires special notice. This is locally termed "Maurusi Haripan*", that is, "hereditary tenancy." It is very similar to the "Aforamento" prevailing in parts of Portugal, and the "Beklemregt" in the province of Groningen, described by M. de Laveleye in his article on the Land System of Belgium and Holland in the 1st volume of the Cobden Club Essays. The hereditary tenant pays a quit-rent under the name of "Zamindári" or "Málakána" to the proprietor. This quit-rent seldom exceeds 6 or 8 annas per acre, and cannot be enhanced. The settlement of the Government demand is made directly with the tenant, and he is in the land registers entered as an occupant, the amount of quit-rent payable to the proprietor being also recorded. The right of occupancy is transferable and, in short, is as complete and secure as possible. It is said to have been acquired by any one who cleared waste land in a Zamindári estate and brought it under cultivation. The proprietor's (Zamindár's) right was acknowledged by the payment of a quit-rent fixed for ever, and the cultivator's right of occupancy was established. Hereditary tenancy is, as has been said, chiefly confined to North Sindh. There it is found most prevalent in the districts on the left bank of the Indus, where the occupants of a large tract of country comprising many villages are hereditary tenants paying quit-rent to one or two large proprietors. A right of occupancy subject to the payment of rent liable to enhancement by the superior occupant is sometimes found

* The word "Hari," "ploughman" or "cultivator," is applied to any one cultivating the land of a superior occupant, and a "Maurusi Hari" is a tenant with hereditary right of occupancy.

but is naturally not one on which much value is set. The above are the tenures on which land is held by the classes paying revenue to Government.

Rent-free tenures.

The rent-free or partially rent-free tenures comprise Jághirs, charitable grants (Khairáts), and garden-grants. Jághirs are ranged under four classes, determined by the period at which the original alienation was made. Thus the 1st class comprises alienations granted prior to the accession of the Tálpur Dynasty, A.D. 1783; the 2nd those granted in the earlier years; and the 3rd and 4th those granted in the middle and concluding periods respectively of that dynasty. Jághirs of the 1st class are permanently alienated; those of the 2nd class are alienated, subject to resumptions or to a certain payment in lieu thereof on succession; and those of the 3rd and 4th classes eventually lapse wholly to Government: Besides these there are lands permanently alienated to what are known as the four great Tálpur families. In these, succession has been regulated on principles similar to those laid down for 2nd class Jághirs; but in settling the claims of the four families, fixed rules were departed from in individual cases, with a view to a more equitable and liberal treatment of Chiefs whose claims called for special consideration.

Patádári Tenure.

A distinct class of permanent alienations is found in the neighbourhood of Shikárpur, namely, what are termed "Patádári" grants. These are said to have been originally grants under leases (Pata) of reduced assessment made by the Afghan Government to Pathan settlers in North Sindh. However this may be, they have since acquired the form of assignments of a fixed proportion of revenue on certain lands, and as such they have been recognized and confirmed by our Government. The revenue alienated under this head amounts to a few thousand rupees only.

Charitable Grants.

The "Khairáts," or charitable grants, involve a revenue of about Rs. 12,000. These also are permanent alienations, having been so recognised by the British "on the ground of length of enjoyment."

Garden grants

The only other permanent alienations are the "Garden Grants." Under both Afghan and Baluch rule in Sindh

much liberality was shown in the permanent remission of revenue on land brought under garden cultivation. The owners of the fine gardens in the vicinity of the two capitals, Shikárpur and Haidarábád, were the special objects of this liberality, and on the accession of British power these grants were confirmed. They are divided into two classes—

1. Wholly rent-free.
2. Paying reduced assessment.

Subject to certain stipulations these lands are transferable, and, being very valuable property, they are frequently sold and mortgaged. The extent of land thus alienated is under 2,000 acres. There are no other alienations in Sindh of a character to deserve notice here. It should be stated that the succession to all Jághirs in the province is limited by express direction of the Supreme Government to "lineal heirs male"; and that these lands are subject to a local cess of 5 per cent. calculated on their net produce.

Alienation Settlement Department.

Alienations. For all practical purposes the tenures on which alienated holdings are now continued may be reduced to the following four principal classes:—

1. Political.
2. Service.
3. Religious.
4. Personal.

Political. Under the head of "Political Tenure" are included political pensions and what are known as Jághirs and Sarinjáms. Grants of this description are to be found almost exclusively in the collectorates of the Southern Division and in the Násik and Khándesh Districts of the Northern Division. Jághir and Sarinjám, though the former is a term of Muhammadan and the latter of Marátha origin, are understood to have similar characteristics, having been originally grants by the State for the performance of civil or military duties, or for the maintenance of the personal dignity of nobles and high officials. Under the British Government,

however, no such distinctions are preserved; and the Jághirs and Sarinjáms now in existence have, with some exceptions, where service is commuted into money payments, no condition of service attached to them, but are continued hereditarily or for one or more generations on political considerations alone.

Service Tenure.

The assignments of land or of money, held on what is known as "Service Tenure," are grants which impose duties on the holders. Such grants were originally made with a view to ensure the performance of certain services in each district and for each village. As no change has been introduced in the constitution of village communities, village service is still rendered in return for the grant of land or of money. But by the introduction of the Revenue Survey and the organization of a stipendiary Police, the former system of district service became obsolete, and the duties of the holders of district service assignments ceased. An arrangement has accordingly been introduced under which the holders of such assignments become, on repaying a portion of their emoluments, free from all liability to serve.

Religious Endowments.

Holdings granted by the former Native Governments for the support of Hindu and Muhammadan religious or charitable institutions, such as temples, mosques, &c., and continued under the British Government, come under the head "Religious Tenure." Such holdings are tenable in perpetuity, or so long as the institution for the maintenance of which they were originally granted, or are now held, may be in existence. They are entered in the public accounts under the head of "Dewasthán."

Personal Tenure.

The head of Personal Tenure comprises that vast body of holdings which, though alienated by the former Governments under various denominations, have been continued without any distinguishing peculiarity simply as personal Ináms or unconditional grants enjoyed by individuals. Under the operation of the Summary Settlement Acts (Bombay II. and VII. of 1863) and other subsidiary settlements, personal Ináms are for the most part continuable in perpetuity, and are transferable without any restriction whatsoever. Those,

however, which do not come under the Summary Settlement mentioned above, do not carry with them the right of adoption.

Alienation Department.

A regular and systematic inquiry into the validity of titles to alienated holdings in this Presidency was first suggested in 1851 by the discovery of unauthorised and fraudulent alienations during the operations of the Revenue Survey in the Southern Marátha Country. An inquiry of this nature was tentatively commenced in 1843 in one or two collectorates of the Southern Marátha Country, and was afterwards developed into an organised investigation which, under the title of Inám Commission or the Alienation Department, was extended to the whole of the Presidency. After some years' experience, however, the operations of this department were found, in consequence of the detailed scrutinies instituted, to be inconveniently slow. It was accordingly resolved to give such persons as claimed an exemption from the payment of Government land revenue the option of avoiding a scrutiny of their title by the payment of quit-rent.

With this object Acts II. and VII. of 1863, known as the Summary Settlement Acts, were passed.

Financial Results.

The results up to 1870-71 of the operations of the Alienation Department and of the Summary Settlements which followed are given below :—

I.—Annual revenue alienated at the commencement of the alienation inquiry—

Land	Rs.	87,75,319
Cash	„	33,12,715
Total	Rs.	1,20,88,034

II.—Annual revenue recovered to the State immediately and prospectively—

Land	Rs.	37,17,121
Cash	„	12,96,815
Total	Rs.	50,13,936

III.—Annual revenue confirmed to aliences—

	Land.	Cash.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On Political Tenure...	2,82,352	3,07,485	5,89,837
„ Service Tenure	11,02,370	10,91,156	21,93,526
„ Religious Tenure...	3,66,188	1,73,330	5,39,518
„ Personal Tenure	32,69,800	3,94,742	36,64,542
Total ..	50,20,710	19,66,713	69,87,423

IV.—Arrears of revenue standing to the debit of Government, but decided to be not payable to claimants, and carried to the credit of Government up to 1872-73, Rs. 23,28,191.

V.—Total expenditure of the Alienation Department up to 1872-73, Rs. 24,10,813.

Civil Divisions.

The civil divisions of the Bombay Presidency comprise the Regulation Districts with the Non-regulation territories of the Pánch Mahálas in Gujarát and the province of Sindh. These divisions lie between 13° 55′ and 28° 32′ north latitude, and 66° 43′ and 76° 20′ east longitude. They contain a total area of 124,942 square miles and a population of 16,352,623 souls. They yield a gross revenue of Rs. 8,19,23,220.*

This area includes 23 districts, which, with the exception of the town and island of Bombay, whose Collector communicates direct with Government, form 3 distinct groups or Divisions, each Division being placed under the control and supervision of a Commissioner of Revenue and Police.

Of these, two, styled respectively the Northern and Southern Divisions, consist of the Regulation Districts inclusive of the Pánch Mahálas; the third is the province of Sindh. Throughout these different Divisions, in matters of revenue and police, one uniform system prevails. On the other hand, the mode of administering justice in the town and island of Bombay, in the Regulation Districts, in Sindh,

* A portion of the information here given will be found in the Appendix (Chapter I., A).

and in the Pánch Mahál, is in each case marked by certain peculiarities.

Within the local limits of the town and island of Bombay civil and criminal jurisdiction is vested in the Original Side of the High Court, aided in civil matters by the Presidency Small Cause Court, and in cases of crime by the Magistrates of Police. The administration of justice in the Regulation Districts is supervised, and appeals from the decisions of local officers are heard by the Appellate Judges of the High Court. In Sindh the Court of the Judicial Commissioner exercises corresponding functions as the Supreme Court of revision and appeal in that province. Finally, in the Pánch Mahál, as in Native States under the management of British officers, the judicial decisions of the Agent to Government are, under certain limitations, subject to an appeal to the Court of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

A short statistical account of each administrative district is given below, the town and island of Bombay occupying the first place, and being followed in order by the three Commissionerships—the Northern Division, the Southern Division, and the province of Sindh. Under each Division the several districts are treated, as far as possible, in geographical sequence, beginning with the most northerly and working southwards.

Town and Island of Bombay.

Area and general aspect.

The island of Bombay, with an area slightly in excess of 22 square miles, is situated in 18° 53′ 45″ north latitude and 72° 52′ east longitude. It consists of a plain about eleven miles in length and three in breadth, flanked by two parallel lines of low hills. Stretching towards the south-west, this neck of land encloses on its eastern side, sheltering it from the force of the open sea, an expanse of water from five to seven miles wide. At the south-west of the island, Back Bay, a shallow basin of rather more than two miles in breadth, runs inland for about three miles. On a slightly raised strip of land between the head of Back Bay and the harbour is situated the Fort, the nucleus of the city of Bombay. From this point

the land slopes northward towards the central plain, a low-lying tract which, before the construction of the embankment known as the Hornby Vellard, used, at high tide, to be submerged by the sea. To the north and east, though causeways and railway embankments have closed the channel of separation from Salsette, a large area of salt-marsh land still remains.

Population. The census returns for 1872 show a total population of 644,405, or 29,291·13 persons to the square mile. 423,801, or 65·7 per cent., are Hindus, 21·3 per cent. Muhammadans, 6·8 per cent. Parsis and 3·8 per cent. Native Christians; while of the rest 7,253 are Europeans, 2,352 Eurasians, 1,171 Negro Africans, and 305 Chinese.

Industries. Dyeing, tanning, and working in metal may be noticed as specially active trades, but the most progressive and important industry is the manufacture of yarn and cotton cloth. There are now 15 steam spinning and weaving mills in Bombay, employing about 11,000 hands, and supplied with 380,000 spindles and 5,000 looms. The cultivation of cocoa-nut trees, and the preparation of intoxicating drinks from the different species of palm, support a considerable section of the population.

Agricultural Products. Of agricultural products rice is the most important; but many varieties of vegetables are successfully cultivated in gardens, the principal being onions, "bhendis" (*abel moschus esculentus*), and several members of the gourd tribe.

Revenue. The Imperial revenue derived from the town and island of Bombay is of two kinds, the one supervised by the Collector of Bombay, the other by the Commissioner of Customs. The total receipts for the past year under the first head amounted to Rs. 14,82,869, of which Rs. 2,31,308 were derived from land, Rs. 1,72,499 from excise, and Rs. 10,79,062 from stamps. The total amount collected by the Commissioner of Customs was Rs. 3,25,27,138, of which the customs yielded Rs. 60,96,305, and the export duty on opium Rs. 2,64,30,833. Owing to the difficulty formerly experienced of procuring settlers, the land is generally held on easy terms. The pay-

ment to Government being in most cases of the nature of a quit-rent, is not subject to enhancement or re-settlement so long as the land is used for the purposes of cultivation only.

Municipality. The whole island is included in the limits of the Bombay Municipality. Municipal revenues during the past year amounted to Rs. 30,48,331, of which taxation proper yielded Rs. 20,78,239, while Rs. 6,24,906 were received in return for services rendered, and Rs. 3,45,186 from municipal property and miscellaneous sources. Under the head of Taxation the different rates yielded the following amounts: House-rate Rs. 7,09,953, police rate 2,41,773, lighting rate Rs. 2,41,348, wheel taxes Rs. 2,09,959, tobacco and liquor duty and licenses Rs. 2,07,568, and town duties Rs. 4,67,638. Of the total under the head of Service rendered, the halalkor cess produced Rs. 2,17,071 and the water rate Rs. 4,07,835. The expenditure during the same time is returned at Rs. 29,77,718, of which Rs. 2,50,418 represent the cost of general supervision and Rs. 3,61,643 that of the Police Fire Brigade. Public Health and Public Works cost Rs. 7,61,854 and Rs. 8,93,883 respectively, while Rs. 6,78,171 were allotted to meet the interest on the public debt, and Rs. 31,749 for miscellaneous expenditure. The incidence of taxation per head of population is Rs. 3-3-6 of taxation proper, and Rs. 4-11-7 of total revenue, while the return on sanitation alone is about Rs. 1-2-10. It is estimated that the gross annual income of the city is about 855 lakhs of Rupees, on which sum municipal taxation proper amounts to about 2·43 per cent., and the total municipal income and expenditure to about 3·56 per cent. The municipal debt amounts to about 79 lakhs, or not quite 2½ years' income.

Education. Of a total number of 101 schools and 11,351 scholars, or one to every 56 of the entire population, 47, with an attendance of 4,713 pupils, are Government schools, and the rest private institutions. Of the former, 3 are colleges (one Arts, one Law, and one Medicine), one is a high school, 5 are first grade and 6 second grade Anglo-Vernacular, 31

primary, and one a girls' school. Among private institutions aided and inspected by Government there are 2 colleges, 10 high schools, 14 middle class, 17 primary, 9 female, and 2 special schools.

Police.

Including the Commissioner, the total strength of the Bombay Police Force is 1,402, or on an average one policeman to every 459 inhabitants. Of the entire number, 1,124 are municipal and 278 Government police. Of the former, 35 are Europeans and 13 are mounted Native police. The Government police are employed on harbour duty and as guards for Government offices. Eight of the entire number are Europeans. The police charges amounted to Rs. 33,783, of which Rs. 5,746 were met from Imperial and Rs. 28,037 from municipal funds.

Northern Division.

Northern Division.

The Northern Division lies between 17° 53′ and 23° 5′ north latitude and 71° 2′ and 76° 20′ east longitude. It contains a total area of 33,964 square miles and a population of 58,95,228 inhabitants. It yields a gross revenue of Rs. 2,23,92,874. The districts included in this division, of which there are nine, are situated in the following order, beginning with the most northerly: Ahmadábád, Kaira, Pánch Maháls, Broach, Surat, Khándesh, Násik, Tánna, and Kolába.

Ahmadábád.

Area and Boundaries.

The district of Ahmadábád lies between 21°4′and 23°5′ north latitude and 71° 2′ and 73° 25′ east longitude. It contains a total area of 3,841 squaremiles and a population of 829,637 souls. It yields a gross revenue of Rs. 26,24,341. The district is bounded on the west and north by the province of Káthiáwár; on the east by Máhi Kánta and by the Kaira Collectorate, and on the south-east and the south by the Gulf of Kambay.

General Aspect.

The chief feature of the district is the River Sabarmati, which rising in the north-east near the extremity of the Arávali range flows towards the south-west, falling finally into the Gulf of Kambay. In the north, low ranges of hills are metwith, but elsewhere the country is open and level, richly

cultivated, except in the extreme west, which is subject to inundation.

Population. Of the total population of 829,637, or 215·83 persons to the square mile, 86 per cent. are Hindus, 10 per cent. Muhammadans, and 4 per cent. Buddhists; other religions are represented by 1,237 persons only.

Industries and Agricultural Products. Agriculture is the chief industry of the district, but in the city of Ahmadábád silk is manufactured to a considerable extent, and there are two cotton steam mills affordinge mployment to a large number of hands. The principal agricultural products are bájri, wheat, cotton and rice ; also a little tobacco, sugar-cane and oil-seed.

Revenue and Expenditure. The total revenue amounts to Rs. 26,24,341,* of which Rs. 20,79,442 are Imperial land revenue and Rs. 2,04,453 are the proceeds of the local fund cess. Of the rest, Rs. 2,47,564 are derived from stamps, Rs. 42,099 from assessed taxes, Rs. 50,672 from excise, and Rs. 111 from forest. The State expenditure amounts to Rs. 16,51,881, of which Rs. 12,08,323 are derived from Imperial, and Rs. 4,43,558 from Provincial funds.

Proportion of Cultivation. Of the entire acreage 55 per cent. is cultivated, 20 per cent. are cultivable lands not under cultivation, and 25 per cent. is uncultivable.

Towns and Municipalities. 13 towns have a population in excess of 5,000 : Ahmadábád with 116,873, Dholka with 20,854, Virámgaon with 19,661, Dholara with 12,468, Dhandhuka with 9,782, Gogo with 9,571, Parántej with 8,341, Morasa with 7,436, Sánand with 7,229, Mándal with 6,774, Pátri with 6,320, Barwála with 5,813, and Ránpur with 5,796. Municipalities have been established in Ahmadábád, Dholká, Mándal, Gogo, Dhandhuka, Viramgaon, Parántej, and Morasa. The municipal revenue is chiefly derived from octroi dues, which in the last four of the above-named towns are farmed. The incidence of taxation varies from Rs. 1-4-5 in Ahmadábád to As. 2-10 in Morasa, and averages As. 13-1.

* The totals given under the head of Land Revenue throughout this section include adjustments on account of Inámdári and Watandári lands.

There are in all 140 schools with an attendance of 9,405 pupils, or 1·1 per cent. of the entire population. Of the total number, 132 are entirely and 8 partly supported by Government. Of Government schools one is a high school. There are 3 first and 2 second grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, 110 primary, 2 normal, and 13 girls' schools. The remaining institution, the Ahmadábád College, never succeeded, and has lately been closed. Education.

The total strength of the district police is 1,433, giving on an average to each man the charge of an area of 2½ square miles and a population of 578 persons. Of the whole number, 5, including the Superintendent and his assistant, are officers receiving more, and 222 officers receiving less, than Rs. 100. There are 100 mounted, 862 foot, and 245 municipal police. The Kuli is the chief criminal class. Police.

Kaira.

The district of Kaira lies between 22° 18′ and 23° north latitude and 72° 39′ and 73° east longitude. It contains a total area of 1,561 square miles and a population of 782,733 souls. It yields a gross revenue of Rs. 22,82,852. The district is bounded on the north by the Ahmadábád Collectorate, a portion of His Highness the Gáikawár's territory, and the small State of Bálásinur under Rewa Kánta; on the west by the Ahmadábád Collectorate and Kambay; and on the south and east by the River Máhi. Area and Boundaries.

The drainage of the district is towards the south-east, the chief river being the Máhi. The Meswa, Wátrak, and Siri, tributaries of the Sabarmati, are also streams of some importance. The country is flat, well-wooded and richly cultivated, undulating slightly towards the north-east where the land is more open and less fertile. General Aspect.

The census returns show a population of 7,82,733, or 501·43 persons to the square mile. Of the total number, 702,635, or 89·7 per cent., are Hindus; 70,741, or 9 per cent., Muhammadans; 8,964, or about 1 per cent., Buddhists; 305 Christians; and 68 Parsis. Population.

Indu tries. In addition to agriculture the manufacture of soap and glass at Kaparvanj and of tobacco at Nariád are the chief industries. The principal agricultural products are rice, tobacco, bájri, jawári, mát *(Phaseolus Acontifolius)*, mung *(Phaseolus Mungo)*, and túr *(Cajanus Indicus)*. In the Talukas of Anand and Nariád all kinds of garden crops are also produced.

Revenue and Expenditure. As there is but one office of account for the districts of Kaira and the Pánch Maháls, detailed information of the revenue of each district is not available. It would seem, however, that the gross revenue received from Kaira amounts to Rs. 22,82,852, of which Rs. 19,77,871 are land revenue.

Proportion of Cultivation. The proportion of the whole district at present under cultivation is 80 per cent., leaving 9 per cent. of cultivable land unoccupied and 11 per cent. of uncultivable land. The settlement was introduced throughout the district in the year 1862 for a term of 30 years.

Towns and Municipalities The following towns have a population in excess of 5,000 :—Nariád 24,351, Kaparvanj 13,982, Kaira 12,681, Memadábád 8,065, Dákor 7,740, Umreth 13,954, Borsád 12,214, Mahuda 9,384, Anand 8,773, Od 8,423, Chaklási 7,081, Samarkha 5,231, and Sároa 5,218. In the first five, municipalities have been established, with an incidence of taxation per head varying from As. 4-4 in Memadábád to Rs. 1-2-0 in Dákor. The funds are chiefly raised by the levy of octroi dues, aided in Kaira by a house-tax and in Nariád and Dákor by a tax on carts.

Education. There are in all 154 schools with an attendance of 12,271 scholars, or 1·4 per cent. of the entire population. Of the total number of schools, 1 is a high school, 2 are first grade and 3 second grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, 132 are primary, and 16 are girls' schools.

Police. The strength of the district police force is 754, giving on an average to each man an extent of 2 square miles with a population of 1,038 souls. Of the entire body 2, including the Superintendent, are officers receiving more and 142

less than Rs. 100. 35 are mounted and 575 foot constables. The cost is Rs. 1,27,648. There is no organised system of village police, and, except the Kulis, no specially criminal class.

The State expenditure in this district, including the cost of administering the Pánch Maháls, is Rs. 18,28,791, of which Rs. 14,55,989 are derived from Imperial and Rs. 3,72,802 from Provincial funds.

Pánch Maháls.

Area and Boundaries.

The district of the Pánch Maháls lies between 22° 30′ and 23° 10′ north latitude and 73° 35′ and 74° 10′ east longitude. It contains an approximate area of 1,731 square miles and a population of 240,743 inhabitants. It yields a gross revenue of Rs. 3,21,477. This district forms in matters of account a part of the collectorate of Kaira, but for purposes of general administration is a Non-regulation District under the charge of an officer styled the Agent to the Governor, Pánch Maháls.

General Aspect.

The country is divided into two parts by the State of Bária in Rewá Kánta. The south-west portion is bounded on the north by the States of Lunáwára, Sunth, and Sánjeli; on the east by the State of Bária; on the south by the territories of His Highness the Gaikawár, and on the west by these territories and the River Máhi. The north-east division is bounded on the north by the States of Chilkári and Kusalgarh; on the east by the Western Málwa and the River Anás; on the south by Western Málwa; and on the west by the States of Sunth, Sánjeli and Bária. The only river of importance is the Máhi. Of the two divisions the south-western is the richer and more cultivated. The country is open, and, with the exception of Páwágar, a hill of over 2,000 feet high, is level. In the northern portions there are some rich valleys, but the land is generally rugged and barren, cultivation being very backward.

Population.

Of the total population of 240,743, or 139·08 persons to the square mile, 93·78 per cent. are Hindus, 6·19 Muhammadans, and ·3 per cent. of other religions.

Industries and Agricultural Products. Agriculture is almost the sole industry of the district. The principal products are wheat, rice, bájri, maize, gram, and other food grains. Oil-seeds and maura berries are also produced in considerable quantities.

Revenue and Expenditure. The total revenue is Rs. 3,21,477, of which Rs. 2,65,229 are land revenue. For the reason given above under Kaira, details of revenue and expenditure are not available.

Proportion of Cultivation. The Survey Settlement has been introduced into one only of the five sub-divisions of this district, operations in the remaining four being still in progress. No statement of the proportion of land under cultivation can, therefore, be given.

Towns and Municipalities Dohad with 11,472 and Godhra with 10,635 inhabitants are the only towns which have a population of more than 5,000. No municipalities have yet been introduced.

Education. Of a total number of 39 schools, 38 are primary and 1 is an Anglo-Vernacular school.

Police. The strength of the district police force is 860, giving for each man a charge extending over two miles and containing 279 inhabitants. The police cost Rs. 1,24,033. The difficulty of the country, nearly surrounded as it is by Native States, and the turbulence of the aboriginal tribes, the Bhils and Naikras, require the presence of a police force of unusual strength.

Broach.

Area and Boundaries. The district of Broach lies between 21° 22′ and 22° 11′ north latitude and 72° 30′ and 73° 10′ east longitude. It contains a total area of 2,363 square miles, a population of 350,322 souls, and yields a gross revenue of Rs. 31,89,725. The district is bounded on the north by the River Máhi; on the east and south by the territory of His Highness the Gaikawár, and on the west by the Gulf of Kambay.

General Aspect. Consisting chiefly of the alluvial plain at the mouth of the River Narbada, the land is rich and highly cultivated, and though without forests is not wanting in trees. The district is well supplied with rivers, having, in addition

to the Narbada, the Máhi in the north, and the Kim in the south.

Of the total population of 350,322, or 257·02 persons to the square mile, the returns of the census of 1872 show that 273,046, or 76 per cent. of the whole, are Hindus; 69,033, or 20 per cent., are Muhammadans; 3,986, or 1 per cent., Buddhists; the remaining 4,257, or 1 per cent. of the whole, belonging to other religions. The population comprises several distinct races or castes who, while speaking a common dialect, Gujaráthi, continue to an unusual extent to live separately. Thus there are Kuli, Kunbi, or Voro (Borah) settlements and other villages whose lands are almost entirely held and cultivated by Rájputs, Bráhmans, or Pársis. Population.

Except in the city of Broach, which has two steam ginning factories and a considerable general trade, agriculture is almost the sole industry of the district. The export of cotton, the principal agricultural product, amounted, during the past year, to 88,471 bales of 392 lbs. each. The most important cereal and pulse crops are, for the rains, jawári, rice, bájri, túr, and mung; and for the cold weather, wheat, til, pea, gram, wál, castor-oil, and tobacco. Industries and Agricultural Products.

The total revenue of the district amounts to Rs. 31,89,725, of which Rs. 26,69,369 are Imperial land revenue, and Rs. 2,05,679 are on account of the local fund cess. Stamps yield Rs. 2,27,141, excise Rs. 68,229, and assessed taxes Rs. 19,307. The State expenditure amounts to Rs. 8,44,888, of which Rs. 7,20,250 are derived from Imperial and Rs. 1,24,638 from Provincial funds. Revenue and Expenditure.

Of the whole area of the district 72 per cent. is returned as cultivated, and 3 per cent. as land fit for cultivation, but not at present occupied; while 25 per cent., including the sites of villages, river-beds, &c., is uncultivable. Proportion of Cultivation.

There are five towns with a population in excess of 5,000 inhabitants: Broach (Bharoch) 36,932, Jámbusar 14,924, Ankleshwar 9,414, Amod 6,125, and Gojara 5,239. In the first two of these municipalities have been established, the municipal revenue being derived from tolls on carts and Towns and Municipalities

octroi duties. The incidence of taxation per head is in Broach Rs. 2-4-5, and in Jámbusar As. 4-10.

Education. There are in all 191 schools, with an attendance of 6,525 scholars, or on an average 1 to every 53 inhabitants. The total number of persons receiving or who have received some education amounts to 9·5 per cent. of the entire population.

Police. The strength of the district police force is 415, giving on an average to each man a charge of 3 miles, containing 844 inhabitants. Of the entire number, 3, including the Superintendent, are officers receiving more and 77 are officers receiving less than Rs. 100. Of the rest, 22 are mounted and 313 are foot police. The principal criminal classes are the Bhils, of whom about 24,000 live within the district, and are in league with others of their tribe in Baroda and Rájpipla.

Surat.

Area and Boundaries. The district of Surat lies between 20° 15′ and 21° 11′ north latitude and 72° 45′ and 73° 24′ east longitude. It contains a total area of 1,588 square miles and a population of 730,936 souls. It yields a gross revenue of Rs. 37,89,095. The district is bounded on the north by the Kim River, which separates it from the Broach Collectorate and the territory of His Highness the Gaikawár; on the east by Baroda territory and the petty States of Bánsda and Dharampur; on the south by the Portuguese settlement of Daman and the Tánna Collectorate; and on the west by the Gulf of Kambay. The principal rivers are the Kim, Tápti, Purna, and the Daman Ganga, which, with other smaller streams rising in the hilly country in the east, flow westward into the Gulf of Kambay.

General Aspect. The district generally presents the appearance of a plain, unbroken save by ravines and water-courses. In the southern Talukas the level is relieved by the hills of Párnera and Dungri and a few hillocks in the Párdi Taluka. In the north-east, in the Mándavi Taluka, there is a small hilly tract of a picturesque nature. Along the coast there are numerous creeks forming good fair-weather ports.

Of the total population of 730,936, or 442·19 persons to the square mile, 530,406, or 87·3 per cent., are Hindus, and 52,157, or 8·5 per cent., are Muhammadans. Of the rest, Jains and Buddhists number 11,332, Christians 394, and others, principally Pársis, 12,858. The language of the district is Gujaráthi. Population.

Agriculture and, in the coast villages, the curing of fish are the chief industries. The principal agricultural products are rice, jawári, cotton, pulse, castor-oil, wheat, nágli, bájri (chiefly in the northern), and sugar-cane and plantain (chiefly in the southern) Talukas. Other crops of less extensive growth are flax, tobacco, vegetables, &c. Industries and Agricultural Products

The total revenue amounts to Rs. 37,89,095, of which Rs. 29,16,819 are on account of land revenue and Rs. 2,63,478 are the proceeds of the local fund cess. Excise yields Rs. 3,54,737, and stamps Rs. 2,01,057; while the net forest revenue is Rs. 21,904, and that from assessed taxes Rs. 31,100. This total amount is, however, somewhat in excess of the normal revenue of the district, as it includes a balance of the land revenue of the preceding year which remained unrecovered owing to the failure of crops. The State expenditure amounts to Rs. 15,50,947, of which Rs. 12,82,067 are derived from Imperial, and Rs. 2,68,880 from Provincial funds. Revenue and Expenditure.

The Revenue Survey rates have been introduced over the whole district. The original leases will fall in between 1893 and 1900. Of 943,580,—the entire acreage of the district,—615,682 acres, or 65·3 per cent. of the whole, are under cultivation, 151,364 are cultivable but not under cultivation, and 176,534 are uncultivable. Proportion of Cultivation.

The following towns contain a population in excess of 5,000 inhabitants: Surat 107,149, Balsár 11,315, and Ránder 10,280. In these towns as well as in the town of Mándavi, municipalities have been established, taxation being raised by means of octroi dues, wheel-tax, halalkor cess, and market fees. Towns and Municipalities

There are in all 222 schools, with an attendance of 10,938 pupils, or 1·8 per cent. of the entire population. Of the total Education.

number of schools, 211 are entirely and 11 partly supported by Government. Among the Government schools there is 1 high school, 5 first grade and 3 second grade Anglo-Vernacular, 183 primary, and 19 girls' schools.

Police. The strength of the district police is 773, giving on an average a charge of 2 miles to each policeman with a population of 787 persons. Of the entire force, 3, including the Superintendent, are officers receiving more and 118 less than Rs. 100. 23 are mounted, 507 foot, and 122 municipal police. The total cost of the police is Rs. 94,022. With the exception of the Bhils there are no special criminal classes in Surat.

Khándesh.

Area and Boundaries. The district of Khándesh lies between 20° 10′ and 21° 55′ north latitude and 73° 37′ and 76° 20′ east longitude. It contains a total area of 10,162 square miles and a population of 1,028,642 inhabitants. It yields a gross revenue of Rs. 50,13,605. The district is bounded on the north by the Sátpura Hills; on the east by Berár; on the south by the Sátmála or Ajanta Hills; on the south-west by the district of Násik; and on the west by Baroda territory and the territory of Ságbára.

General Aspect. The chief natural feature is the river Tápti, which, entering at the south-east corner of the district, flows in a north-westerly direction, dividing Khándesh into two unequal parts. Of these the larger lies towards the south, and is drained by the river Girna, which flows in a north-easterly direction from the Sáhyádri and Sátmála Hills towards the valley of the Tápti. Northwards beyond the alluvial plain, which contains some of the richest tracts in Khándesh, the land rises into the Sátpura Hills. In the centre and east, save for some low ranges of barren hills, the land is level, and, though not without fertile spots, has in general an arid and barren appearance. Towards the north and west the plain rises into a difficult and rugged country thickly wooded and inhabited by tribes of half-independent Bhils.

Of the total population of 1,028,642, or 101·22 persons to the square mile, 942,999, or nearly 92 per cent., are Hindus; 79,359, or nearly 8 per cent., are Muhammadans; 5,280 are Buddhists, and 517 Christians. Population.

Agriculture is the chief industry of the district, the principal agricultural produce consisting of cereals, pulses, and cotton; sugar-cane and tobacco are also cultivated, but to no considerable extent. Industries and Agricultural Products

The total revenue amounts to Rs. 50,13,605, of which Rs. 39,09,015 are Imperial land revenue and Rs. 3,89,068 are the proceeds of the local fund cess. Stamps yield Rs. 4,84,876, excise Rs. 1,72,451, assessed taxes Rs. 43,008, and forests Rs. 15,187. This amount is, however, in excess of the normal revenue of the district, as it includes a considerable balance from the previous year. The State expenditure amounts to Rs. 16,20,688, of which Rs. 11,64,905 are derived from Imperial and Rs. 4,55,783 from Provincial funds. Revenue and Expenditure.

Of a total of 6,503,680 acres, 2,377,346 are cultivated, 1,010,739 cultivable but not under cultivation, and 3,115,595 are uncultivable. The Survey Settlement, introduced into the district at various periods between 1853-54 and 1867-68, has been in all cases fixed for a term of 30 years. Proportion of Cultivation.

There are in all 19 towns of which the population exceeds 5,000: Chopra 13,699, Dhulia 12,489, Parola 12,235, Dharangaon 11,087, Nasirábád 9,941, Yáwal 8,886, Faizpur 8,365, Amalner 7,564, Sauda 7,552, Nandarbár 7,205, Jalgaon 6,893, Bhosáwal 6,804, Ráver 6,558, Bhargaon 6,153, Ner 5,662, Sindurni 5,350, Jámner 5,309, Borwad 5,197, Táloda 5,145. In 18 of these towns municipalities have been established, the revenue being raised by a house-tax and octroi dues. The incidence of taxation varies from As. 15-6 in Dhulia to As. 2-10 in Táloda. Towns and Municipalities

The number of schools is 232, with an attendance of 13,748 pupils, or 1·3 per cent. of the entire population. Of the total Education.

number, 229 are wholly and 3 partly supported by Government. Of Government schools 1 is a high school, 1 a first and 1 a second grade Anglo-Vernacular school, 219 are primary, and 4 girls' schools. Of the rest, 1 is a normal, 1 a night, and 1 a jail school.

Police. The strength of the district police force is 1,612 men, which gives for each man 6·3 miles of country and 638 inhabitants. Of the whole number, 6, including the Superintendent and two assistants, are officers receiving more and 259 receiving less than Rs. 100. 83 are mounted and 1,264 are foot police. The present strength of the Bhil Corps, which is included under police, is 847. The chief criminal classes are Bhils and Párdis.

Násik.

Area and Boundaries. The district of Násik lies between 19° 32′ and 20° 50′ north latitude and 73° and 75° east longitude. It contains a total area of 8,116 square miles and a population of 734,386 souls. It yields a revenue of Rs. 20,00,946. The district is bounded on the north by Khándesh; on the south by Ahmadnagar; on the east by the Nizam's Dominions; and on the west by the Tánna Collectorate, the territories of Peint and Surgána, and the Khándesh Dángs.

General Aspect. In the west, near the Sáhyádri Range, the country is hilly, becoming more open and level towards the east. Though the soil is on the whole rich, the district is but scantily supplied with trees. The general slope of the land is eastward, but a subordinate water-shed, formed by the Chándor Hills, a spur at right angles to the Ghâts, divides the district into two portions, the northern drained by the Girna on its course from the Sáhyádri Hills to the Tápti, and the southern by the Godávari on its way eastward to the Bay of Bengal.

Population. Of the total population (including Peint) of 734,386, or 90·49 persons to the square mile, 688,255, or 93·7 per cent., are Hindus; 32,148, or 4·3 per cent., Muhammadans; 5,080, or ·6 per cent., Buddhists; 1,064, or ·1 per cent., Christians; and 7,839, or 1·3 per cent., of other religions.

Industries and Agricultural Products

The chief industries, in addition to agriculture, are brass and silk work at the towns of Násik and at Yeola. The principal agricultural products are rice, jawári, bájri, nágli, linseed, sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, hemp (ambári), and pulses of different kinds.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total revenue amounts to Rs. 20,00,946, of which Rs. 14,91,318 are Imperial land revenue and Rs. 1,94,014 the proceeds of the local fund cess. Stamps yield Rs. 2,26,045, excise Rs. 73,530, and assessed taxes Rs. 16,039. The total here given is in excess of the normal revenue of the district, as it includes a balance standing over from the previous year. The State expenditure is Rs. 9,28,100, of which Rs. 7,22,483 are derived from Imperial and Rs. 2,05,617 from Provincial revenues.

Proportion of Cultivation.

Of a total area of 3,321,370 acres, 1,914,569, or 57·3 per cent., are cultivated; 824,996 are cultivable but are not under cultivation; and 581,804 are uncultivable. The date of the introduction of the Revenue Settlement varies in different villages from 1845 to 1871, and the expiry from 1874 to 1901.

Towns and Municipalities

The following towns contain more than 5,000 inhabitants: Násik 22,436, Yeola 17,461, Sinar 10,044, Máligaon 9,701, Vinchur 5,321, Chándor 5,662. In ten instances municipalities have been established, the revenue being generally raised by a house-tax, supplemented in some cases by the levy of octroi dues. The incidence of taxation varies from As. 2-2 in Chándor to Rs. 4-12 in Saptashring. In the town of Násik the taxation per head is Rs. 2-0-10.

Education.

There are in all 128 schools, with an attendance of 6,689 scholars, or ·9 per cent. of the entire population. Of the total number, 124 are entirely and 4 are partly supported by Government. Among the Government schools, 1 is a high school, 1 a first, and 1 a second grade Anglo-Vernacular school, while there are 124 primary, and 2 girls' schools.

Police.

The total strength of the district police is 742, giving on an average to each man the charge of about 11 square miles

of country and 989 inhabitants. Of the whole number, 3, including the Superintendent, are officers receiving more and 115 less than Rs. 100. 29 are mounted, 551 are foot, and 44 are municipal police. There is comparatively little crime in the district, though formerly it was much disturbed by dacoities. There are no recognised criminal classes; the Bhils and Kulis, who occasionally commit robberies, professing to be either cultivators or labourers.

Tánna.

Area and Boundaries

The district of Tánna lies between 18° 42′ and 20° 20′ north latitude and 72° 35′ and 73° 48′ east longitude. It contains a total area of 4,052 square miles and a population of 847,424 souls. It yields a gross revenue of Rs. 21,25,000.

General Aspect.

The district is bounded on the north by the Portuguese territory of Daman and the Surat Collectorate; on the south by the Kolába Collectorate; on the west by the Arabian Sea; and on the east by the collectorates of Násik, Ahmadnagar, and Poona. Its greatest length from north to south is 114 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west 73 miles. The district consists of low lands, intersected by hilly tracts rising from elevations of 100 to 2,500 feet. Towards the east and north-east the country is elevated, covered with trees, and but scantily cultivated; near the coast the land is low, and, where free from inundation, is fertile. Though deep and rapid in the rains, the rivers are of little importance, being shallow in the cold weather, and in the hot season almost dry.

Population.

Of the total population of 847,424, or 209 persons to the square mile, the returns show 764,038, or 90·16 per cent., of Hindus; 38,835, or 4·58 per cent, Muhammadans; and 44,551, or 5·26 per cent. of others. The total working population may be put down as 420,650; of these 289,520 are engaged in agriculture as proprietors, tenants, or labourers for wages. The employment of fishing occupies about 20,610 people. About 40,000 are day-labourers, and there are upwards of 4,000 distillers of, and dealers in, wine and spirits.

Rice and nágli are the chief cereals cultivated; urid and gram are also grown to a small extent. Ordinary garden crops, such as sugar-cane, plantains, betel-leaves, ginger, and cocoa-nuts, are grown in the garden lands along the coast. Industries and Agricultural Products.

* The land revenue amounts to about 14½ lakhs of Rupees, the Abkari revenue is 4¼ lakhs, stamps produce 1¾ lakhs, and the forest revenue is about ¾ lakh. The expenditure under all these heads aggregates about 5¾ lakhs. In addition to the foregoing items there is a very large revenue from salt and excise under the management of a separate department. Revenue and Expenditure.

The total area of the collectorate in square acres is 2,594,380, of which more than half, or 1,496,380, are uncultivable. Of the remaining culturable area, 66,354 acres are not under cultivation, and 1,031,646, or 35·9 per cent. of the whole, are cultivated. The Settlement was introduced at different periods from 1855 to 1868, and will expire between the years 1875 and 1893. The general term was 30 years, but in a few cases leases of 26, 20, and 10 years have been granted. Proportion of Cultivation.

There are nine towns containing over 5,000 inhabitants, viz.: Tánna 14,299, Kalián 12,804, Bhiwandi (Bhewndy) 11,907, Panwel 10,836, Bándara 7,227, Máhim 7,183, Agási 5,997, Uran 5,820, and Bassein 5,293. There are in all ten municipalities, viz.: Tánna, Kalián, Bhiwandi, Panwel, Máhim, Uran, Kelvi, Dahánu, Bassein (Wasai), Chinchani. The total municipal revenue derived form these towns is about Rs. 64,300, and the expenditure about Rs. 60,300. The average incidence of municipal taxation per head is 13 annas. The following are the different taxes levied and the amounts realized: assessed taxes Rs. 25,800, licenses Rs. 7,000, rents Rs. 1,300, octroi duties Rs. 10,350, ferries and tolls Rs. 17,640, fees and fines Rs. 400, miscellaneous Rs. 1,810. Towns and Municipalities

* These figures are supplied by the Collector of Tánna. As the district of Kolába has no separate office of account, its revenues are in financial statements included under Tánna. The State expenditure in the districts of Tánna and Kolába amounts to Rs. 13,43,581, of which Rs. 10,12,984 are derived from Imperial and Rs. 3,30,597 from Provincial revenues.

Education. There are in all 148 schools, with a total attendance of 9,069 pupils, or a little more than 1 per cent. of the population. Of the schools, 2 are Portuguese, 2 Gujaráthi, 123 Maráthi, 9 Hindustani, and three Anglo-Vernacular; 7 are girls' schools, and 2 night schools.

Police. The strength of the district police is 804, giving on an average about 5 square miles of country and 1,054 inhabitants to each man. Of the whole number, 3, including the Superintendent, are officers receiving more and 145 less than Rs. 100, and 652 are foot constables. The total cost is Rs. 1,27,079.

Kolába.

Area and Boundaries. The district of Kolába lies between 17° 53′ and 18° 51′ north latitude and 72° 48′ and 73° 38′ east longitude. It contains a total area of 1,482 square miles, and a population of 350,405 souls. It yields a revenue of Rs. 10,45,833.

General Aspect. The district is bounded on the north by the Bombay harbour, the district of Tánna, and the Amba River; on the east by the territories of the Pant Sachev, and by the districts of Poona and Sátára; on the south by Ratnágiri and the State of Jinjira; and on the west by the ocean. Lying, as it does, between the Sáhyádri Mountains and the sea, the district abounds in hills, some of them spurs of considerable regularity and height, stretching westwards at right angles to the main range of Ghâts; others are isolated peaks or detached ridges of elevated land. Tidal creeks—of which the principal are the Nágotna on the north, the Rohé or Chául in the west, and the Bánkot Creek in the south—run inland for 30 or 40 milés, forming highways for a considerable trade in rice and dried fish.

Population. Of the total population of 350,405, or 236·44 persons to the square mile, 329,972, or 91·7 per cent., are Hindus, and 17,194, or 4·7 per cent., Muhammadans. Of the remainder, 1,946 are Jews or Beni Israel, who are found in considerable numbers in some of the coast villages.

Industries and Agricultual Products. The chief industries are the cultivation of rice, the extraction of oil, the preparation of the fibre of the cocoanut,

and the manufacture of salt. In the coast villages the fishermen cure and export large quantities of fish, some of it to Bombay, but most, by the different creeks, finds its way inland. The weaving of silk—a relic, it is said, of Portuguese times—is practised at Chául. The principal monsoon crop is rice; náchni and wari are also grown to a considerable extent on the uplands. The cold-weather crops are of little importance, the chief products being gram and túr. Along the coast are valuable gardens of cocoanut and betel-nut palms. Sugar-cane and vegetables are also grown, but in small quantities.

Revenue and Expenditure.

As the Kolába accounts are included in those of the Tánna District, no detailed statement of the different items of revenue is available. It would seem, however, that the total revenue for the past year amounted to Rs. 10,45,833, of which Rs. 7,98,301 were Imperial land revenue.

Proportion of Cultivation.

Of a total area of 1,375,190 acres, 466,339, or 33·9 per cent. of the whole, are cultivated; 475,055 are cultivable but not under cultivation; and 433,796 are uncultivable. The last Settlement was concluded in 1865-66; but this did not apply to the whole of the district, in some parts of which a revision of rates is now being introduced.

Towns and Municipalities

The only towns with a population in excess of 5,000 are: Mhár 6,631, Pen 6,514, Rewadanda 5,910, and Alibhág 5,473. Municipalities have been established in Alibhág, Mhár, Pen, and Rohé; the revenues, which in no case much exceed Rs. 5,000, being raised by town dues and a house-tax.

Education.

There are in all 69 schools, with an attendance of 3,568 scholars, or ·9 per cent. of the entire population. Of the whole number, 65 are entirely and 4 are partly supported by Government. Of Government schools, there are 2 first grade Anglo-Vernacular, 61 primary, 1 female, and 1 night school.

Police.

The strength of district police of all ranks is 316, giving on an average to each man an extent of 5 miles with a population of 1,130 inhabitants. Of the entire number, 2,

including the Superintendent, are officers receiving more and 54 less than Rs. 100. The remainder are foot constables. There are no special criminal classes in Kolába.

Southern Division.

Southern Division.

The Southern Division lies between 13° 55′ and 19° 50′ north latitude and 73° 20′ and 76° 30′ east longitude. It contains a total area of 43,782 square miles and a population of 7,620,575 souls. It yields a gross revenue of Rs. 1,89,52,973. Beginning with the most northerly, the districts comprised in this Commissionership, of which there are nine, occur in the following order: Ahmadnagar, Poona, Sátára, Ratnágiri, Sholápur, Kaládgi, Belgaum, Dhárwár, and Kánára.

Ahmadnagar.

Area and Boundaries.

The district of Ahmadnagar lies between 18° 6′ and 19° 50′ north latitude and 73° 40′ and 75° 37′ east longitude. It contains a total area of 6,647 square miles and a population of 773,938 souls. It yields a gross revenue of Rs. 22,17,885.

General Aspect.

The district is bounded on the north by the Násik Collectorate; on the east by the Nizam's Dominions; on the south by the Bhima River; and on the west by the Sáhyádri Hills and the table-land of Párner. The collectorate forms a somewhat irregular quadrangle, the western portions being hilly, and the general slope of the land from west to east, in which direction the principal rivers, the Godávari and Bhima, flow.

Population.

The total population amounts to 773,938, or 116·43 persons to the square mile. Of these, 716,820, or 93 per cent., are Hindus; 42,435, or 5·5 per cent., Muhammadans; 12,547, or 1·6 per cent., Buddhists; 941, or ·1 per cent., Christians; and 1,195 belong to other religions. Bráhmans are numerous; but the bulk of the people consists of Maráthas and Kunbis, which latter form the agricultural class.

Industries and Agricultural Products

Weaving, the only industry calling for mention, is carried on to a considerable extent in some of the towns. The early

crops of most importance are bájri and túr; wheat, gram, and jawári being sown later in the season. Sugar-cane and vegetables are also grown. Bájri and jawári are the staple food of the district.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the district is Rs. 22,17,885, of which Rs. 17,41,864 are derived from land revenue and Rs. 1,99,249 from local funds. Of the rest, stamps yield Rs. 2,56,803, assessed taxes Rs. 18,901, and forests Rs. 1,068. The expenditure on the administration of the district is Rs. 10,99,588, of which Rs. 9,06,260 are derived from Imperial and Rs. 1,93,328 from Provincial funds.

Proportion of Cultivation.

Of a total area of 4,209,036 square acres, 3,068,162 are cultivated, 121,474 cultivable but unoccupied, and 1,019,400, including village sites, are uncultivable. The Revenue Survey and Settlement were introduced into some parts of the district about the year 1844-45, and the 30 years' leases are now beginning to fall in. In a few villages formerly belonging to the Násik Collectorate the leases have already expired, and a revision of the settlement is in progress.

Towns and Municipalities.

The following towns have a population of more than 5,000 inhabitants: Ahmadnagar 32,841, Sangamner 9,978, Patháradi 7,117, Kharda 6,889, Srigonda 6,175, Bhingarh 5,752, Karjat 5,535, and Sonai 5,254. In three of these—Ahmadnagar, Sangamner, and Bhingarh—municipalities have been established. In Ahmadnagar and Sangamner the municipal revenue is raised by a house-tax and by octroi dues, while in Bhingarh the necessary revenues are raised by the levy of a classified tax on professions and trades carried on within the town. The accompanying table shows for each municipality the revenue, expenditure, and incidence of taxation:—

	Municipal Income.	Municipal Expenditure.	Rate of Tax per head of Population.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmadnagar	36,119	35,576	1 1 7
Sangamner	2,752	2,170	0 10 10
Bhingarh	2,599	2,599	0 7 2

Education. There are in all 170 schools, of which 1 is a high school, 1 a first grade Anglo-Vernacular school, 3 are middle class schools, 164 lower class schools, and 1 a girls' school.

Police. The total strength of the stipendiary police is 593, giving on an average to each policeman a charge of 11 square miles and 1,302 inhabitants. The cost of the force is Rs. 1,06,735. The stipendiary police are supplemented by 2,042 village police, costing Rs. 19,780. With the exception of a few Bhils there is no special criminal class in the Ahmadnagar District.

Poona.

Area and Boundaries. The district of Poona lies between 17° 50′ and 19° 20′ north latitude and 73° 35′ and 75° 10′ east longitude. It contains a total area of 4,983 square miles and a population of 907,235 souls. It yields a revenue of Rs. 22,89,870. The district is bounded on the north by the collectorates of Násik and Ahmadnagar; on the east by Ahmadnagar and Sholápur; on the south by the Nira River, separating it from Sátára and the estate of the Chief of Phaltan; and on the west by the Bhor territory and the Sáhyádri Hills.

General Aspect. The district is traversed by a number of streams rising at different points along the Sáhyádri Range and, as they pass eastward, gradually uniting their waters until they are finally collected into one river, the Bhima, which flows out of the district at its south-eastern corner.

Population. Of the total population of 907,235, or 182 persons to the square mile, 859,769, or 94·76 per cent., are Hindus; 39,583, or 4·36 per cent., Muhammadans; 2,396, or ·27 per cent., Buddhists; 3,862, or ·43 per cent., Christians; and 1,625, or ·18 per cent., belong to other religions.

Industries and Agricultural Products. There are no special industries in the district. The principal agricultural products are, for the Kharif or rain crop, jawári, bájri, matki, túr, til, ambári, rala, mug, urid, buimung (ground-nut) and náchni or rági; and for the Rabi, or cold-weather crop, jawári, wheat, gram, and barley.

Revenue and Expenditure. The gross revenue of the district amounts to Rs. 22,89,870, of which Rs. 13,82,626 are derived from land revenue and Rs. 2,92,215 from local funds. Stamps yield Rs. 3,78,975,

excise Rs. 2,03,778, assessed taxes Rs. 24,492, and forests Rs. 7,784. The expenditure on the administration of the district is Rs. 18,98,635, of which Rs. 12,02,469 are from Imperial and Rs. 6,96,166 from Provincial funds.

Proportion of Cultivation.

Of 4,815,123,—the total number of acres in the collectorate,—2,038,556 are cultivated; 2,079,152 are cultivable but unoccupied; and 697,415, or 14·4 per cent. of the whole, are uncultivable. As Poona was one of the first districts into which the Revenue Settlement was introduced, the leases have begun to fall in. The Indápur Taluka was re-settled in 1869-70, and during the past year new leases have been granted to the cultivators of certain villages in the Juner, Háveli, and Sirur Talukas.

Towns and Municipalities

There are six towns with a population in excess of 5,000 inhabitants: Poona 90,436, Juner 10,298, Indápur 7,740, Khed 6,446, Sasur 6,416, and Talegaon-Dabhade 5,040. There are in all 15 municipalities, namely: Poona, Juner, Utur, Narayangaon, Indápur, Khed, Manchar, Alandi, Sirur, Talégaon (Tal. Sirur), Sásur, Jejuri, Patas, Baramati, Talegon (Tal. Mawal). The sources of municipal revenue are octroi dues and a house-tax, the average incidence of the former being 9 annas 3 pies, and of the latter 1 anna 9 pies.

Education.

There are in all 254 schools, with an average attendance of 12,433 scholars, or 1·4 per cent. of the entire population. Of the schools 218, attended by 10,117 pupils, are supported by Government. Among the Government schools there are 185 primary, 1 second grade and 4 first grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, and 1 high school. There are also 2 colleges, the Deccan and the Civil Engineering College; the former with 83, and the latter with 170 students on the rolls.

Police.

The police force numbers in all 4,217, of whom 1,121 are district or stipendiary police, 1,199 police pátels, and 1,897 are village watchmen. Of the stipendiary police, 3, including the Superintendent, are officers receiving a monthly salary of more and 185 of less than Rs. 100. There are 25 mounted, 900 foot, and 8 water police. The

total cost is estimated at Rs. 2,00,860, of which Rs. 27,068 are on account of village, and the remainder on account of district police. There are no special criminal classes in the Poona district.

Sátára.

Area and Boundaries.

The district of Sátára lies between 16° 55' and 18° 11' north latitude and 73° 40' and 75° 10' east longitude. It contains a total area of 5,378 square miles and a population of 1,116,050 souls. It yields a revenue of Rs. 31,68,852. On the north Sátára is separated by the river Nira from the district of Poona; on the east it is bounded by the Collectorate of Sholápur; on the south by Belgaum and the Principality of Kolhápur; and on the west by the districts of Ratnágiri and Kolába.

General Aspect.

The district is hilly, sloping eastwards from western boundary, the Sáhyádri Range. The chief river is the Krishna, which, with its tributary the Koina, rising among the Mahábaleshwár Hills, drains the district from north-west to south-east. Other rivers are the Wárna, a tributary of the Krishna, and the Nira, which flows into the Bhima.

Population.

Of the total population of 1,116,050, or 207·5 persons to the square mile, no fewer than 1,078,478 are returned as Hindus, leaving a balance of only 37,572, or 3·4 per cent., of Muhammadans and others.

Industries and Agricultural Products

Weaving and agriculture are the chief industries of the district. The principal agricultural products are jawári, bájri, rice, cotton, wheat, túr, grám, sugar-cane, tobacco, vegetables, and earth-nuts.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The gross revenue is Rs. 31,68,852, of which Rs. 25,93,190 are land revenue and Rs. 2,59,752 are derived from local funds. Excise yields Rs. 30,837, assessed taxes Rs. 21,359, and there is a forest revenue of Rs. 691. The State expenditure in the district amounts to Rs. 19,60,919, of which Rs. 17,07,882 are derived from Imperial and Rs. 2,53,037 from Provincial funds.

Of a total area of 3,448,267 acres, 2,526,737, or 76·4 per cent. of the whole, are cultivated; 101,329 are cultivable but not under cultivation; and 820,201 are uncultivable. The Survey Settlement was begun in 1856-57 and finished in 1863-64. The rates are guaranteed for a term of thirty years. Proportion o Cultivation.

There are three towns with a population in excess of 5,000 inhabitants: Sátára 24,484, Karad 11,410, and Wái 11,062. There are no fewer than 44 municipalities. This large number is due to the fact that in the year 1848, when the district came under direct management, an organisation of a municipal character was found to exist in many villages. The revenues are generally raised partly by octroi dues and partly by the levy of a house-tax. Towns and Municipalities

Of a total number of 225 schools and 11,976 scholars, or 1 to every 93 inhabitants, 201 schools, with an attendance of 11,520 pupils, are entirely supported by Government. The remaining 24 are private schools receiving Government aid. Of those supported by Government, 1 is a high school, 1 a first grade and 2 second grade Anglo-Vernacular, and 193 primary schools. There are also 3 schools for girls and 1 jail school. Education.

The strength of the regular police of all ranks is 1,049, giving on an average to each man the charge of an area of 5 square miles and of a population of 1,064 souls. In addition to the stipendiary there are in all 2,909 village police. Of the district police, 3, including the Superintendent, are officers receiving more and 196 less than Rs. 100. Of the remainder, 18 are mounted and 832 are foot police constables. The total expenditure on account of police amounts to Rs. 2,21,758, of which Rs. 60,238 represent the cost of the village and Rs. 1,61,520 that of the district police. There are no special criminal classes in the district. Police.

Ratnágiri.

The district of Ratnágiri lies between 15° 40′ and 17° 15′ north latitude and 73° 20′ and 73° 40′ east longitude. It contains a total area of 3,789 square miles and a population of Area and Boundaries.

1,019,136 souls. It yields a revenue of Rs. 13,94,575. The district is bounded on the north by Kolába; on the east by the districts of Sátára and Belgaum and by the Principality of Kolhápur; on the south by the territory of Goa; and on the west by the Arabian Sea.

General Aspect. The district of Ratnágiri consists of a strip of land about 150 miles long by 40 broad, lying between the Sáhyádri Hills and the sea. With the exception of certain rich low-lying rice lands, the soil is generally poor and the country difficult, abounding in hills and intersected by river-beds and salt-water creeks.

Population. Of the entire population of 1,019,136, or 268·97 persons to the square mile, 939,572, or 92·19 per cent., are Hindus, and 79,564 Muhammadans and others.

Industries and Agricultural Products. In addition to agriculture, the chief industries of the district are the curing of fish and the manufacture of cement (chunam). The principal agricultural products are rice, nágli or náchni, wari, harik, cocoanuts, and betelnuts.

Revenue and Expenditure. The total revenue is Rs. 13,94,575, of which Rs. 10,33,953 are land revenue and Rs. 1,28,102 are the proceeds of the local fund cess. Of the rest, excise yields Rs. 68,665, stamps Rs. 1,52,480, assessed taxes Rs. 10,819, and forests Rs. 556. The State expenditure is Rs. 7,39,143, of which Rs. 5,55,256 are derived from Imperial and Rs. 1,83,887 from Provincial funds.

Proportion of Cultivation. Of a total area of 2,424,960 acres, 1,027,200, or 42·3 per cent. of the whole, are cultivated; 478,080 are cultivable but not under cultivation; and 919,680 are uncultivable. The difficulties connected with the Khoti Tenure of land which prevails in this district, have prevented the introduction of the usual settlement operations, and as yet only about one-half of the district has been surveyed.

Towns and Municipalities. Seven towns have a population in excess of 5,000 inhabitants: Vengurla 14,996, Málwán 13,955, Ratnágiri 10,614, Masuri 7,308, Harni 6,193, Chiplun 6,071, and Rájápur 5,368. The district contains no municipalities.

The total attendance at the different schools, of which there are 194, is 9,511, or ·9 per cent. of the entire population. 170 schools, with an attendance of 9,481 pupils, are entirely, and the rest are partly, supported by Government. Of the former class, there are 1 high school, 1 first and 1 second grade Anglo-Vernacular, and 162 primary schools. There are also 4 girls' schools and 1 jail school. Education.

The strength of the Ratnágiri stipendiary police is 765, giving on an average to each man the charge of an area of 4½ square miles and a population of 1,332 souls. Of the total force, 3, including the Superintendent, are officers receiving more and 123 less than Rs. 100. The remainder, 639, are foot constables. The cost of the district police is Rs. 1,17,407. There are no special criminal classes in the district. Police.

Sholápur.

The district of Sholápur lies between 17° 10′ and 18° 32′ north latitude and 74° 36′ and 76° 30′ east longitude. It contains a total area of 3,899 square miles and a population of 662,986 souls. It yields a gross revenue of Rs. 13,16,071. The district is bounded on the north by Ahmadnagar; on the south by the river Bhima and the district of Kaladgi; on the east by the Akalkot State and the Nizam's Dominions; and on the west by the Sátára and Poona Collectorates. Area and Boundaries.

Except in the Bársi Taluka the rainfall is scanty, and the country presents a barren appearance. General Aspect.

Of the total population of 662,986, or 170·04 persons to the square mile, 606,846, or 91·5 per cent., are Hindus; 48,740, or 7·3 per cent., Muhammadans; 7,010, or 1·05 per cent., Buddhists; 328, or 0·04 per cent., Christians; and 62 are Pársis. Maráthi is the language of the district, but Kánárese is also spoken in the more southern parts. Population.

The principal agricultural products are, for the rain crops (Kharif), bájri, túr, rice, and cotton; and for the cold weather (Rabi), jawári, wheat, and gram. Agriculture is the chief industry of the district. Weaving occupies the next place, giving employment to considerable numbers in the chief towns. Industries and Agricultural Products.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Of a total revenue of Rs. 13,16,071, land revenue contributes Rs. 9,44,566 and local funds Rs. 1,14,569. Of the rest, Rs. 1,72,253 are derived from stamps, Rs. 68,994 from excise, Rs. 15,360 from assessed taxes, and from forests Rs. 329. The State expenditure in the district amounts to Rs. 6,36,997, of which Rs. 4,93,907 are derived from Imperial and Rs. 1,43,090 from Provincial funds.

Proportion of Cultivation.

Of a total area of 2,160,570 acres, 19,21,148, or 88·9 per cent. are cultivated; 9,648 acres, or 0·5 per cent., are cultivable but are not under cultivation; and 229,774 acres, or 10·6 per cent. of the whole, are uncultivable. The revenue settlements, originally introduced for terms of 30 years, are beginning to fall in, and in the Talukas of Madhé and Sholápur revised rates have recently been introduced. These rates are considerably in excess of those originally imposed, the rise being due partly to the enhanced value of agricultural produce, and partly to the fact that a more accurate survey brings under assessment lands which formerly escaped taxation.

Towns and Municipalities

The following towns have a population of more than 5,000 inhabitants: Sholápur 53,403, Bársi 18,560, Pandharpur 16,275, Karkand 7,671, Vairág 7,282, Kármála 6,759, and Madhé 5,254. In Sholápur, Sángol, Bársi, Kármála, and Pandharpur, municipalities have been established. Except in the case of Pandharpur, where the chief source of revenue is a tax on pilgrims, the municipal funds are generally raised by the levy of a house cess or by octroi dues.

Education.

There are in all 118 schools, with an average attendance of 4,716 scholars, or ·7 per cent. of the entire population. Of the total number of schools, 3 are girls' schools, 1 is a jail school, and 6 are night schools. Of the rest, 105 are primary, and 4 are first grade Anglo-Vernacular schools.

Police.

The strength of the stipendiary police force is 470, giving on an average to each policeman a charge extending over an area of 8 square miles and a population of 1,410 persons. Of the entire force, 2, including the Superintendent, are officers receiving more and 83 less than Rs. 100 a month. 15 are

mounted and 359 are foot constables, while 11 are cantonment or municipal police. The total annual cost of the stipendiary police is returned at Rs. 80,042. The district is reported to be free from any special criminal classes.

Kaladgi.

Area and Boundaries.

The district of Kaladgi lies between 15° 40′ and 17° 25′ north latitude and 75° 20′ and 76° 30′ east longitude. It contains a total area of 5,695 square miles and a population of 816,037. It yields a gross revenue of Rs. 19,14,128. The district is bounded on the north by the river Bhima, the collectorate of Sholápur, and the Akalkot State; on the east by the Nizam's Dominions, by the Málprabha River, the Dhárwár Collectorate, and the Nizam's territory; on the south and on the west by the Native States of Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Rámdurg, Yorgal, and Jat.

General Aspect.

The land is watered by four rivers, the Bhima, the Krishna, the Ghátprabha, and the Málprabha. The country is undulating and, with the exception of groves of date palms, is devoid of trees.

Population.

Of the total population of 816,037 souls, or 143·29 persons to the square mile, 725,557, or 88·9 per cent., are Hindus; 87,401, or 10·8 per cent., are Muhammadans; and 3,079, or ·3 per cent., belong to other religions. The vernacular of the district is Kánárese, but Maráthi is understood generally by Bráhmans throughout the district, and by the cultivators in the Indi Taluka. The largest number of Hindus belong to the Lingaiat caste.

Industries and Agricultural Products.

Agriculture and weaving are the chief industries of the district, the former supporting 21·4 per cent. and the latter 13·4 per cent. of the entire population. The principal agricultural products are jawári, wheat, gram, cotton, and bájri, of which jawári is the grain most largely consumed by the cultivating classes.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Of the total revenue of Rs. 19,14,128, land revenue yields Rs. 15,24,490 and local funds Rs. 1,37,782. Of the rest, Rs. 84,625 are derived from stamps, Rs. 1,57,376 from excise, Rs. 9,732 from assessed taxes, and Rs. 123· from forests.

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The State expenditure amounts to Rs. 8,79,813, of which Rs. 6,84,609 are derived from Imperial and Rs. 1,95,204 from Provincial funds.

Proportion of Cultivation.

Of a total of 2,474,473 acres, 1,999,609, or 80·8 per cent., are cultivated; 77,436, or 3·1 per cent., cultivable but not under cultivation; and 397,428, or 16·1 per cent. uncultivable. Survey and Settlement operations were introduced gradually, so that no one general date can be laid down. The original term in some cases expires during the course of the current year (1872-73).

Towns and Municipalities

There are in all nine towns with a population in excess of 5,000 inhabitants: Bágalkot 14,002, Bijápur 12,935, Gulatgarh 10,674, Ilkul 10,107, Gajandragarh 7,665, Kerur 7,096, Kaladgi 6,591, and Mángoli with 6,038.

Education.

The district contains 114 schools and 5,848 scholars, or one among every 139 persons. Of the schools, 99 are primary, 5 are second grade, and 1 is a first grade Anglo-Vernacular school. There are in addition 9 female schools, with an attendance of 297 girls.

Police.

The total strength of the district or stipendiary police is 652, giving on an average to each man the charge of an area of 8½ square miles and a population of 1,251 inhabitants. Of the entire force, 2, including the Superintendent, are officers receiving more and 108 are officers receiving less than Rs. 100 a month. 27 are mounted and 515 foot police constables. The total cost of the force is Rs. 99,787. The chief criminal classes in the district are Lambánis, Wadars, and Kaikaris.

Belgaum.

Area and Boundaries.

The district of Belgaum lies between 15° 30′ and 16° 50′ north latitude and 74° and 76° 30′ east longitude. It contains a total area of 4,591 square miles and a population of 938,750 inhabitants. It yields a gross revenue of Rs. 23,33,705. The district is bounded on the north by the State of Miraj; on the north-east by the Kaladgi Collectorate; on the east by the States of Jamkhandi and Mudhol; and on

the south by Dhárwár and Kánára; on the south-west by the territory of Goa; and on the west by the States of Sáwantwári and Kolhápur.

General Aspect.

The principal rivers, none of which are navigable, are the Krishna flowing through the northern, the Ghátprabha through the centre, and the Málprabha through the southern portion of the collectorate. To the north and east the country is open and well cultivated, but to the south it is intersected by spurs of the Sáhyádri Range, thickly covered in some places with forest.

Population.

Of the total population of 938,750, or 204 persons to the square mile, 87 per cent. are Hindus, 7·5 per cent. Muhammadans, 5 per cent. Buddhists, ·5 per cent. Christians, and ·01 per cent. Parsis. The Maráthi and Kánárese languages are both spoken, the former chiefly to the west and south, and the latter to the north and east.

Industries and Agricultural Products.

The chief occupations of the people are agriculture, spinning and weaving, manufacture in wood and metals, pottery, and shoemaking There is also a considerable trade in cloth and silk. The principal agricultural products are rice, cotton, jawári, rági, wheat, bájri, sugar-cane, barley, and pulses. Tobacco is cultivated to a small extent.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The entire revenue of the district amounts to Rs. 23,33,705, of which Rs. 17,93,207 are land revenue and Rs. 1,75,970 are the proceeds of the local fund cess. Of the remainder, Rs. 1,54,435 are derived from stamps, and Rs. 1,49,964 from excise, while assessed taxes yield Rs. 23,441 and the forests Rs. 36,688. The State expenditure amounts to Rs. 12,55,119, of which Rs. 9,80,977 are derived from Imperial and Rs. 2,74,142 from Provincial funds.

Proportion of Cultivation.

Of a total area of 2,948,240 acres, 1,212,566 are returned as culturable, of which 1,107,039, or 37·5 per cent. of the whole, are actually under cultivation. The last settlement was made for a period of 30 years at various dates from 1848 to 1864.

Towns and Municipalities

The following towns have a population in excess of 5,000 inhabitants: Belgaum 26,947, Gokak 12,612, Athání 11,588,

Nipáni 9,371, Yemkanmardi 5,296, Hongal 9,001, Sankeshwar 8,905, Sawadati 8,180, Murgod 7,181, Kitur 7,166, Sadalgi 6,863, Manauli 6,232, Chikodi 6,184, Nandigarh 5,748, Hukeri 5,364, and Kanganoli 5,143. Municipalities have been established in the first five of these towns, the municipal revenue being raised by the levy of octroi dues, except in the case of Yemkanmardi, where a house-tax has been imposed.

Education. There are in all 113 schools, with an attendance of 7,624 pupils, or ·8 of the entire population. Of the total number of schools, 2, with an attendance of 198 pupils, are private institutions receiving Government aid. Among the Government schools, there is 1 high school, 1 first grade and 6 second grade Anglo-Vernacular, and 93 primary schools. There are also a normal school, 2 night, and 7 girls' schools.

Police. The strength of the stipendiary police is 704, which gives on an average for each man a charge extending over an area of 6½ square miles, and containing 1,333 inhabitants. Of the entire force, 2, including the Superintendent, are officers receiving more and 120 lessthan Rs. 100. 9 are mounted and 573 foot constables. The proportion of crime to area is 1 offence to every 2½ miles and to every 496 inhabitants. The special criminal classes are the Kurvis, a wandering and thieving tribe; the Kamáis, professional burglars; and the Báruds, cattle-stealers and highwaymen. Of these the Báruds are the most troublesome.

Dhárwár.

Area and Boundaries. The district of Dhárwár lies between 14° 6′ and 15° 53′ north latitude and 74° 50′ and 75° 58′ east longitude. It contains a total area of 4,564 square miles and a population of 988,037 inhabitants. It yields a gross revenue of Rs. 29,32,828. Situated in the south-east corner of the Bombay Presidency, the district is bounded on the south-west, south, and east by Mysor, the Belári Collectorate of the Madras Presidency and the Raichor Duáb; and on the north and west by the Kaladgi, Belgaum, and Kánára Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency.

General Aspect.

The western portions of the district in the neighbourhood of the Sáhyádri Range are rugged and hilly, but towards the east the land falls away into plains of black soil, with only occasionally a detached peak or group of hills. The chief rivers are the Málprabha on the north, and the Tungbadra on the south.

Population.

Of the total population of 988,037, or 216·14 persons to the square mile, 861,105, or 87·2 per cent., are Hindus; 114,087, or 11·5 per cent., Muhammadans; and 11,000 Buddhists. The most influential classes of the community are Bráhmans and Lingaiats. The language of the district is Kánárese.

Industries and Agricultural Products

Agriculture is the chief industry of the district, the principal products being cotton, exotic and native, jawári, jágari, and oil of various kinds.

Proportion of Cultivation.

The district contains 2,670,929 acres, of which 366,396, or 13·7 per cent., are unculturable, and 652,226 acres are held under various Inám tenures. Of the remaining 1,652,306 acres of assessed culturable land, 130,081 acres are uncultivated, and 1,522,224 acres are cultivated. The term of the survey settlement expires at different times in different parts of the district. In the Hubli Taluka a revision survey has already been completed.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total revenue of the district amounts to Rs. 29,32,828, of which Rs. 22,10,594 are derived from the land and Rs. 2,60,266 from the local fund cess. Assessed taxes yield Rs. 24,757, excise Rs. 2,50,969, the forests Rs. 13,356, and stamps Rs. 1,72,886. The State expenditure amounts to Rs. 11,57,982, of which Rs. 8,87,476 are derived from Imperial and Rs. 2,70,506 from Provincial funds.

Towns and Municipalities

Sixteen towns contain a population in excess of 5,000 inhabitants, namely: Hubli 37,961, Dhárwár 27,136, Ránibanur 11,623, Gadak 10,319, Nárgund 9,931, Náwalgund 9,578, Betigeri 8,716, Annigeri 7,098, Malgund 6,844, Hebli 6,483, Bankápur 6,268, Kartakoti 5,901, Háveri 5,465, Ran 5,251, Sheláwadi 5,220, Náregal 5,182. Municipalities have been established in Hubli, Dhárwár, Náwalgund, Nárgund, Ráni-

banur, Gadak, and Betigeri. The incidence of municipal taxation is in Hubli annas 8, in Dhárwár annas 7 pies 8, in Náwalgund annas 5 pies 11, in Nárgund annas 9 pies 2, in Ránibanur pies 9, and in Gadak and Betigeri, which form one municipality, annas 5 pies 6.* The principal sources of municipal revenue are a house-tax and octroi dues.

Education. There are in all 141 schools, with a total attendance of 7,923 pupils, or ·8 per cent. of the entire population. Of the schools, 131 are entirely and 10 are partly supported by Government. Of Government schools, 2 are first grade and 7 second grade Anglo-Vernacular, 110 are primary, and 10 are girls' schools.

Police. The strength of the regular police of all ranks is 753, giving on an average to each man the charge of an area of six square miles and a population of 1,312 souls. The cost of this force is Rs. 1,17,974. There are in addition 2,657 village police, whose emoluments aggregate Rs. 54,479. Of the stipendiary police, 3, including the Superintendent, are officers receiving more and 120 are officers receiving less than Rs. 100 a month. 28 are mounted and 599 are foot constables. There are also 3 municipal or cantonment police. The Ghâti-Chanderi, the Lambáni, and the Korchári castes are all more or less professional thieves.

Kánára.

Area and Boundaries. The district of Kánára lies between 13° 55′ and 15° 33′ north latitude, and 74° 9′ and 75° 10′ east longitude. It contains a total area of 4,235 square miles and a population of 398,406 souls. It yields a gross revenue of Rs. 13,85,059. The district is bounded on the north by Belgaum; on the east by Dhárwár and Mysor; on the south by the Madras Presidency; and on the west by the Arabian Sea and the territory of Goa.

General Aspect. Kánára consists of two parts, the land below and the land above the Ghâts. The Sáhyádri Hills approach the sea more closely in Kánára than is the case further north, the strip of land at their foot varying from 5 to 15 miles in breadth. The principal feature of Kánára is its forests,

which flourish both below and above the Ghâts, yielding a revenue equal to about one-half of the entire forest revenue of the Presidency. There are in all nine rivers, of which the Warda, a tributary of the Tungbadra, and the Sherávati, whose waters form the Gásopa Falls, are the most noteworthy.

Population.

Of the total population of 398,406, or 94·07 persons to the square mile, 362,788, or 91 per cent., are Hindus; 21,755, or 5·4 per cent., Muhammadans; 12,189, or 3 per cent., Christians; and ·6 per cent. Buddhists and others. The language of the district is Kánárese, but Maráthi and Konkani, a mixture of Maráthi and Kánárese, are also spoken.

Industries and Agricultural Products

Agriculture is the chief industry, and rice the staple product. Rági and sugar-cane are also grown to a considerable extent, and in gardens cocoanuts, areca-nuts, cardamoms, and pepper are produced in large quantities for consumption in the district and for export.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total revenue of the district is Rs. 13,85,059, of which Rs. 8,16,437 are derived from the land and Rs. 1,86,927 from local funds. Assessed taxes yield Rs. 9,399, stamps Rs. 87,783, excise Rs. 1,00,200, and forests Rs. 1,84,313. The State expenditure amounts to Rs. 7,61,543, of which Rs. 5,82,800 are derived from Imperial and Rs. 1,78,743 from Provincial revenues.

The cultivated area is estimated to include 333,175 acres, or 12·2 per cent. of the total acreage. As, however, the survey has not been introduced into the whole of the district, this estimate can be taken only as an approximation.

Towns and Municipalities

The following towns have a population in excess of 5,000 inhabitants: Kárwár 13,263, Kumpta 10,932, Sirsi 5,285, Halial 5,071, Honáwar 5,191, and Bhatkul 5,264. Municipalities have been established in Kárwár, Gokarn, Kumpta, Sirsi, Yelápur, and Haliál. Taxation is levied by a house-tax and octroi dues, the incidence varying from 13 annas 4 pies in Kumpta to 4 annas 2 pies in Haliál.

Education. There are 69 Government schools, with an attendance of 3,009 pupils, or ·7 per cent. of the entire population. Of the schools, 3 are first grade and 6 second grade Anglo-Vernacular, 56 are primary, and 4 are girls' schools.

Police. The strength of the regular police of all ranks is 697, giving on an average to each man a charge extending over 6 square miles and containing 571 inhabitants. Of the entire force, 580 are foot constables, 114 are officers receiving less, and 3, including the Superintendent, are officers receiving more, than Rs. 100. The cost of the police is Rs. 1,13,774. The chief criminal classes are Lambánis and Wadars above the Ghâts, a settlement of Chinese in Kárwár, and Kurvis and Mehwárs on the Mysor frontier.

SINDH.

The province of Sindh lies between 23° and 28° 32' north latitude and 66° 43' and 71° east longitude. It contains an area, exclusive of the Native State of Khairpur, of 47,175 square miles, and a population of 2,192,415 souls. It yields a gross revenue of Rs. 65,67,366. The province is bounded on the south by the Ran of Kachh and the Arabian Sea; on the west by the Hálá and Suliman Hills; by Baluchistán and the Panjáb on the north; and on the east by the Jesalmir Desert and the Native States of Rajputána. The centre of the province, consisting of the valley of the Indus, is rich and, where irrigated, highly cultivated. Towards the west the valley rises, in parts somewhat abruptly, into barren and rugged uplands, a country of pasture inhabited by wandering tribes of shepherds. On the right bank the plain, unbroken save by natural or artificial canals, stretches towards the Eastern Nára, an offshoot of the Indus, whose course for upwards of 100 miles runs nearly parallel to that of the main stream. Beyond the Nára the country, passing through different stages of sterility, is finally absorbed into the Great Desert, an extensive tract studded with ridges of sand, which run parallel to the course of the Nára, varying in height from 80 to 300 feet. In the south the more recently formed portions of the Delta, con-

sisting of salt-impregnated clay, are unhealthy, thinly peopled, and nearly devoid of vegetation. The population is estimated at 2,192,415, or only 42·9 persons to the square mile. Differing from the rest of the Presidency, Islamism is the prevailing religion in Sindh; its followers, under the two great branches of Baluchis and Sindhis, numbering 1,593,045, or 72·4 per cent. of the entire population. Among Hindus the Amils, who have so far adopted Musalman customs as to dress in Muhammadan fashion and to wear the beard, are the best educated and most generally employed in Government service. The languages of the province are Sindhi and Baluchi or Seráiki. Brahúiki is also spoken in the hills. Though chiefly an agricultural and pastoral country, the pottery, the leather work, and the carpets of Sindh are, in design and finish, equal to the productions of any part of the Presidency. The principal agricultural products are rice, jawári, bájri, wheat, barley, cotton, oil-seeds, and mung. The province contains in all 32¾ millions of acres, of which no less than 25½ millions are returned as unculturable; while of the remainder little more than two millions, or but 2 per cent. of the whole, are under cultivation. For administrative purposes the province is divided into five parts, of which the three richest and most central—the districts of Karáchi, Haidarábád, and Shikárpur—are administered in the same way as the Regulation Districts. The Upper Sindh Frontier Districts in the north, and Thar and Párkar in the south-east, are under the charge of officers styled Political Superintendents. Beginning from the north the different districts are situated in the following order: Upper Sindh Frontier, Shikárpur, Haidarábád, Karáchi; and in the south-east, Thar and Párkar.

Upper Sindh Frontier.

Area and Boundaries.

The Upper Sindh Frontier Districts lie between 28° and 28° 32′ north latitude and 68° 9′ and 69° 40′ east longitude. They contain a total area of 1,913 square miles and a population of 89,985 souls. They yield a gross revenue of Rs. 3,03,774. These districts are bounded on the west and north-west by the territory of His Highness the Khán of Khelat; on

the north by the Panjáb; on the east by the river Indus; and on the south by the Collectorate of Shikárpur.

General Aspect. The surface of the country, with the exception of certain hollows which mark the former bed of the Indus, is flat, with a gradual, though not inconsiderable, slope westwards. In the extreme north the land is barren, but in other parts the soil is rich and, where irrigated, fertile.

Population. Of the total population of 89,985, or on an average 47·04 persons to the square mile, 81,177, or 90·2 per cent., are Muhammadans. Of the rest, 8,715 are Hindus and a few are Pársis.

Industries and Agricultural Products. The principal agricultural products are jawári, bájri, and wheat; oil-seeds are also cultivated to a limited extent. Jawári and bájri are grown on land irrigated by canals, and wheat on lands from which the inundation has dried off.

Revenue. The gross revenue derived from these districts amounts to Rs. 3,03,774, of which Rs. 2,86,914 are derived from land, Rs. 8,377 from local cesses, and Rs. 8,483 from excise.

Proportion of Cultivation. Of a total of 782,000 cultivable acres, 357,886, or about one-half, have been granted on leases. The settlement now in force was introduced in 1858, and expires in 1878.

Towns and Municipalities. Jacobábád, with 5,205 inhabitants, is the only town which has a population in excess of 5,000. No municipalities have as yet been established in these districts.

Police. The strength of the police of all ranks is 116, giving on an average to each man the charge of an area of 16 square miles and a population of 775 persons. Of the entire force, one is an officer receiving more and 3 less than Rs. 100. 43 are mounted and 69 are foot constables. The prevailing offence is cattle-stealing.

Shikárpur.

Area and Boundaries. The district of Shikárpur lies between 27° and 28° north latitude and 67° 45′ and 70° east longitude. It contains an area of 8,809 square miles and a population of 776,227 souls. It yields a gross revenue of Rs. 27,08,008. The district is bounded on the north by the Upper Sindh Frontier districts and by Bháwalpur territory; on the west by the Kohistán

Western Hills; on the south by the Collectorate of Karáchi; and on the east by the States of Bháwalpur and Jesalmir.

The country is for the most part flat and open, much of it being flooded during the inundations. General Aspect.

Of the total population of 776,227, or 88·12 persons to the square mile, 628,662, or 80·9 per cent. of the whole, are Muhammadans, and 142,241, or 18·5 per cent., are Hindus. Population.

This district contains two places of commercial importance—Shikárpur, one of the "gates of Khorásan," and Sakar on the Indus, a mart for the Bolan Pass traffic. The manufactures are unimportant, consisting of coarse cloth, ivory toys, and pottery. Agriculture is the chief industry, the principal products being, for the autumnal (Kharif) crop, rice and jawári, and for the spring (Rabi) wheat and gram. Industries and Agricultural Products

The total receipts for the past year amounted to Rs. 27,08,008, of which land revenue yielded Rs. 22,03,214, and local funds Rs. 2,53,655, excise Rs. 68,994, assessed taxes Rs. 34,029, stamps Rs. 1,23,188, and forests Rs. 24,928. The State expenditure is Rs. 11,41,828, of which Rs. 8,47,393 are derived from Imperial and Rs. 2,94,435 from Provincial funds. Revenue and Expenditure.

The proportion of cultivated, cultivable, and uncultivable lands is returned at 23, 13, and 64 per cent. respectively. The settlement of each of the 17 Talukas in the Collectorate has been made at different periods. One of the Talukas was settled in 1862-63, and the last during the current year. The settlement is for ten years only. Proportion of Cultivation.

Four towns have a population in excess of 5,000: Shikárpur 38,107, Sakar 13,318, Lárkhána 10,643, and Rohri 8,580. In these and in the following towns municipalities have been established: Gárhi-Yásin, Kambár, Mehar, and Gotiki. The municipal revenues are raised by the levy of town dues and wheel-tax. Towns and Municipalities

There are in all 108 schools, with an attendance of 5,740 scholars, or 1 in every 135 of the population. Education.

Police.

The strength of the district police of all ranks is 1,120, giving on an average to each man the charge of an area of 8 miles and a population of 692 inhabitants. Of the entire number, 5, including the Superintendent, are officers receiving more and 139 are officers receiving less than Rs. 100. Of the rest, 165 are mounted, 688 are foot police, and 123 cantonment or municipal police. The cost of the force is Rs. 2,05,455. Cattle-stealing is the principal offence; but the district is comparatively free from heinous crime.

Haidarábád.

Area and Population.

The district of Haidarábád lies between 24° 14′ and 27° 15′ north latitude and 67° 33′ and 69° 22′ east longitude. It contains an area of 9,635 square miles and a population of 721,947 souls. It yields a total revenue of Rs. 21,16,379. The district is bounded on the north by the territory of His Highness Mir Ali Murád; on the east by the Thar and Párkar Districts; on the south by the Ran of Kachh and a portion of the Karáchi Collectorate; and on the west by the Indus.

General Aspect.

The district is a plain intersected by canals, with large tracts of forest and barren lands impregnated with salt.

Population.

Of the total population of 721,947, or 75 persons to the square mile, 559,321, or 77 per cent. of the whole, are Muhammadans. Of the rest 126,800 are Hindus, 835 Christians, and 36,927 members of other religions.

Industries and Agricultural Product.

Haidarábád is the chief manufacturing district in Sindh, its carpets, cotton and silk cloth, pottery and leather work, being all of superior excellence. The principal agricultural products are, for the autumn (Kharif) crop, rice, jawári, and cotton; and for the spring (Rabi) crop, wheat and tobacco.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The entire revenue amounted during the past year to Rs. 21,16,379, of which Rs. 16,02,686 were derived from land and Rs. 1,85,018 from local funds. Excise yielded Rs. 1,04,104, assessed taxes Rs. 29,275, stamps Rs. 1,28,912, and forests Rs. 66,384. The State expenditure is Rs. 15,77,494,

of which Rs. 11,42,167 are derived from Imperial and Rs. 4,35,327 from Provincial funds.

Of a total of 4,960,729 acres, 1,676,307 are uncultivable, and of the rest only 565,798, or 11 per cent. of the whole, are actually under cultivation. The term for which Settlement rates have been guaranteed expires for different villages at various times within the next ten years. Proportion of Cultivation.

Haidarábád, with 44,152 inhabitants, is the only town with a population in excess of 5,000. In Haidarábád and in 12 other smaller towns municipalities have been established, with an average incidence of taxation of Rs. 1-2 per head. Towns and Municipalities

There are 87 schools, with an attendance of 4,425 scholars, or 1 to every 163 inhabitants. Among the number there is a female normal school and an engineering school at Haidarábád. Education.

The strength of the district police of all ranks is 952, giving on an average to each policeman the charge of an area of 10 square miles and a population of 758 persons. Of the whole number, 5, including the Superintendent, are officers receiving more and 118 less than Rs. 100. Of the rest, 137 are mounted, 430 are foot constables, and 262 are municipal or cantonment police. Police.

Karáchi.

The district of Káráchi lies between 23° and 27° north latitude and 66° 43′ and 69° east longitude. It contains a total area of 14,089 square miles and a population of 423,495 souls. It yields a gross revenue of Rs. 11,58,731. The district is bounded on the west by the territory of His Highness the Khán of Khelat; on the north by the district of Shikárpur; by the river Indus and the Ran of Kachh on the east; and on the south by the Arabian Sea. The district of Karáchi consists of three parts: in the west a rugged and barren tract raised above the level of the Indus valley, dependent for its water-supply on a precarious rainfall; in the centre the right bank of the Indus Area and Boundaries.

valley, irrigated and fertile; and in the south the newly-formed Delta, a water-logged, unwholesome region.

Population. Of the total population of 423,495, or 30 persons to the square mile, 348,773, or 81·7 per cent., are Muhammadans; 73,304, or 17·1 per cent., are Hindus; and of the rest, 3,819 are Christians.

Industries and Agricultural Products. The manufactures, which include cotton cloth, pottery, and rugs, are reported to be falling off in importance. The principal agricultural products are rice, jawári, and bájri for autumn (Kharif) crop, and wheat, oil-seeds, and barley for the cold-weather (Rabi) crop. Of these, the first three are exported from Karáchi to other ports in this Presidency, and wheat and oil-seeds to England. Barley is consumed in the district; cotton and indigo are also cultivated, but only to a limited extent.

Revenue and Expenditure. The total revenue of the district is Rs. 11,58,731, of which Rs. 7,19,452 are derived from land and Rs. 1,43,337 from local funds. Excise yields Rs. 1,06,630, stamps Rs. 1,09,562, assessed taxes Rs. 27,505, and the forests Rs. 52,245. The State expenditure amounts to Rs. 9,99,258, of which Rs. 6,26,316 are derived from Imperial and Rs. 3,72,942 from Provincial funds.

Population. Of a total area of 9,951,324 acres only 362,723, or about 3 per cent. of the whole, are cultivated. Of the rest, 435,145 acres are cultivable but unoccupied, and 9,153,456 are uncultivable. The Revenue Settlement has been introduced for a term of 10 years in Kotri from the year 1863, in Sewán from 1864, in Dádu from 1867, and in Majanda from 1868.

Towns and Municipalities Three towns have a population in excess of 5,000: Karáchi 56,753, Kotri 7,949, and Tata 7,651 inhabitants. In these and eleven other towns municipalities have been introduced. The municipal revenues are chiefly derived from octroi dues, to which in Kotri and Karáchi a house-tax has been added.

Education. During the past year there were in all 49 schools, with an attendance of 2,997 scholars, or a proportion of 1 to every 197 of the population. Of the whole number, 41 schools

were entirely and the rest partly supported by Government. Of Government schools, 1 was a high school, 1 a first and 3 second grade Anglo-Vernacular schools. Of the rest, 27 were primary, 5 were girls', and 4 were night schools.

The strength of the district police is 1,242, giving on an average for each policeman the charge of 11 square miles of country and a population of 340. Of the entire force 7, including the Superintendent and his Assistant, are officers receiving more and 130 are officers receiving less than Rs. 100. Of the rest, 180 are mounted, 556 are foot, and 369 are municipal police. The Kosás, noted cattle-stealers, are the only criminal tribe in the district. Police.

Thar and Párkar.

The districts of Thar and Párkar lie between 24° 15′ and 26° 15′ north latitude and 69° and 71° east longitude. They contain a total area of 12,729 square miles and a population of 180,761 souls. They yield a revenue of Rs. 2,80,474. These districts are bounded on the south by the Ran of Kachh; on the west by the Haidarábád Collectorate and the Khairpur State; on the north and on the east by the Native States of Rajputána. Area and Boundaries.

Like Karáchi these districts consist of three distinct parts: in the west the alluvial plain of the Eastern Nára, where irrigation has of late been much extended; in the centre the Thar or Great Desert; and in the extreme south-east, Párkar, almost an island in the Ran. Over the whole district the rainfall is scanty and uncertain, and in the Desert and Párkar, destitute as they are of rivers or irrigational works, the want of water is often extreme. General Aspect.

Of a total population of 180,761 souls, or 14·20 to the square mile, 96,604, or 53·14 per cent., are Muhammadans; 62,500, or 34·57 per cent., are Hindus; and 11·99, of whom 35 are Christians, belong to other religions. Population.

The chief manufactures are blankets, carpets, and leather-work. The staple grains are rice and bájri; wheat, jawári, cotton, and barley are also grown in considerable quantities. The total revenue is Rs. 2,80,474, of which Rs. 2,09,259 are derived from the land, Rs. 9,706 from stamps, Rs. 17,692 Industries and Agricultural Products

from opium, and the rest from miscellaneous items under the heads of Law and Justice and Abkári.

Proportion of Cultivation.

Of a total of 8,146,560 acres, 7,444,738, or about 91 per cent. of the whole, are uncultivable. Of the remainder, 380,606, or slightly more than one-half of the available area, is under cultivation. No settlement has as yet been introduced.

Towns and Municipalities

Though there are no towns with a population in excess of 5,000, in 11 instances municipalities have been introduced. The municipal revenues are raised partly from octroi dues and partly by the levy of a house-tax. The incidence of taxation per head varies from Rs. 1-8-9 in Khipra to As. 10-7 in Gadra.

Education.

The districts contain twelve schools, of which one is an Anglo-Vernacular, and the rest are primary schools.

Police.

The strength of the regular police of all ranks is 485, giving on an average to each man the charge of 24 square miles and of a population of 348 persons. Of the entire force, one officer receives more and 20 receive less than Rs. 100. 356 are mounted and 109 are foot police. There are in addition 33 municipal police. The scanty population, the neighbourhood of foreign States, and the wild character of the country, combine to increase the difficulty of police operations. The prevailing offence is cattle-stealing; the Sodás and Khosás being the tribes most addicted to the commission of this crime.

Census Arrangements.

The organization of the census, with the general superintendence of its details, was entrusted to the Sanitary Commissioner, and the district operations were conducted under the orders of the several Collectors. For enumeration purposes subordinate Government agency was largely employed, and, as far as was necessary, it was supplemented by paid labour. The local compilations were made at the head office in each collectorate; but, from unavoidable causes, the preparation of the general tables has been much delayed, nor is there much chance of their being ready before next April.

Cost of the Census.

For the census generally a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was originally allotted, and, being insufficient, it was supplemented by a further grant of Rs. 50,000. The expenditure, up to December 23rd, 1873, has been that here given, viz. :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For printing forms, &c., inclusive of paper and transit charges	56,200	4	7
„ Contingencies, including office establishment, &c., &c.	16,933	1	7
„ Enumeration, pay, and batta, &c., &c...	42,052	5	6
„ Compilation, estimated cost... ...	25,888	10	0
	1,44,074	5	8
Balance available...	5,925	10	4
	1,50,000	0	0

General Results.

The census was taken throughout the Presidency on the night of the 21st February 1872. Independently of Native States, of which all the returns have not yet been received, the total area is given as 124,943 square miles, and the total population is 16,352,623 souls.

The average density of population for all the collectorates is 131 persons per square mile, but it varies from a maximum of 29291·13 in Bombay city to 14·20 in Thar and Párkar.

The total of houses is 2,164,338, and the average number of persons per house is 4·99. The proportion of inferior houses to those of the better sort is as 89·66 to 10·34.

The collectorates of Sátára, Ratnágiri, and Khándesh each return a population exceeding one million.

The total population is made up as follows :—

12,440,659	Hindus	= 76·08 per cent. on total population.
2,847,756	Muhammadans	= 17·41 „ „ „
192,245	Buddhists	= 1·17 „ „ „
106,133	Christians	= 0·65 „ „ „
67,115	Parsis	= 0·41 „ „ „
603,836	Aborigines*	= 3·69 „ „ „
94,879	all others	= 0·58 „ „ „
16,352,623		99·99

* Such as Bhils, &c.

There are 8,547,100 males to 7,805,523 females, the proportion being as 52 to 48, except in the Ratnágiri Collectorate, where it is 51·81 females to 48·19 males. This singularity is owing to the large number of males who seek employment in Bombay city.

The percentage of the total number of children on the entire population is 31·65. The proportion of girls to total females is nearly equal to that of boys to total males.

More than three-fourths of the entire population are Hindus. Their maximum is in Sátára, their minimum in the Upper Sindh Frontier Districts.

The Muhammadans preponderate in Sindh, and their minimum number is in the Pánch Mahúls.

Except in Sindh the Buddhists are widely scattered through all the collectorates.

The Christians are chiefly in Bombay city and Tánna. The Indo-Portuguese and Native Christians form nearly one-half of the entire Christian population. The European Christians are mostly in Bombay city and Poona Cantonment: There is not one single Native Christian returned from Kánára, Pánch Mahúls, and Thar and Párkar.

Two-thirds of the total Párși population is in Bombay city alone, and of the remaining third, one-half is at Surat city.

The aboriginal tribes are chiefly in the collectorates of Surat, Khándesh, and Násik.

The agriculturists and non-agriculturists are respectively 3,835,163 and 7,341,514; under the former head are entered—

(*a*.) Proprietors and sub-proprietors.

(*b*.) Tenants.

(*c*.) Labourers for wages, whether paid in kind or money.

The proportion is 34·31 to 65·69. These figures would, however, probably be reversed were all those included in the

first class who derive their support indirectly from agriculture, as, for instance, the families of the farmers.

In the Appendix I. B. will be found all the information, of which the foregoing is a brief summary. When the general tables have been compiled, the special census report will deal with each subject in detail.

Maháráshtra.

The name of the Maráthá country is in Sanskrit *Mahárâshṭra*. Two meanings have been assigned to this designation. The first of these, which is etymologically unobjectionable, is the 'Great Country.' Of the origin of this name, supposing it to be correct, sufficient historical or geographical reasons do not seem to be yet forthcoming. The second meaning proposed is the 'Country of the *Mahárs*', the representatives of whom are to be found, now generally in a depressed condition, in every village of the country, and that to such an observable extent that the following proverb is everywhere current among the Maráthas, जेथें गांव तेथें महारवाडा, 'Wherever there is a village there is the Mahár ward.' It has been objected to this theory that we should have to read *Mahárarâshṭra*, and not *Mahárâshṭra*, for the name of the country, if it meant the 'Country of the Mahárs.' The disappearance in a compound word of the short vowel *a*, however, does not constitute a great difficulty, especially when popular usage in pronunciation is remembered. It is to be kept in mind in connexion with this matter, that most of the provinces of India get their names from the people to whom they belong or by whom they have been subdued, as exemplified in *Gurjarâshṭra*, the country of the *Gurjaras* (abbreviated as in the case of Mahárâshṭra if we suppose the word to have been originally *Mahárarâshṭra*); *Surâshṭra* or *Sururâshṭra*, the 'country of the Suras'; *Rajputáná*, 'the seat of the Rajputs'; *Rohilakhanda*, 'the division of the *Rohillas*'; *Bundelakhanda*, 'the division of the *Bundelas*'; *Banga*, 'the country of the Bangas' or ancient *Bengal*; *Odradêsha* (or *Orissa*), 'the country of the *Odras*' mentioned by Manu.

Boundaries of the Maráthá Country.

It is rather difficult clearly to state the exact boundaries of the Maráthá Country. But an approximation to them may be found by tracing the boundaries of the Maráthí language, the nearest to the Sanskrit (as remarked by Sir George Campbell) of all the vernacular languages of India. The boundary line on the west extends along the coast, from the Portuguese territories of Daman on the north to the Portuguese territories of Goa on the south, where the *Konkaní*, an allied A'ryan tongue, commences. The river near Daman, called the Daman-Gangá (the 'Dunga' of Ptolemy of the second century) till its emergence from the Ghâts, forms its northern limit, as far as the low country is concerned. On the line of the Ghâts, however, along their *pánlot*, or watershed, and among the *Kulís*, *Bhills*, and other jungle tribes, it extends to the river Narmadá, or Narbadá, which separates it from the *Gujarátí* and *Nemáḍí* or Newádí, till the Sátpuḍa Range (which in continuation forms the boundary) touches it on the Narmadá to the west and east. From the neighbourhood of Gáwilgarh, where an offset from the Sátpuḍa Range commences, it runs eastward in the direction of Bétul and Sioni, or Shivaní, terminating, to the east at the top of the Ghâts between Nágpur and Shivaní, where, in a somewhat semicircular form, with Nágpur as the centre, it turns southward, eastward, and westward, touching on Lanjí and Wairagarh, where it meets the *Gondí* and *Telugu*. It then goes on to the neighbourhood of Chándá, from which it begins to run to the west, to the town of Máhur, along the Páyin-Gunga River, separating it from the *Télugu*. From Máhur it runs south to the Godávarí, where, in a very irregular line, it begins to go to the south-west, touching on Deglur, Náldrug, Sholápur, and Bijápur, from which it gets to the Krishná, which separates it from the *Kánarese*, till the course of the Krishná makes a bend to the north, nearly opposite Kolápur. The line then runs to the south-west.

At the northern extremity of the Sáhyádri Range, the slopes declining to the Narbadá are principally inhabited by Bhills and other wild tribes. These tribes, too, occupy

the forest portions of the Northern Konkan and of the Ghâts and Dâng to the east.

Salsette and Bombay.

The island of Bombay and of Salsette in its neighbourhood early became fields of labour both to Jesuit and Franciscan missionaries, who, aided as they were by the direct interference of the Portuguese authorities, experienced so much success that about the half of their population entered the Roman Church. The converts were to a certain extent from all classes of the Native community, but particularly from the *Kulí* fishermen, the *Parvárís*, *Mahárs*, and the *Kunbis* or agriculturists.

Principal tribe, Kunbis.

The largest tribe of the Marátha people is that of the *Kunbis*, corresponding with the Gujarátí *Kulambis* or cultivators. The derivation of the name is as follows: *Krúshmí* (S.) a ploughman, *Kurmi* (Hindí), *Kulambí* (Gujarátí), and *Kunabi* or *Kunbi* (Maráthi). They are called '*Maráthas*' by way of distinction. Some of their oldest and highest families (as that of Shivaji, the founder of the Marátha Empire,) hold themselves to be descended of *Kshatriyas* or *Rajputs*; and though they eat with the cultivating Maráthás, they do not intermarry with them. All the Maráthás, however, are viewed by the Bráhmans as Shúdras, though of old cultivation was one of the duties of the A'ryan *Vaishyas*, the other being that of merchandise.

Earliest notices of Maharáshtra.

The Maráthá Country is first mentioned by name in connexion with the propagation of Buddhism. In the seventeenth year of the reign of the Emperor Ashoka (before Christ 246) "he deputed", according to the Mahavanso, the great genealogical Chronicle of Ceylon, "the *thero* (patriarch) Mahadhammarakkito to the *Mahratta*." This missionary of Buddhism is declared, in the same work, to have experienced remarkable success. He had "84,000 disciples, 13,000 of whom are said to have been ordained priests by him in the Mahratta." The Buddhist remains of Western India, so numerous and magnificent, seem substantially to corroborate this statement. Though these remains represent the wilder tribes of India as doing obeisance to

Spread of Buddhism.

Buddha, a general conversion to such a speculative form of faith as that of Buddhism could have occurred only, in the first instance at least, among such an intelligent people as the A'ryas and the more enlightened classes of their subjects. These A'ryas soon became so established and predominant in the country, that *A'ryar* (an A'ryan) is the name given to a Maráthá by his neighbour of the Kánárese country. *A'ryar*, too, is the name given to the Maráthás by the degraded tribe of *Mángs* located in their own territory. *Ariaké*, moreover, is the name given to a great portion of the Maráthá country by the merchant Arrian, the navigator, thought to be the contemporary of Ptolemy, the geographer. The A'ryas, consisting—except in the times of the Buddhists and before the origination of the legend of the extinction of the Kshatriyas and Vaishyas, afterwards taken up perhaps to cover the shame of their secession to Buddhism,—of *Bráhmans, Kshatriyas,* and *Vaishyas* (originally the common people), were the governing and co-operative portion of the population, keeping the darker-coloured races exterior to their circle, and avoiding contact with them as the cause of defilement. *Varṇa*, often rendered caste, meant originally 'colour'; and the *pándhar* or the true 'white', still professes to be the municipality of the Maráthá villages. The denomination of *Shúdra*, as shown by Lassen, was originally that of a people found by the A'ryas on the banks of the Indus, whom they devoted to servile labour. As they advanced to the southward, the A'ryas gave the same name to analogous classes of people, using it, however, in a wider sense. The Maráthás in physiognomy certainly considerably resemble the Drávidians to the south. But it is difficult to suppose that the original tongue of both these peoples belonged to the same class of the Scythian languages. The Sanskrit, the language of the A'ryas, is certainly the principal base of the Maráthí as it now exists, though a faint Scythian or Turanian element (having a slight resemblance to that of the Kolas and Santhals) is yet to be found in it. The predominance of Sanskrit in Maráthí, has doubtless been maintained by the circumstance that the governments of the provinces

A'ryas.

Shúdras.

Sanskrit, base of Maráthí.

in which Maráthí has been spoken from time immemorial, have in the main been favourable to the Sanskrit literature, or rather to the opinions formed upon that literature, both Bráhmanical and Buddhist. Only in the forest and wilder mountain districts have there been *Náyaks*, or Chiefs, following the Turanian worship of ghosts and demons, and, with their people, standing aloof from the Hindu systems of faith and practice. Ashoka, in the middle of the third century before Christ, had doubtless imperial power over the Marátha country as well as the adjoining and remote provinces of India; but this may have been quite consistent with the existence of local princes doing obeisance to him as their liege lord. The *Sah* or *Sinha*, kings of Gujarát, whose capital was *Sinhapur*, the modern *Sihor* near Ghoghá, about the Christian era ruled over large portions of the Maráthá country, as evinced by the large number of their coins which have been found at Junír, Elichapur, Núgpur, and other places. Their Walabhí successors may to a certain extent have done the same. Indeed the Chinese traveller Hinan Thsang, of the seventh century after Christ, speaks of *Chi lo a ti to* of *fa la pi* (Shiláditya of Walabhí) as having reigned in the Maráthá country about sixty years before his own visit to it. The Gupta, Ajjayini, Cholá, Chálukya, Kalyání, Tagar, Chandrakutí, Panhálá, Konkaní, and Devagiri kings following them, were all Hindus, showing a varying favour to Bráhmans, Buddhists, and Jainas, as their numerous charters on stone and copper, which have been of late years deciphered, clearly show. It was in A.D. 1293 that the last king of Devagiri (or Devagarh, *hodie* Daulatábád), fell before the Muhammadan arms; and it is from this date that the principal infusion into Maráthí of the new and spare elements of Persian and Arabic words—afterwards facilitated by the Bijápur, Ahmadnagar, and Golkonda sovereignties and the Moghal conquests in the Dakhan—took place.

Turanian Worship.

Ashoka.

Later Dynasties.

The Maráthás are but of a middle stature as Indians, and somewhat of a copper colour, varying in shade in different districts of the country. They use animal food to a considerable extent according to their means, abstaining, however,

Peculiarities of Maráthas.

from the cow like other Indian tribes. They use wheat, barley, milliary, and pulses; but this they do more abundantly in the Dakhan than in the Konkan, where large quantities of rice are raised. They are rather sparing in their dress, though under the British Government visible improvement in this matter is rapidly proceeding. Though they are not so skilled in agriculture as the Gujarát cultivators, and are educated but to a limited extent, they are a shrewd and intelligent, and, especially among the Máwals, the western face of the Ghâts and the Konkan hills, a hardy and active people. They have their own popular gods and demons, in addition to the principal deities of the Hindu pantheon, and are generally enthusiastic in their worship, being at the same time fond of religious pilgrimages, in connexion with which they frequently suffer from cholera and other epidemics. They are noted for the observance of the most public of the festivals as of the *Dasará* and *Holí*. Their peculiar religious feelings have been much excited and sustained by the poets of their own provinces, especially by Tukaráma, whose language is frequently that of marked excitement, and specially intelligible to them. They seem for some centuries at least to have indulged and cultivated an irregular military spirit, and to have been more addicted (except in the case of some of their chiefs) to crimes of violence and rapine than to sins of luxury and debauchery. Even in the times of Ptolemy, the geographer, their seaboard, so broken by numerous creeks into which only small vessels can enter, is spoken of as the 'pirate coast'. The Moghal Government was never firmly established among them, either under its imperial or provincial dynasties; and bringing them no signal benefits, it was never relished by them. It is not to be wondered at that, led by such a bold spirit as Shivají and favoured by their mountain ranges and recesses and isolated heights, and natural forts, unimpregnable to the appliances of eastern warfare) they rose up against it, though Shivaji's treachery and cruelty (so well brought out by Grant Duff) are ever to be condemned and execrated. Their own subsequent invasions of Gujarát and the Rajput and other provinces, are

considered to this day quite unjustifiable by the Natives of those districts. They were seldom the strong coming forth to assist the weak and oppressed, but the strong coming forth to devour the weak. Their treatment even of the wild and degraded tribes of their own neighbourhood, as the *Bhills, Kolís, Wáralís, Kátkarís, Ramoshis* or *Bedars, Maháŕs, Mangs, etc.*, was commonly inconsiderate and unphilanthropic. Under the peaceful government of the British, with their educational and instructional appliances, their character and pursuits are becoming greatly improved; and they are now among the most loyal and considerate of the subjects of our Eastern Empire. Treatment of Wild Tribes.

With the Maráthás are associated various artizan, working, and pastoral classes, whom they reckon below themselves, but closely contiguous to them as belonging to their own race. Some of these classes, however, as the *Parbhus*, goldsmiths, etc., have the A'ryan physiognomy pretty distinctly marked in them. Castes associated with Maráthás.

The Maráthás acknowledge altogether considerably upwards of two hundred castes (sometimes with various subdivisions, neither eating nor intermarrying with one another). Of these, at least 34 claim to belong to the *Bráhmanhood*, though of some of them it is alleged that they are not of pure birth. The Bráhman classes who have had most to do with Maráthá history are the *Déshasthas, Konkanasthas, Karháḍas, Kanvas, Mádhyandinas*, and the *Shenavís* or *Sárasvatas*. By these Bráhmans the existence at present of pure *Kshatriyas* and *Vaishyas* is denied; while of the Rajputs it is alleged by them that they are synonymous with *Ugras*, the descendants of *Kshatriyas* and *Shúdras*. The *Paráshavas*, the highest class of *Sonárs* or goldsmiths, they hold to be sprung from *Bráhmans* and *Shúdras*. The *Vánis*, or merchants, are not so much regarded by them as in other parts of India, as, for example, in Gujarát, where they have a position similar to that of the *Vaishyas* of old, while some of them are allowed to be called *Kshatriyas*. To most of the classes of workers in metal, except the fabricators of the coarsest sort of articles, they give a high position in caste. The *Dévalakas*, Castes numerous. Bráhmans, etc

or dressers of idols, they place but little above the cultivators, and the *Guravas*, who have the same occupation, they place considerably below them. The status of the cultivators is given to certain classes of *herdsmen*, *minstrels*, *barbers*, *rajgurus*, *wrestlers*, *chatra-holders*, *cooks*, middle-class *coppersmiths*, and *braziers* and *carpenters*. Upwards of 60 castes of *artizans*, *cattle-keepers*, and *labourers* are placed below the *cultivators*. Among these, absurdly enough, are ranked the *Káyasthas* and *Parbhus* (both writers), who have manifestly A'ryan blood flowing in their veins, and who could not have obtained their olden designation of 'those of the presence' (*káya* meaning 'body') had they not been of A'ryan descent. The *Wild Tribes* and the *Antyaja*, those 'born at the extremity,' they put on the level of Chándálas, nay often below them, in the caste lists.

Cultivators.

Wild or Aboriginal Tribes.

Intermingled or Isolated Tribes.

Depressed Tribes.

Wandering Tribes.

The *Wild Tribes* or '*Aborigines*' (so called) of the Maráthá Country, and of the Bombay Presidency in general, are the *Bhillas*, the *Nayakaḍás*, or *Naikrás*, and the *Gondas*. The *Intermingled* and *Isolated Tribes* are the *Kulís* or *Kolís*, of many divisions, the *Dhuḍias*, the *Chaudharís*, the *Wáralís*, the *Kátkarís* or *Kátodís* (makers of catechu), the *Dubalds* and the *Rámoshís* or *Bédars*, who are principally found on the eastern spurs of the Ghâts south of Poona. The *Depressed Tribes*, fast rising under the British Government in social importance are the *Maháŕs* already alluded to, and the *Mángs*, the *Mátangs* of the Sanskrit books. The *Wandering Tribes* and *Classes* are numerous, comprehending not merely *Religious Devotees and Pilgrims* recognized in the other provinces of India, but some who are peculiar to this Presidency, as the *Mánabhávas* and the devotees of local gods and temples, to which frequently they have been devoted at their birth by their parents; mendicants, who solicit alms in the names of particular gods, assuming various disguises and practising numerous tricks, quackeries, and deceptions; showmen and actors of great variety; wandering artizans and labourers of olden tribes, now nearly extinct, as the *Vadáras (Odras)*, *Beldárs*, *Kaikadís (Kaikatyas)*, etc.

Among the classes now mentioned are many gangs and consociations habitually addicted to fraud, robbery, burglary, and other atrocities. In the suppression of their crimes much has been done by the Government with the aid of such acute, skilled, and wherewithal benevolent, detectives as Colonel Hervey, C.B., Colonel Taylor, F. Souter, C.S.I., Mr. Forjett, and others who are following in their footsteps in the Maráthá Country and adjoining provinces. Many of the *Bráhmans*, too, even of respectable character, wander about the country, as religious mendicants, *Bhikhshukas*, soliciting alms both from prince and peasant. The secularized Bráhmans are now considerably on the increase, many of them devoting themselves to the teaching of schools, to the practice of medicine, to mercantile transactions, to lending of money, to legal pursuits, etc. Criminal Tribes. Religious Mendicants.

The *Pastoral Tribes* in the Maráthá Country, though very considerable in their flocks and herds, are not so important as those in Central India and other parts of the country. Their occupation is not much approved by the Bráhmans, even though the Maráthás use all kinds of edible animal food but the flesh of the cow. The tribes and castes dealing in cattle and sheep are the *Gavalís*, (from 'the cow,') who are doubtless the remains of great Scythian tribes entering India in remote times; the *Dhangars* (S. Dhénukaras), 'dealers in cows', to whom, as shepherds and weavers of coarse woollen cloth, the famous family of Holkar belongs; the *Sangaras*, from *San* (Crotalaria Juncea) and thus weavers of cloth, at present carrying on nearly the same employment as the Dhangars; the *Banjáras*, who both rear cattle and transport grain, salt, cotton, and other merchandise on pack-bullocks throughout the country. Pastoral Tribes.

The Konkaní.

In connexion with the Maráthí language it is proper to notice the kindred *Konkaní*, above alluded to. By this designation is not meant the very slight dialectic difference which exists between the language of the British Dakhan and the corresponding country running between the slopes of the Ghâts and the Indian Ocean, forming the British The Konkaní.

Konkan, but the language of the country commencing with the Goa territories and extending considerably to the south of Kárwár and even Honáwar. The speech of this district differs from Maráthí as much as the Gujaratí differs from Maráthí. It is manifestly in the main formed, however, on the basis of the Sanskrit; and compared with other vernacular dialects throws some light on their formation fromthe Sanskrit and on some of their peculiar grammatical forms. In proof of the remark now made, an example of the declension of a noun and of the present tense of the substantive verb is inserted below, as illustrative of a subject which has excited but little attention.*

Little has been known to be published in the Konkaní; but a few religious narratives called 'Puránas', &c., were set forth in it by the Portuguese about two centuries ago. A translation of the New Testament by the Serampur Missionaries; and one or two tracts by the German Missionaries have also been published for the benefit of the Konkanese.

Castes. The *Castes* which are found in the districts in which the *Konkaní* appears do not much differ from those of the Káná-rese country under which they should be noticed, except, perhaps, in the case of the *Bráhmans*. The *Konkaní Bráhmans*

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* NOTE.—*Ramu* in the singular.

Nom.	*Rámu.*	Abl.	*Rámásun.*
Ac.	*Rámáka.*	Gen.	*Rámagélén or Rámáshén.*
Ins.	*Rámana.*	Doc.	*Rámántun.*
Dat.	*Rámáka.*	Voc.	*Aré! O Ráma.*

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	*Ghodo*, horse.	*Ghodé.*
Ac.	*Ghodiáka.*	*Ghodyánka.*
Ins.	*Ghodyanimitti.*	*Ghodyanimitim.*
Dat.	*Ghodyáka.*†	*Ghodyánka.*
Abl.	*Ghodyanimitti.*	*Ghodyarithavun.*‡
Gen.	*Ghodyagelé.*	*Ghodyágelé.*
Loc.	*Ghodyantu.*	*Ghodyántu.*
Voc.	*Ghodya.*	*Ghodyánoṅ.*

Hăva asa, I am.	*Amma Asáva*, We are.
Tu assa, Thou art.	*Tummi asata*, You are.
To assa, He is.	*Té asat* or *asati*, They are.

† Like Kánárese, *Ake.*

‡ *Prostána.*

are to be distinguished from the *Konkanasthas* of the Marátha Country. They have to a great extent secularized themselves and are Sarásvatas, of kin to the Shenavís already mentioned. With them are associated the *Huba Bráhmans*, holding land near Kárwár originally received from Jainas, who have not yet abandoned agriculture either in that part of the country or the Kárnatik, giving themselves, however, principally to trade, and using the Kérala Grantha character for their accounts and books.

The Gujarátí.

The Gujarátí language, which is supposed to be spoken by six or seven millions of people, is that of the province of Gujarát, comprehending both its peninsular provinces, now called Káthiáwár by the Maráthas and English, of old known as *Saurásht*ra, the 'country of the Sauras' (a name indicating an early A'ryan connexion), and the continental provinces more especially denominated *Gujarát* or *Gurjarástra*. It is more easy to trace the limits of the Gujaráti language than those of the Maráthí. Its northern boundary is the Gulf of Kachh, and a line drawn from the eastern extremity of that Gulf through Disá and running to the south of the Abu Mountains to the western face of the Arávalí Range on the east; its eastern boundary is the range of hills running from the shrine of Ambábhaváni (east of Abu) through Chámpáner to Hámp on the Narbadá. This river forms its southern boundary also from Hámp to the jungles of Rájpiplá, from whence it strikes to the south, its eastern line being that of the Sahyádrí Ghát*s* till opposite Daman, where its extension to the south terminates, its southern boundary in this direction being the Daman-Gangá River. From Daman to the Gulf of Kachh, including the peninsula of Gujarát,—the ocean is its boundary. It is spoken too, to a considerable extent in Kachh and among the Baniás and other merchants, originally from Gujarát, who are so widely scattered throughout India and the shores of the adjoining countries. It is used by the Baniás in many small settlements exterior to India. Boundaries

Bráhman Castes.

There is no province of India in which the *Bráhman Castes* are more numerous and varied than in Gujarát. By their own fraternities they are reckoned at eighty-four; but their lists when examined, compared, and combined, give us no fewer than 160 of the priestly castes, recognizing for themselves various local distinctions. Of these eleven belong to the *Audichyas* or 'Northerners'; eleven to the *Nágaras* consociated in connexion with the principal towns of the Hindu Rájás who reigned at Anhilavádá Pattan (still remarkable for their administrative ability in the Native States); the *Sachoras;* the *Udambaras;* the *Narsiparas;* the *Valádras* or *Vadádras;* the *Pangoras;* the *Nándodras;* the *Girnáras;* the *Junágadhya-Girnáras;* the *Chorvádá-Girnáras;* the *Ajakiyas;* the *Somparas* (of Somnátha); the *Harsoras;* the *Sajodhras,* the *Gangáputras,* servitors of the holy rivers; the *Modha Maitras;* the *Gomitras;* the *Shrí-Gauḍas;* the *Gurjara-Gauḍas;* the *Karédas* (sprung originally probably from the Maráthí Karhaḍé); the *Vayandas;* the *Mewaḍas* (of Mewás) of four kinds; the *Drávidas,* of the south of India; the *Desháválas* (of two kinds); the *Ráyakaválas* (of two kinds); the *Rodhaválas;* the *Khéḍáválas* (of four kinds); the *Sindhuválás* or *Sindhava-Sárasvatas,* from Sindh; the *Padmiválas;* the *Gomativálas;* the *Itáválas;* the *Médaṭavalas* (of Medáta in Jodhpur); the *Gayaválas;* the *Agastyaválas;* the *Prétaválas;* the *Yájnikválas;* the *Ghoḍaválas;* the *Pudaválas;* the *Unéválas;* the *Rájaválas;* the *Kanojiyas;* the *Sarvariyas* (of the Sarya River); the *Kandoliyas;* the *Kharkheliyas;* the *Parvaliyas;* the *Sorathiyas* (of Saurástra); the *Tangamodiyas;* the *Sánoḍhyas;* the *Motálas;* the *Járolas;* the *Ráyapulas;* the *Kapilas;* the *Akshayamangalas;* the *Gugalís;* the *Nápalas;* the *Anáválas* or *Bhátélas,* cultivators; the *Shrímálís* (of ten kinds); the *Modhas* (of nine kinds); the *Válmikas;* the *Náradikas;* the *Kalingas;* the *Talingas* from the south-east of India; the *Bhárgavas* of Bharoch; the *Málavís or Málavikas* of Málwa; the *Nanduvánas;* the *Bharathánas;* the *Pushkaranas* (of the Pushkara Lake); the *Sárasvatas;* the *Khadáyatas;*

the *Márus* (of Márwár); the *Dáhimas* (of Rajputána); the *Chovíshas*; the *Jámbus* (of Jámbusir); the *Dadhíchas*; the *Lalátas*; the *Vatulas*; the *Borsidhás*; the *Golaválas*; the *Prayágaválas* (from Prayága); the *Nayakaválas*; the *Utkalas* (of Orisa); the *Máthuras* (of Máthura); the *Maithas*; the *Kulabhas*; the *Beduvás*; the *Ravaválas*; the *Dashaharas*; the *Karnátikas*; the *Talájíyas*; the *Párásharíyas*; the *A'bhíras*; the *Kundus*; the *Hiranyajiyas*; the *Mástánas*; the *Sthitishas*; the *Prédataválas*; the *Rámpuras*; the *Jélas*; the *Tilotyas*; the *Durmalas*; the *Kodavas*; the *Hunushunas*; the *Shévadás*; the *Titragas*; the *Basuládas*; the *Magmaryas*; the *Ráyathalas*; the *Chapílas*; the *Báradás*; the *Bhukaniyas*; the *Garodas*, who officiate among the depressed Dhéḍas; the *Tapsdánas*.

The *Rajgurus* (formerly family priests) and the *Bhattas* and *Charanas* (bards and encomiasts) have a position in the community scarcely of less notice than that of the Bráhmans.

Tribal Divisions of peninsular Gujarát.

The different provinces of peninsular Gujarát (or Káthiáwár) receive their respective denominations from the different classes of their rulers, both in ancient and modern times:—

Okhámandal, the district of *Okhá*, forming the north-west corner of the peninsula, now under the Gáikawár.

Haláḍ, principally the property of the *Jádejás*, and named from *Jám Halá* of Kachh, the third from Ráydhan, the first ruler mentioned by name in connexion with that province.

Machu-Kántá, on the banks of the *Machu* ('fish') river, principally, like the preceding, the property of Jádejás.

Jháláwáḍ, so named from the present principal proprietors of its soil, the *Jhálá* Rajputs.

Bardá (the capital of which is Porbandar), in which the *Jaitwa* Rajputs are settled.

Káthiáwáḍ, the province of the *Káthís*, properly so called

Soreth, in which we have the remains of the name *Saurâshtra,* anciently applied to the whole peninsula.

Gohílwád, in which the *Gohíl* Rajputs are settled.

Und Sarwaiya, imbedded in the preceding.

Bábriáwád and *Jáfarábád,* the country of the *Bábriás,* and the district of the town of *Jáfarábád.*

Notices of Tribes and Dynasties.

The ancient notices of the rulers and ruling classes of the province are worthy of notice in connexion with its present population. The Buddhist edicts of the great Emperor Ashoka, of the third century preceding the Christian era, are engraved with an iron pen on the granite rock of Girnár near Junágarh. In juxtaposition with the same commemorative tablet are notices of the charitable deeds of succeeding kings. The *Sáh* or *Sinha* kings of Saurâshtra—probably the revivers of a more ancient dynasty of the same designation, who perhaps gave that name to the country which is found in Ptolemy's Geography, and which it would have been most convenient to retain—possessed it as the seat of their sovereignty from about the Christian era, or the century following, their capital in all probability being *Sihor,* anciently *Sinhapur,* now the second town in *Gohílwád.* The *Walabhí* dynasty, the era of which dates from the overthrow of the preceding dynasty, A.D. 318 to A.D. 524, according to Colonel Tod, or, according to a Chinese traveller, rather more than a century later, was formed by the declaration of independence of Vijaya Séna, one of the Sáh commanders-in-chief, and had its capital at the now ruined town of *Walá,* formerly *Walabhípur* in the modern Gohílwád; and its members, though followers of Shiva, were the patrons of the Jainas, or Buddhist seceders, yet numerous in the provinces, two of whose most renowned high places, with wondrous temples and religious structures, are at Girnár, the highest mountain of the peninsula, rising 3,500 feet above the level of the sea, and Pálitána, about two marches from Walá and half that distance from Sihor. The *Kulís,* whose denominations are numerous, are probably the aborigines of the country. The *Ahírs*

of the peninsula are a pastoral tribe, the A'bhírs of the ancient Hindu writings, originally inhabitants of the country about the mouths of the Indus, denominated in Ptolemy's Geography *Abiria*. Among the earliest so-called "Rajput" inhabitants of the country are the *Jaitwás*, who (notwithstanding their claims of kindred with the monkey god) are probably a branch of the Scythian *Getæ*, now occupying the north-western portion of the province, (and who, as is well known, had to a considerable extent practised infanticide); the *Chorásámás*, whom we agree with General Jacob in supposing to have proceeded from the *Chávaḍás* who long reigned at Anhílwádá, or Piran Pattan; the *Solankis*, who are supposed by Colonel Tod to have succeeded the Chávaḍás at Anhílwádá, about A.D. 931; the *Jhálás*, whom we take to be probably a branch of the *Makwáná Kulís* converted to Bráhmanism; the *Wálás*, reckoned the probable descendants of the *Walabhí* princes; the *Surwaiyas* and *Rázádás*, obscure representatives of the *Sauryas* or *Sinhas*, and of the kindred of the Ráo of Junágad conquered by Mahmud Shah Bégaḍa about A.D. 1472; and the *Gohíls*, who entered the country on their expulsion from Márwár about the end of the twelfth century. The *Pramáras*, a detachment from the '*Agnikula*' tribes of Mount Abu,—like the others under the same fictional denomination,—are probably descendants of Kulís. The Muhammadans (whose most important Chief is His Highness the Nawab of Junágarh) are principally the offspring of invaders of the province, from the time of Mahmud of Ghazni (A.D. 1024) to that of Mahmud Bégaḍa (A.D. 1472) as now mentioned, and of subsequent adventurers. The *Káṭhís*—from whom, in consequence of the terror which they inspired in the predatory Maráthás when they first visited the province, the whole peninsula has in late time been denominated—are undoubtedly of Scythian origin, as indicated both by their name and physiognomy. They are mentioned by Arrian in connexion with the passage down the valley of the Indus by Alexander the Great; but it is only in late times that they have entered Sauráshtra. The *Játs*, found in

various parts contiguous to the Indus, are admitted to be also Scythians, corresponding with the *Getæ*, with whom we have already connected the *Jaitwas*. The *Júdejás* (with whom we have had so much to do in the prevention of infanticide) entered the country from Kachh. They are the descendants of the Rajputs of Sindh, and allege that they are the representatives of the Yádavas of the Mahábhárata. The accounts which are current of their entrance into Kachh and Káthiáwád are very inconsistent with one another; but an attempt is made to harmonize the discrepancies in a note prefixed to the Selections on Kachh and in Dr. Wilson's History of the Suppression of Infanticide under the Bombay Government.

Mercantile Classes.

Next in importance to the ruling classes in Peninsular Gujarat and their various *Grásiás* are the mercantile classes, both *Hindus* and *Jainas*, who are often more opulent than the highest class of the Chiefs, and unitedly viewed are reckoned at 84, casted a number actually smaller than what can be enumerated. As commercial dealers on a large scale, as shop-keepers, and as money-dealers, they evince greater activity in business than can be elsewhere witnessed in our exterior Indian provinces.

Contingent Gujarat.

To the provinces now mentioned, the British districts and those of the Gáikawár on the continent have yet to be added and illustrated by the results of the last census. Their

Mercantile Classes.

Mercantile classes (many of whom are *Jainas*) are the most important and intelligent in Western India. A similar remark may be safely made respecting the *Agricultural* and

Agricultural and Pastoral Kulís.

Pastoral classes, both *Kulámbis* and Ahirs. The *Kulís* or *Kolís*, who denominated themselves *Talabdá* (*Stahalodbhva*), in Sanskrit the 'Indigenous,' are making rapid advances upon

Bábriás.

them. Of the *Kulís*, of many local designations, the *Bábriás* the *Barabaras* of the books) are the most rude and uncivilized, even worse in these respects than the wildest *Bhílas* and the *Náyakaḍyas*, or *Naikras* of the Bariá jungles. The higher

Dheds.

artizans are of a respectable character. The *Dheds* correspond with the Mahárs and Mangs. Under the British Go-

vernment they are certainly rising in their position as the corresponding classes in other parts of the country.

The Kachhi.

The Kachhi Language.

The tongue-land of Kachh is distinctively marked by its natural boundaries on all our maps. It contains a population which in round numbers may be stated at half a million of souls. Its provincial language is nearly identical with the Sindhí spoken on the lower banks of the Indus, from which the immigration of population into Kachha seems principally to have taken place.

The Kachhí is now but little used in any form in literature or business. The only portion of the Scriptures ever rendered into this dialect, is the Gospel of Matthew, translated by the Reverend James Gray, Chaplain at Bhuj, who came to India at an advanced period of life, and who was tutor to His Highness Désalji, Ráo of Kachh. It was edited for the Bible Society in 1834 by Dr. Wilson, who in 1835 presented a copy of it to the prince, who viewed it with much interest, but who said "that while the language in which it is written is generally understood, and spoken by the lower orders of the people, it is not now used, even for a single note, and, of course, never taught in schools." He added, "that Gujarátí and Hindustání are spoken by great numbers of the people; understood by all except those in the north, who follow a pastoral life and have no villages; taught in the schools; and used, more particularly the former, in all correspondence." In these circumstances it was not thought expedient to multiply copies of the first book that has been understood to have appeared in Kachhí, though the small edition printed in it was a help to the acquisition of the dialect by some of our political and military officers who first rendered service during the course of and after the Afghan war. It may be added, that the Kachhí is to a small extent spoken in the territories of the *Jáleja* Rajputs in the north of Káthiáwár.

Jadejas.

The Tribes and Castes of Kachh much resemble those of Káthiáwár, though they are not so numerous. The Ráo or Prince and his *Bháiyad*, or 'Brethern of the Tribe' as has been already hinted, are *Jadejás*. Among the nobles, or rath r

land proprietors, are a few who are *Wághela Rajputs,* and also *Sodha Rajputs,* who reside in the arid and waste country (with a few cultivated spots) between Kachh and Sindh, and whose daughters are frequently espoused by *Jadejás.*

Wághelas. Sodhas.

Mercantile Classes.

The mercantile community of Kachh was long distinguished for enterprise; but since the opening of the Indus, the British occupation of Sindh, and the alteration of the routes leading to and from Kachh and Western Rajputána, its sphere of action has been considerably changed. The most considerable of their number are either *Bhátyas* originally from *Bhattiner; Lohánas* from *Lohogarh; Shrávakas* or *Jainas*; while *Muhammadans,* both *Sunnis* and *Shiás,* and more especially the *Mehmans* or *Mihmans,* converts from Hinduism to the faith of the Sunnis; *Khojahs,** converts to the faith of the Shiáhs, do much in smaller petty shopkeeping.

Kulambis.

The *Kulambis* or Cultivators, both *Levas* and *Kadavas* (Hindus from Gujarát), the non-mercantile converts to Muhammadanism, and the remains of olden tribes are successful and thriving tillers of the ground, though they often suffer from a scarcity of water. The artizans, potters, masons, and hewers of stone, are famous for their work. The boatmen, *Kháravas* ('seamen'), and others are excellent sailors, proceeding to many ports of the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea, even to the latitude of Madagascar, where the Bhátyas, Vánias, and Bohoras have long had their establishments. The Bráhmanical body of Kachh is rather strongly represented in proportion to its population; but all the varieties of their castes (which are not numerically large) are from Gujarát and Rajputána, and in one denomination from Sindh. These Bráhmans are not so scrupulous about those to whom they minister as many of their own profession. The shepherd classes of Kachh are *Ahirs* and *Rebáris,* who rear camels and ordinary shepherds. Comparatively good horses are reared both in Kachh and Kathiáwár. There are but few of the *Wild Tribes* in the country. The *Dhéds* are the representatives of the depressed tribes.

* The name means 'Eunuch' or 'administrator', but is applied to the scions of a princely family of Persia.

The Sindhí.

The *Sindhí* in its Hindu element is of the Aryan family, and is not yet very remote from the Sanskrit, though it is more so than the Maráthí and Gujarátí and some of the other northern languages of India. Large infusions have been made into it, through conquest and immigrations, of Arabic and Persian words, which are more applied to common objects by the people than is done elsewhere in the country in similar circumstances. The dialect of Upper differs from that of Lower Sindh, and that of the valleys from that of the Balochí and other Border hills and mountains, so well illustrated by Captain A. F. Burton. The most interesting philological fact connected with Sindhi is the discovery in it, as spoken by the mountaineer *Brahúis* (well known as horsedealers in the west and south of India), of a copious and definite *Drávidian* element, cognate with the Kánárese, Telegu, Tamil, &c. Mr. W. H. Wathen, of the Bombay Civil Service, was one of the first scholars who directed attention to the fact, which has been since referred to by Captain Leach, Dr. Caldwell, and others. A good many exemplifications of this fact may be picked up in travelling through Sindh, and in conversing in Bombay with the Brahúis, whose ancestors must have entered India by Sindh at a remote era. It is now palpable that no language in this polyglottal country can yet show claims to pure Indian parentage. After Mr. Wathen and Captain Burton we are indebted to Dr. Trümp for a respectable grammar, the value of which is still more enhanced by that of the *Pashtu* grammar which has just appeared. Sindhi Language.

"The people of Sindh," says Sir Bartle Frere, whose able, wise, and benevolent administration of the province will ever be remembered, "are principally Muhammadans, in the proportion of about four Muhammadans to one of any other caste. This is a peculiarity in which the population is quite dissimilar from that of any other part of Bombay. The people are very peaceable and well-disposed, though far less civilized than the generality of Indian populations." Under the Character of the Population.

British Government they are making rapid advancement in every direction, not overlooking education, of which, in its best forms, they have long stood so much in need. It may be confidently said that almost all classes of Muhammadans are to be found in Sindh.

Muhammadans.

The *Sindhí Muhammadan population proper*, as we are told by Captain Burton, consists of the Hindu population converted during the reign of the Bene-Umyyeh Khalífs. The different classes of the Muhammadans naturalized are the *Sayyids, Afghans, Baluchís, Slaves* (liberated), *Memons Khojahs* or *Khawajáhs*. Among these classes there are many distinct classes and families. Among the Muhammadans there are no castes; but of the lower occupations some of them are despised by them.

Bráhmans.

The *Bráhmans* of the province are rather of a notable character. They are *Sárasvatas*, like those of the Panjáb, and are divided into the following classes :—

(1.) The *Shrikáras*, or, as they are called by some, Shikárpurís, who are Vaishnavas of the Vallabhácharya sect. Only a single individual of their number is said to abstain from eating animal food, and from eating, too, at the hands of his Banyá (mercantile) constituents.

(2.) The *Bárís*, or *Barovis*, who are also Vaishnavas of the same sect. They, too, freely use animal food.

(3.) The *Kávanajáhís*, who are *Sháktas*, or worshippers of the female mates of the gods, particularly of the consort of Shiva, known among them by her usual names, and especially by that of *Sínhaváhaní* (or 'rider of the lion', used here for the tiger). They drink liquor as well as eat flesh.

(4.) The *Shétapálas*, so named from their engaging in cultivation, are partly Vaishnavas, using animal food, but abstaining from liquor, and partly *Sháktas*, taking liquor as well as flesh. They furnish water to Banyás, merchants and shop-keepers.

(5.) The *Kuvachandas* resemble the Muhammadans in their habits, although they do not eat from their hands.

All these classes of Sárasvatas are *Shukla or White Yajur-Védís*. In using animal food they abstain from that of the cow and tame fowls, but eat sheep, goats, deer, wild birds of most species, and fish, killed for them by others. They also eat onions and other vegetables forbidden in the Smritis. They are generally inattentive to sectarian marks. They are partial to the Gurmukhí written character used in the Panjáb. They are the priests of the mercantile *Lohánás*, or *Lowánás*. They also cultivate land, and sometimes act as petty shopkeepers.

(6.) Associated with the Sárasvatas in Sindh are the *Pokharna Bráhmans*, so named from the *Puskhara* or *Pokhara Lake* near Ajmir. Captain Burton thus writes of them: "They eat no flesh, and wear the turban, not the Sindh cap; they shave their beards, and dress very like the common traders, or *Saukárs*. They live by instructing the Hindus in their Dharma or religious duties, by deciding horaary questions. To the sanctity of their name and origin they add the prestige of a tolerably strict life. They do not enter into the service of Government."

Other Hindus.

There are but few professed *Kshatriyas*, though the *Bhátiyas* are in this category in Sindh. Amongst professing *Vaishyas* are found the *Lohána* merchants, who also often act as *Amils* or Government servants. The Banyás, too, claim the same rank. Of the *Shúdras* there are not so many varieties as in other parts of the Bombay Presidency; while of the lower tribes there are no settled representatives in the province. There is no lack of devotees, who wander about the country as mendicants and pilgrims.

The Kánárese.

We now pass from Sindh to the Karnátik.

Boundaries.

"The boundaries of the Kánárese (Dravidian) tongue," says Sir Walter Elliot in one of his valuable contributions to our

Asiatic Societies, "may be designated by a line drawn from Sadáshivagaḍh, on the Malabar Coast, to the westward of Dhárwár, Belgáum, and Húkeri, through Kágal and Karandwar, passing between Kéligáum and Pandégáum, through Brahmapurí on the Bhimá and Sholápur, and thence east to the neighbourhood of Béder. From Sadáshivagaḍh, following the southern boundary of Sundá to the top of the Western Ghâts, it comprehends the whole of Maisur and Koimbatúr, and the line of Eastern Ghâts, including much of the Cholá and Belála kingdoms, and even Dvára-Samudra, the capital of the latter, which was never subdued by the Châlukyas." In certain portions of this extensive territory, however, the Karnátik Bráhmans are commingled with other classes, above the Western Ghâts especially, with Maráthá Déshasthas and Karháḍas, and on the shores of the Indian Ocean with other classes which will be immediately mentioned. In the Belgáum and Dhárwár Collectorates some of them, who are cultivators, are but little to be distinguished in apparel from the common peasantry. They have generally their abodes in particular portions of the villages in which they reside, chosen for purposes of caste purity. As among the other Drávidians but few distinctions are recognized among them. They have the exact differences founded on their respective Védas and sects which the Tamilian Bráhmans have. Yet some distinctive classes of them may be mentioned.

General Bráhmans.

Kumé.

The *Kumé* Bráhmans, says Dr. F. Buchanan, are a kind of Bráhmans differing from the others. They consist of four divisions which never intermarry—the *Kánada, Arava Tokal, Urichi,* and *Bobora* Kumé. The three first are said to be of Karnáta descent, the last of Tailinga extraction.

Nágara.

The *Nágara* Bráhmans.—Speaking of those in the Nágara districts (including the Badaganád, Vaishyamá, and the Aruvuttu Wokkal), Mr. Huddlestone Stokes says: "They appear originally to have come from the countries north-east of Nágara, and to have settled here under the A'nágundí and Vijayanagara kings. They are mostly Smártas of the Shringiri Svámi, but not all of them. They speak Kánárese only,

but their books are in the Nágarí and Bálabodha character They are found chiefly in public offices." "There are many learned men among them, and generally they are respectably educated, good accountants, and intelligent men."

The Karnátika Bráhmans in general have not in modern times been remarkable for learning, on which account, perhaps, the Lingáyats (forming a comparatively lately instituted Shaiva sect) have made great progress in the territories with which they are most intimately connected. The great majority of them follow secular pursuits.

Sect seems to have greater sway in the Karnátīka than Caste. Hence we have *Smártas*,' observers of the *Smritis*,' or followers of Shankaráchárya, who are Vedantists; *Mádhvas*, or followers of *Madhvácharya*; *Ramanujas*, *Lingáyats*, *Jainas*, and devotees and wanderers of al classes. Of existing sects and castes, too, there are many varieties, extending even to agriculturists and artizans, who are noted for their zeal; but this subject need not be here entered on in detail. It is principally in the collectorates of Dhárwár and part of that of Belgáum above the Ghâts, and in that of Kánára below the Ghâts, that in the Bombay Presidency the Kánárese language is spoken. Sects.

The Languages of Bombay.

In Bombay, with its unrivalled geographical and mercantile position in the East, and its vast population of 644,405 persons, according to the census of 1872, a greater variety of languages is spoken than is probably to be found in any other city of the world. Among the languages and dialects here more or less naturalized, are all those referred to in the preceding notices as belonging to the Presidency; all those of the Panjáb, North-West Provinces, and Rajput States; most of those of the A'ryan family connected with Bengal and Orissa; all the principal Drávidian languages of the Madras Presidency; most of the languages of the east coast of Africa, as the Sowáhili, the Somáli, the Galla, &c.; the languages of the countries of Asia contiguous to India, as the Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Hebrew, Burmese, Malay, Chinese; and a City of Bombay.

good number of the European languages, as English, Portuguese, &c.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

Changes in the *Personnel* of the Government.

On the expiration of his term of office the late Governor Sir Seymour Fitz Gerald, G.C.S.I, was, on the 7th May 1872, succeeded by Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B.

The Honourable Mr. Mansfield also retired at the conclusion of his five years' tenure of office as a Member of Council, and was succeeded by the Honourable Mr. Rogers, who took his seat on the 26th June 1872.

Altered relations with Baluchistán, the Persian Gulf, and Zanzibár.

During the past year a change has been effected in the system under which the political relations of this Government with the Persian Gulf, Zanzibár, and the tribes beyond the western frontier of Sindh were formerly administered.

The correspondence carried on between the Bombay Government and these territories consisted, in part, of unimportant communications, and partly of more momentous and complicated questions which could only be considered in connection with the general foreign policy of the British Government. As the latter class of questions has, since the introduction of the telegraph, been almost invariably referred for decision to the Government of India, this Government were of opinion that it would both be more satisfactory to the Government of India, and would also tend to facilitate the conduct of business, if the Resident at Bushire, the Political Agent at Zanzibár, and in matters relating to Beluchistán the Commissioner in Sindh, were in future to communicate direct with the Government of India. These proposals have been approved and sanctioned, copies of all communications which pass between the officials mentioned above and the Government of India being furnished to the Bombay Government for information.

Increase in the number of High Court Judges.

The only other change of importance connected with the administration, was the appointment of an additional Judge to the High Court. In the year 1870, advantage was taken

of a decrease in the amount of original work to reduce the number of Barrister Judges from four to three. The falling off was, however, merely temporary, and with the reduced strength of the Bench the number of cases in arrears steadily increased. Considerable correspondence ensued on the subject, and finally the Secretary of State accorded, on the strong recommendation of the Bombay Government, his sanction to the appointment of an eighth Judge, and on the return of the Chief Justice, Sir. M. Westropp, at the close of 1872, Mr. Green, who had acted as Puisne Judge during his absence, was appointed to be a Judge of the High Court. Advantage has been taken of this addition to the strength of the Bench to open a fourth Divisional Court on the Original Side, and by this means the arrears of 682 suits standing on the list on 7th January 1873 were by the month of June reduced by 125 causes.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

Introductory.

Under the arrangement noted in the preceding section, the superintendence of the Island of Zanzibar, of the tribes bordering upon Sindh beyond the Indus and on the shores of the Persian Gulf, has, during the course of the past year, been transferred from this Government to the Government of India. The events which find a place in this section relate, therefore, with the exception of Aden, to Native States situated within and adjacent to the geographical limits of this Presidency.

The total area ruled over by Native Chiefs under the supervision of the Government of Bombay is returned at 63,253 square miles, or about one-third of the entire area of the Presidency; their subjects are estimated to number about nine and a quarter out of a total population slightly in excess of 25½ millions; and their revenues to aggregate ~~two~~ three crores ~~35~~ 50 lakhs of rupees.

The States and Territories in question form, geographically and historically, two main groups: the northern comprising the territories which encircle the Regulation Districts of

Gujarát; and the southern, less regular and compact, may be roughly described as enclosed by the districts of Sátára, Sholápur, Belgaum, and Ratnágiri.

I.—Kachh.
II.—Páhlanpur.
III.—Máhi Kánta.
IV.—Káthiáwár.
V.—Baroda.
VI.—Rewa Kánta.

The northern group, consisting of the States marginally noted, extends over an area of 43,478 square miles, with a population of 6,856,536 souls and a revenue estimated at 1631¼ lakhs of rupees. The southern group, comprising the Sátára Jághirs with Akalkot, the State of Kolhápur, the Principality of Sáwantwári, and the estates of the Patwardhan Chiefs, has an approximate area of 10,132 square miles, a population of 1,985,877 inhabitants, and a revenue aggregating about Rs. 54,90,379. Historically the States of Gujarát may, with the exception of Kachh, be considered as grouped round Baroda, whose tributaries or allies they were in A.D. 1805, when final treaty engagements were concluded between the Gaikawár and the British Government. The members of the southern group may be viewed as centering at Kolhápur, and as having an historical bond of union in the friendship shown to the British Government in its final struggle with the power of the Peshwa.

A third, though much smaller group, comprising the Jawár, Peint and Dáng territories, together with the estates of the Rajás of Bánsda and Dharampur, is situated in the hilly tracts between the districts of Khándesh, Násik, Tánna, and Surat. These estates cover an area of about 3,460 square miles, with a population estimated at 129,536 souls, and a revenue of Rs. 4,51,971.

Finally, there are six small isolated territories: Khairpur in Sindh, Nárukot in the Pánch Maháls, Kambay at the head of the Gulf of that name, the Sidhi Principalities of Sachin in Surat and Jinjira in Kolába, and in the extreme south, in the district of Dhárwár, the Jághir of Sávanur. The aggregate area of these territories is returned at 6,183 square miles, their population at 300,124, and their revenues at Rs. 12,46,748.

In each of the above mentioned States or Territories an Agent, or representative of Government, is maintained, invested with a general supervision of its affairs. The share of administrative duties assumed by the Agent varies, however, to a considerable extent. In Baroda and Kachh, for example, the duties of the representative of Government are almost entirely confined to the exercise of a general surveillance; while in Rewa Kánta, and still more in Káthiáwár, estates have been subdivided to such an extent, that a considerable portion of the province has come into the hands of rulers so petty as to be unable, or unwilling, to govern, and whose estates have, therefore, been placed under the direct management of the Agency officers.

It will be seen from the accompanying tabular statement that no fewer than 18 territorial divisions, with a total population of 4,759,523 souls and a revenue estimated at Rs. 1,93,35,646, were, during the past year, owing to the minority of their Chiefs, under direct management.

Name of District.	Name of State.	Population.	Revenue.
Máhi Kánta	Edar ...	217,382	6,00,000
Káthiáwár	Bhaunagar ...	403,754	25,89,110
	Murvi ...	90,616	6,50,000
	Limri ...	46,002	2,00,254
	Rájkot ...	36,770	1,50,000
	Gondal ...	137,217	8,00,000
Rewa Kánta	Bária ...	60,000	1,75,000
	Lunáwára ...	40,000	1,25,000
	South ...	49,000	80,000
Kolhápur	Kolhápur ...	802,691	30,63,685
Sáwantwári	Sáwantwári ...	190,814	2,72,845
Akalkot	Akalkot ...	81,068	2,28,500
Sátára	Bhor or Pant Sachev ...	111,689	4,92,775
S. Maratha	Mudhol ...	58,921	1,25,000
Pánch Mahals	Nárukot ...	6,837	7,702
Surat	Sachin ...	16,374	15,606
Násik	Peint ...	47,033	1,25,000
Tánna	Jawár ...	37,431	82,000
Total...	18	4,759,523	1,93,35,646

The political history of each State or territory during the year under review will be found in a separate paragraph, the different divisions being arranged, as far as possible, in geographical order, beginning with the most northerly and working southwards. The petty States, which in the other Presidencies would be turned Zamindaries, have been grouped under one paragraph.

Kachh.

Area and Population.

The province of Kachh, extending from north latitude 22° to 24° and from east longitude 68° to 70°, is bounded on the north and east by the Ran; on the south and west by the Gulf of Kachh and the Indian Ocean; and on the north-west, by the eastern branch of the Indus. Its extreme length from east to west is about 170 miles, and its extreme breadth 50, while in one place it is only 15 miles wide, and for a considerable distance is not much more. Independent of the Ran, it contains about 6,500 square miles, with a population estimated at 500,000. The total revenue is returned at Rs. 24,00,000, of which Rs. 2,00,000 are paid as tribute to meet the expense of the British force stationed in the province. The reigning family are Járeja Rájputs. But while the head of the family, His Highness the Ráo, is in name ruler of the entire province, a considerable portion of the territory and but little less than one-half of the revenues have been alienated to members of the Járeja Tribe. Some of these Chiefs, who are collectively known as the Bhaiyád, or kinsmen of the Ráo, exercise almost independent jurisdiction, and the question of their relations with each other and with the head of the State has of late years given rise to considerable complications.

Season.

In spite of seasonable and copious rainfall, the province suffered from damage to crops and consequent rise in the prices of grain, owing to the appearance of locusts at the close of the monsoon. The total rainfall was 17 inches and 6 cents against about 13 inches in the previous year; the average rainfall in Kachh being between 12 and 13 inches. From December to March 2,447 head of cattle were reported to have been carried off by fever and cow-pox, entailing losses to the extent of Rs. 38,818. The former disease, which was never before heard of in Kachh among cattle, raged so violently that animals died a few hours after attack.

Revenue.

With the exception of the ports of Mándavi, Lakhpat, Wawánia, and the frontier town of Shikárpur, as well as the districts of Hala Chauisi and Koráí,—the revenues of which

were collected departmentally,—the state demands were as usual collected by farmers. The receipts of the farmed districts were expected to be Rs. 9,01,097, while those for the districts held under departmental management were estimated at Rs. 3,63,733, making the gross revenue of the State territory Rs. 12,69,830. The income of the Bhaiyádi possessions was stated to be approximately Rs. 11,21,372, against Rs. 12,66,190 in the previous year. The decrease this year in the State revenue, estimated at Rs. 1,97,862, is reported to be chiefly owing to the falling off of the trade of Mándavi, the chief seaport of the province.

Criminal Justice.

Five cases of dacoity and six of murder are reported to have taken place during the past year. Of the dacoity cases, three occurred in or near the Ran, and the other two were the acts of the Deda outlaws (Báhirwatias), who are at present in revolt against the State of Murvi in Káthiáwár. With the above exception, the province would seem to have been almost entirely free from crime.

Instruction.

There has been an increase of 5 schools and 641 scholars in Kachh; of these, 4 schools and 217 scholars appertain to Bhaiyádi territory. This, though not so large an advance as that reported in the previous year, may be considered satisfactory; the total number of schools being now 32, with an average attendance of 2,305 scholars. Though the lesser Chiefs are averse from the expense of supporting schools, they have, in twenty-eight instances, followed the good example set by His Highness the Ráo in the education of his children, by sending their sons to attend at village schools. A female trained teacher has this year been for the first time employed in Kachh with, it is said, most satisfactory results. One of the Ráo Prágmalji Scholarships has been awarded to a pupil of the Bhuj High School. His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay examined the first class of this school in December last, and recorded his satisfaction with the training which the boys receive. His Highness the Ráo also personally presided at the annual distribution of prizes. The following abstract shows the disbursements from public and private sources for education in Kachh:—

	In Ra'o's Territory.			In Bhaiya'di Territory.		
	No.	Disbursements.		No.	Disbursements.	
		Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Schools supported by the Ráo and Bhaiyád ...	12	25,515	6 10	14	2,746	2 1
Ditto by private funds....	3	3,015	2 4	3	746	8 7

The progress made by His Highness the Ráo's children during the past year in their studies has been satisfactory. A tutor is about to be engaged to teach English to the heir.

Dispensaries. The Political Agent speaks in terms of praise of the management of the dispensaries at Bhuj and Mándavi, and the returns of persons treated—11,511 and 1,240 respectively—show a satisfactory advance from the corresponding figures in the previous year. Excepting that fever was, from the increased rain-fall, more virulent than usual, the province is reported to have been free from any serious disease.

Vaccination. The vaccination returns show, as compared with the previous year, a falling off of 213 operations. There was a slight increase in the amount of work done in the rural districts, but this has been more than met by a decrease of 439 in the number of persons vaccinated in the towns of Bhuj and Mándavi. The number of vaccinators has been increased from 8 to 10.

Public Works. The chief public works executed during the year were a Jail at Bhuj at a cost of Rs. 64,933-8-2, and a Light-house at Mándavi at a cost of Rs. 4,655-2-4. Two miles of road between Bhuj and Mándavi at a cost of Rs. 6,145-14-6 were also constructed. The Light-house awaits the lantern now in Bombay.

Trade. As has been noticed above, there was during the past year a serious falling off in the customs receipts of the port of Mándavi, amounting to Rs. 1,31,926. This

inactivity in trade is said to have been due to the abolition of the order prohibiting the Borah community from riding on horseback; a concession to the Muhammadan portion of the population made at the instance of Government, but which has been viewed by the Mahájans, the principal Hindu trading class of Kachh, as a breach of faith on the part of the Darbár. During the past year the transit dues, which were continued in Wágar, the north-eastern portion of Kachh, after they had been remitted in other parts of the province, have finally ceased to be levied; and as a satisfactory solution of the dispute between the Mahájans and Borahs has also been arrived at, and some concessions made in the way of reducing customs dues at Mándavi, it is hoped that the trade of that port will resume its usual activity.

Police.

In consequence of representations made as to the unsatisfactory state of Police arrangements, His Highness the Ráo has appointed a special officer to re-organize the State Police, and has applied for leave to arm them with the smoothbore muskets not required by the Native Regiment now stationed at Bhuj. The services of the officer who, as mentioned in the Administration Report for last year, was appointed to the Adhoi districts in the east of Kachh, have been found insufficient to check the outrages which the nature of the country and the independence of the smaller Chiefs in that district make so difficult of detection. Through his instrumentality, however, 108 cases of an interjurisdictional character between Murvi and Kachh have been decided.

Deda Outlaws.

The Deda outlaws, after two years' passiveness, committed during the past year two excesses in Kachh. On the first occasion they carried off four sheep and ill-treated a shepherd. They were pursued for nearly 100 miles, but finally escaped into Páhlanpur territory. The second outrage was a more serious affair. The village of Amordi in Wágar was attacked, and property valued at Rs. 10,000 was carried off. The villagers resisted the attack, and in the course of the fight two dacoits and three villagers were wounded. Tracking led to the apprehension of ten of those concerned. The Dedas themselves, however, made good their

escape into Jodhpur territory. The case is still under investigation.

Visit to Bombay.

His Highness the Ráo's visit to Bombay in November, for the purpose of attending the Darbar held by His Excellency the Viceroy, is one of the principal events of the year.

Minister.

During the past year there have been several changes in the office of minister. The late Acting Divan, Mr. Ishwarlál, was discharged by His Highness, and for some time the duties were carried on by Mr. Motiram, late President of the Járejá Court. Subsequently Kázi Sháhbudin returned from Europe and assumed charge of the office. Mr. Sháhbudin has, however, declined to conduct the duties of Divan, and is reported to be occupied in connection with the new organization of the Járejá Court.

Revenue Survey.

A revenue survey of State territory has been determined upon, and the services of a surveyor from the Gujarát Revenue Survey have been obtained from Government.

Slave Trade.

The commendations of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, of the Government of India, and of the Bombay Government, have been accorded to His Highness the Ráo for his spontaneous action in co-operating with the British Government in the matter of the slave trade at Zanzibar, and for issuing a proclamation confiscating the property in Kachh of any Kachh trader at Zanzibar who might be decreed by our Consul to be engaged in or to be aiding and abetting slave-dealing.

Death of the Chief of Roha.

The only circumstance connected with the lesser Chiefs which calls for notice is the death, on the 23rd June 1872, of Járeja Vibháji, the Chief of Roha. The estate is being administered for the posthumous heir.

Judicial Administration. Járeja Court.

The working of the Járeja Bhaiyádi Court continues unsatisfactory. There were 1,129 cases on the files at the commencement of the year, and during its course 1,243 fresh suit were instituted. Of these, only 576 were decided on their merits, 150 being rejected and postponed, and a balance of 1,646 cases left for disposal at the close of the year. The Deputy Divan, or President of the Court, was three times

changed, owing to disagreement between him and the members; while, from the irregular attendance of the members, the Court remained closed for about five months.

Besides 105 appeal cases disposed of by the Political Agent during the year, four original criminal cases and 108 interjurisdictional disputes between Murvi and Kachh were decided. Agency Court.

Páhlanpur.

The territory under the supervision of the Political Superintendent of Páhlánpur comprises the most northerly portions of Gujarát, and is, roughly speaking, bounded by Márwár and Sirohi on the north; by the Máhi Kanta on the east; on the west by the Ran; and on the south by the possessions of the Gaikawár. These districts extend over an area of 2,700 square miles, yielding a revenue of 12 lakhs of Rupees, and supporting about 500,000 inhabitants. Of the 11 estates which this territory includes, two—Páhlanpur and Rádhanpur—are States of the first class, whose rulers are invested with final judicial authority, and who are even in matters of revenue almost independent. With the management of these two Principalities the Political Superintendent has, therefore, in practice, little more than a general supervision. The remaining nine territories, however, hold a different position. Originally small estates in the nature of Zamindáris, and yielding but little revenue, these petty Baronies have undergone so much subdivision, that no individual shareholder is now left in a position of sufficient independence to be entrusted with the exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction. As, moreover, the tribute originally paid by the Páhlanpur Chiefs has been remitted, there are no available funds from which charges connected with the establishment of Courts of Justice can be met. The Political Superintendent has, therefore, in addition to his political duties, to pass decisions in civil and criminal matters, and, the returns would seem to show, finds himself unable, from insufficient establishments, to overtake the amount of work which thus devolves upon him. Area and Population.

Season.

The season was on the whole favourable, but the damage done by locusts in all the districts under the Superintendency, with the exception of a portion of the Páhlanpur Estate, was so great that the out-turn has been below the average, and in parts the crops were almost entirely ruined.

Páhlanpur.

Páhlanpur, called in ancient times Pralhádan Patan, was a fief of the ancient Parmár Principality of Chandráwati, and was founded by Pralhádan Dev, brother of Dharawarsh Parmár sovereign of Chandráwati. The estate, which pays a tribute of Rs. 50,000 to the Gaikawár, consists of about 400 villages, with a population estimated at 215,972 souls. In the opinion of the Political Superintendent, if under proper revenue management, this territory would yield an annual revenue from 5 to 10 lakhs of Rupees, instead of, as at present, an income of 3½ lakhs only. It is possible that the accounts submitted to the Political Superintendent are not quite reliable, and, doubtless, a good deal of peculation is carried on by the Tahsildárs. But the total absence of roads or public works of any sort; the faulty system of revenue administration, together with the want of all regularly constituted Courts; and of an established Code of Criminal Law,—go far to account for the present condition of the Páhlanpur revenues. During the past year His Excellency the Diyan has consented to the establishment of properly organized Courts and to the introduction of codes somewhat on the model of those in force in Kachh. Another important step has also been made by the adoption of extradition rules similar to those obtaining in Káthiáwár. The embarrassed state of the Diván's private finances still continues. And as under the present system there seems to be little reason to expect that the management of the Darbár will improve, Government have had under consideration the advisability of investing the Political Superintendent's Native Assistant with a certain amount of control over the revenue administration. A surplus of from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 is anticipated for 1872-73, and with proper management and reform, the Diván, if he refrains from incurring fresh obligations, should be clear of debt in two years. During the past year a son was born to Sher Muhammad, the heir to

the chieftainship. This prince is reported to be an amiable and intelligent man, fond of the Persian language, but ignorant of English, and disinclined to study it. Judicial Returns have been furnished for the first time by the Diván. They show that of a total of 865 civil cases, 721 were decided, leaving on the files at the close of the year a balance of 144 suits; and that of a total of 696 criminal cases, 354 were disposed of and 342 remained undecided. The condition of the Páhlanpur Jail is reported to be far from satisfactory. It is overcrowded and, at the same time, insufficiently guarded. Education has made but little progress in Páhlanpur. There are only 10 schools, 4 of which have been established during the past year. The dispensary in the town of Páhlanpur continues to be well managed by the hospital assistant attached to the Superintendency, and during the past year was attended by 7,975 patients. A public library was opened in September 1872, and has since been attended on an average by 35 persons daily. This library owes its existence to the efforts of Lieutenant-Colonel Parr and Mr. Munibhai Jusbhai, and has been supported by donations from the Páhlanpur and Rádhanpur Darbárs as well as from private individuals.

Rádhanpur.

The political relations of the Rádhanpur Principality with the British Government are of a somewhat exceptional character. Rádhanpur, when harassed by the incursions of the Khosas from 1814 to 1818, solicited and obtained the aid of the British Government. In 1822 the amount of tribute payable by Rádhanpur to the British Government was settled by Major Miles at Rs. 17,000 per annum for five years, after which it was to be optional with Government to increase the amount or not. In 1825, however, the Bombay Government, apparently with the idea of erecting the Rádhanpur Principality into a barrier to the incursions of predatory tribes from Sindh, remitted the tribute. This policy, instead of binding Rádhanpur to the British Government by closer ties than usual, appears to have had the effect of relaxing the feudal relations: for at present, so far from being a barrier to the incursions of predatory tribes, the Rádhanpur territory

is reported to be a safe harbour for outlaws and a nursery of dacoits. Though the population of Rádhanpur is returned at 91,579, or less than one-third of the population of Páhlanpur, Rádhanpur is the richer, yielding a revenue estimated at about 5 lakhs of Rupees. It is to be regretted that His Excellency the Nawab continues to set his face against all reforms, and still resolutely opposes the suggestions of Government for the improvement of any branch of his internal administration. The Darbár also continues to fail in sending Civil and Criminal Returns, but it would seem from the details marginally noted that in the matter of public works a beginning has been made.

Assistance to Ginning Factory.....	Rs.	10,000
Repairs of tanks.....	,,	2,000
Tree-planting on the road between Musáli and Rádhanpur	,,	500
Silk weavers introduced from Patan in Gujarát at an expense of.....	,,	5,000
Total Rs.		17,500

Thurád. Thurád is an estate of about 123 villages with a yearly income of about Rs. 75,000 and a population of 51,000 souls. The only point of interest in connection with this Zamindári, is the agreement on the Chief's part that his son should be educated at the Rájkumar College in Káthiáwár.

Nothing of general interest is reported in connection with the other smaller estates.

Judicial Administration. The civil and criminal jurisdiction over the inhabitants of the smaller territories with which the Political Superintendent is invested, furnishes him with more work than he is able to overtake. Of 835 criminal cases, 600 only have been decided; the balance of undisposed cases being increased to 2,084. Special measures for the reduction of this mass of arrears, and for increasing the magisterial power at the Superintendent's disposal, are under the consideration of Government

Civil Justice. During the past year 161 suits, representing an aggregate value of Rs. 12,721, as compared with 53 suits and Rs. 7,894 in the preceding year, have been decided. There is no proper arrangement for the administration of civil justice, and the Political Superintendent complains that, in spite of the

informal way in which cases are settled, arrears continue to increase. A scheme has been proposed for the establishment of Thándars' Courts of original civil jurisdiction, but financial difficulties have hitherto prevented its being carried out.

Boundaries.

Only one disputed boundary was demarcated during the past year; but as two surveyors have now been attached to the Superintendency, a more speedy settlement of boundary disputes may be expected.

Vaccination.

The total number of vaccinations during the year is estimated at 12,959, showing an increase of 2,830 over the preceding year.

Public Works.

In the matter of public works the two most pressing wants are reported to be roads from Páhlanpur to Páli in Márwár *viâ* Sirohi, and to Ahmadábád *viâ* Sidhpur. This latter road the Political Superintendent has commenced, and purposes carrying it as far as the Sidhpur—Páhlanpur frontier.

Máhi Kánta.

Area and Population.

The Máhi Kánta has the mountainous tracts of Mewár and Wághar on its north and east boundaries, and the territories of the British Government and of His Highness the Gaikawár on the south and west. The territories under the supervision of the Political Agent in the Máhi Kánta embrace an area of 4,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 447,056 inhabitants. The gross revenue is returned at a little over eleven lakhs of Rupees.

Political Divisions.

The Máhi Kánta districts include no fewer than 59 territorial divisions ruled by 48 Chiefs, 18 of whom are Rájputs and 30 Kulis. Four of these States are owned by Mias, a Rájput family, who, from intermarrying with Kulis, have since been called Makwánas, an appellation said to have been derived from the words *ma*, mother, *ka*, inferior, and *wána*, a caste. The Mias were forcibly converted to Islamism by Muhammad Begára, and while observing the Muhammadan rites of circumcision and burial they are still married according to the Hindu law. Of the 59 Estates, 55 are tributary and 4 are non-tributary.

Amount of Tribute.

The entire sum collected in tribute amounts to Rs. 1,40,801, of which His Highness the Gaikawár receives Rs. 1,29,483, the Edar Principality Rs. 7,522, and the British Government Rs. 918; the remainder, Rs. 2,878, being paid to certain of the smaller States.

Strength of Agency.

There are in all eleven Zamindáris and groups of villages which, from the minority of their Chiefs or from other causes, are under the direct management of the Political Agent. In the administration of these districts, the Political Agent is aided by two Assistants and by certain officers, numbering 10 in all, styled Thándars, who are entrusted with original civil and criminal powers.

Political Assistant's charge.

The districts noted in the margin constitute the Political Assistant's charge. The Báwisi is the most important, not only from its size, but because it is at present under direct management.

Watrak Kánta, Rehwa Kánta, Báwisi Zillah, three Tálukás of Máni Márwár.

The system of revenue administration now in force provides that the contribution levied from each village is paid to Government by a head man who is surety, "Matadar," for the amount due. As far as collecting the tribute goes, the present system is reported to work well; but there would seem to be a want of sufficient security that the cultivators are not oppressed by the Matadár. Cases of alleged over-exaction are said to be not uncommon; and the Assistant Political Agent is of opinion that the introduction of a survey and assessment of the land should be undertaken. Further information has been called for, as the subject would seem to be complicated, and to involve difficulties of the same class as those to which the Khoti Tenure has given rise in other parts of the Presidency.

Edar.

The other Assistant to the Political Agent is in special charge of the Edar Principality, whose ruler is at present a minor.

Edar, which is the only State of the first class in Máhi Kánta, has an estimated population of 217,382 and a revenue of six lakhs of Rupees. The past season is reported to have

been on the whole favourable. It is to be regretted that the submission of the accounts of this Principality has again been delayed, and that there is no information before Government from which the financial results of the past year's administration can be gathered. During the past year 33 villages have been measured, and 29 classed, comprising areas of 90,925 and 38,318 acres respectively. The cost of the Survey during the year under report was Rs. 18,050. Of a total of 1,091 cases for decision during the past year, 836 only were settled, leaving a balance of 255 cases on the files, instead of 197 at the beginning of the year. In Criminal Justice also the Edar Courts have failed to overtake the amount of work which arose during the year. Of 1,118 cases for decision, 809 only were settled, and a balance left—24 in excess of the number on the files at the beginning of the year. The number of convictions in the past year was 579 as compared with 631 in the preceding year. And though this is still very much in excess of the corresponding returns in former years, the change would seem to be due to a more full and correct enumeration of offences committed, rather than to an actual increase in the amount of crime. For, while crime in Edur is reported by the officer in charge to have, if anything, diminished, the returns would seem to show that cases of hurt and assault have risen from 5 in 1869 to 173 in the past year, and thefts from 52 to 175. In the Edar State the village system of Police is supplemented by posts of stipendiary Police, there being in all 39 of such stations, at 19 of which the Police are under the management of Thándars or Subordinate Magistrates. The Edar Jail contains on an average about 100 prisoners, who seem at present to be usefully employed in constructing roads and deepening a tank in the neighbourhood of the Jail. The Jail buildings are reported to be of sufficient size, airy, and well supplied with water and fresh vegetables. The returns connected with the dispensary show a marked falling off as compared with those of the preceding year. This is due to the death, during the year under report, of the late hospital assistant, in filling whose place considerable difficulty was

found. No fresh schools have been opened, but those in existence are reported to be kept up with efficiency, though a slight falling off in the average attendance is observable. The public work of most importance completed during the year under review is the bridge over the weir across the Halumati River, the construction of which involved an expenditure of upon Rs. 7,501, or about ⅔rds of the entire amount spent upon Public Works. At the end of 1871-72, 24 boundary disputes remained unsettled. To these during the year under review 6 new cases were added and 11 disposed of, leaving at the close of the year 19 cases on the files.

Liki. The administration of his estate by the young Chief of Liki is spoken of with praise by the Political Agent. The revenue has increased within the last 15 years from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500, and the Thákur is said to be one of the best arbitrators in intricate cases.

Judicial Administration. Civil Justice. The civil returns from those portions of Máhi Kánta (other than the principality of Edar) at present under the direct management of the Political Agent, show an increase of arrears during the past year amounting to 162 cases. The aggregate number of suits instituted during the year and those on the files at its commencement was 1,792, of which 991 in all were settled, and a balance left of 801. Of the pecuniary suits, 6·2 per cent. were decided by the Political Agent, and 8 per cent. by his Assistant. The rest were heard by the Thándars of the different districts under direct management. Of the whole number, 94 per cent. were brought to recover debts on written contracts, and of these 25 per cent. were to recover sums of less than Rs. 10. The average duration of suits in the different Courts is returned at 64 days; a length of time which seems excessive, and is due in great measure to the averages in the Courts of the Political Agent and of the Tintoi Japtadár, of whom the former is reported to have decided 44 cases, lasting on an average 171 days each, and the latter two suits each extending over a period of 193 days. No appeals were instituted during the past year.

Criminal Justice. The criminal returns show that while 1,295 offences were reported, only about 113 cases came on for trial; and that of

the accused, more than 50 per cent. were acquitted or discharged. The returns include three cases of murder and one of dacoity. But, with these exceptions, there would seem to have been little crime of a serious nature, 79 per cent. of the whole consisting of cases of hurt and petty theft. A comparison of the number of convictions in the past and four preceding years would seem to show that the amount of crime is on the decrease. The state of the files is not altogether satisfactory, as the large balance of arrears, 676 cases, at the beginning of the year has been reduced by 56 only.

Infanticide Returns.

The infanticide returns for the past year show for the first time a larger proportion of deaths among male than among female children of less than one year of age. The numbers are 20·45 and 18·42 respectively. The corresponding returns for the past five years show a proportion of deaths amounting to 16·23 among males and 25·35 among females. During the year, 21 indigent Rájputs received money grants to help them to meet the expenses connected with their daughters' marriages.

Vaccination.

The number of persons vaccinated during the past year was 6,924 as compared with 6,052 in the preceding year. The unsatisfactory conduct of the vaccinators was noticed in last year's report; and though some improvement would seem to have taken place, the amount of work is still but little more than half of that done in 1869 and 1870.

Education.

During the past year, 17 young Chiefs attended the school at Sádra, and one that at Ahmadábád. Including two schools in the Edar State, there are in all 44 schools in the Máhi Kánta districts. The average attendance of pupils is returned at 1,727, and the cost of education at Rs. 13,709.

Fairs.

Two Fairs of considerable importance are held in these districts—the Samláji Fair in November and the Brimha Khair Fair in February. The value of the sales effected at the Samláji Fair is shown at Rs. 7,85,972 as compared with Rs. 7,30,887 in 1871. More business was also done at the Brimha Khair Fair than in the preceding year; the amounts being Rs. 47,949 and Rs. 42,095, respectively.

Jurisdiction of the Chiefs.

The question of the jurisdiction of the smaller Chiefs in civil and criminal matters has been under the consideration of Government. The Political Agent has been asked to prepare a scheme for defining and classifying their powers, as has been done in Káthiáwár.

Káthiáwár.

Area and Population.

The province of Káthiáwár, or, as it is more correctly called Saurâshtra, has an area (His Highness the Gaikawár's Mahâls in Amreli and Okha being deducted) of about 20,000 square miles, and a population, according to the late census, of 2,321,833.

Administrative Divisions

The old divisions of the province are: Jhálawár north, Gohilwár east, Sorath, south, and Hálár west. These divisions are known as Prânts. From April 1872 to April 1873, a puzzling and inconvenient subdivision of the Western Prânt was substituted for the old order, with the object of providing, without extra cost, a salary for a Judicial Assistant to the Agent. Since April 1873 each of the old Prânts has again been made the charge of a Political Assistant. Each of the above four Prânts contains one first class Principality. That in Jhálawar is Drângadra, the Chief of the Jhála, with the kindred Jhála Darbárs of Wankanir, Wadwán, Limri, Saila, and others. The first power in Hálár is His Highness the Jám of Nauanagar, the head of the Járejás in Káthiáwár. With him in Hálár may be traced the offshoots from Nauanagar, the Járeja Darbars of Murvi, Dharol, Rájkot, and Gondal. The principal territorial division in Sorath is Junágarh, a foreign (Muhammadan) power established as late as A.D. 1735. Bántwa is held by the same family; but Jáfarábád is an earlier possession, ruled by the descendants of the Mogul admirals, the Sidis of Jinjira. The Jaitwa Principality of Porbandar has, for convenience, been placed in the Sorath Prânt. Bhaunagar has risen within the last century to be the leading power of Gohilwár, above the kindred Gohil houses of Pálitána, Láthi and Walé.

Down the centre of the province, from the heart of Jhálawár to some way south of Junágarh extend the estates of the

Káthis, who appear to have come into Sauráshtra after the Jhála, Járeja, Gohil and Jaitwa Rájputs, and to have obtained from them and the Nawáb of Junágarh by the sword or diplomacy the Talukas they now hold. Further south His Highness the Gaikawár's Maháls march with the Káthi estates, and partly overlie them.

Ex-ruling and other dangerous Classes.

Under the ruling houses there are numerous petty Rájput lairds and yeomen, representatives of old houses long ruined and supplanted, or of the younger brothers of Chiefs who have received their *giras*, or portion, from the estate. The discontents of this class, awakened by the insufficiency of their land to feed their increasing numbers, the agitation of claims long unsettled, or new oppressions by the Darbárs, form one of the dangers to the public peace of the province.

Here and there are dangerous communities, the descendants of bodies called in by ambitious Chiefs for service, such as the Miánas under Mália, and the Maias under Junágarh. The Kulis, also the Ahirs and other aboriginal people at the base of society, have an inborn taste for plunder, and require an efficient and watchful police. To these must be added, the Makránis and other mercenaries, who are ready to join any leader in a course of plunder. The wild tribe of Wágars in His Highness the Gaikawár's district of Okha on the west coast, and the marauders who descend on Jháláwár from the Ran, Kachh, and Jatwár, complete the dangers which threaten the peace of Káthiáwár.

Danger to the peace not from war, but from crime.

Peace in the province is simply a question of police. Internal warfare and resistance to the supreme power were both ended together in Káthiáwár by the settlements effected in 1807-8 by Colonel Walker. The Chiefs were thenceforward bound to pay their tribute regularly, to respect each other's possessions, and to make the highways safe within their own limits. But no definite measures were pressed on them for the due performance of the latter duty; and as with the repression of crime, so with the remedy of those civil wrongs which have often driven men to outlawry and murder. There were an infinite number of unsettled claims and rights to property, jurisdiction, rank, and independence in

dispute among those who possessed and those who had possessed political power, which the British Agency, when first established (1822), did not attempt to treat in a way to ensure finality. The Political Agent generally confined himself to mediation, and irreversible decrees were seldom issued. Mr. Kinloch Forbes, Agent (1860), found that the country seemed to have stood still since 1808, and that nothing conclusive was done with a mass of civil business, of which part might properly be settled by diplomatic means, while the rest might best be dealt with under ordinary civil procedure.

Early policy of the Agency.

Before 1863, except for the Criminal Court of the Political Agent established in 1831 to aid the Darbárs in thetrial of great crimes, the whole interference of the Political Agent with the judicial administration of the territories under the several Chiefs was exercised diplomatically, no magisterial action being ever taken. The criminal jurisdiction of the first and second class Chiefs only was defined.

Policy changed in 1863.

Since 1863 the country has undergone a great change. The jurisdiction of all the Chiefs was then classified and defined. That of Chiefs of the first and second classes, civil and criminal, is plenary; that of the lesser Chiefs graded in diminishing scale. There is, as a rule, no appeal from the Chiefs; but, on suspicion of mal-administration, their proceedings may be called for and reviewed. The residuary jurisdiction is exercised by the four Political Assistants, each resident in his Prânt, who have the civil powers of Zilla Judges and the criminal powers of District Magistrates. They commit to the Sessions of the Political Agent's Court of Criminal Justice. Civiland criminal appeals lie from the Political Assistants to the Political Agent. Each Political Assistant in charge of a Prânt has a subordinate Assistant, who resides at the head-quarters of the Prânt, and has civil and criminal powers up to a fixed limit: and in each Prânt there are a certain number of subdivisional Thânadárs, each invested with lower civil and criminal powers over a knot of villages contiguous to his Thâna. It is a noteworthy fact, that of the 187 territorial divisions, large

Contrast of Administration since 1863.

and small, into which Káthiáwár is now divided, 134 separate Talukas are administered under the Thánas. Interspersed among the large Principalities are clusters of small properties so sub-divided and attenuated, that the owners are no longer fit to hold civil or criminal jurisdiction, and are often glad to surrender it. The Thánadár undertakes the civil and criminal business up to his powers, and the general administration, but not, it is to be noted, any responsibility for Police. It is clear that the area directly administered is destined to increase: for wherever a "Gadi," and therewith the strict right of primogeniture, is not maintained; wherever the estate is sub-divided anew among each successive generation, the landholders must in time subside to the level of ordinary subjects. On the other hand, as the Principalities which are impartible, comprise upwards of 15,000 square miles out of 20,000, the Agency can never be called upon to administer more than one-fourth part of the total area of the province.

Tálukdari and other minor Estates under Thánas.

The principal Chiefs of Káthiáwár were presented to the Viceroy in Bombay in November 1872. His Highness the Jam of Nauanagarh afterwards travelled in Hindustan, and returned much interested in what he had seen, and gratified at the attentions shown to him. The recognition by Her Majesty's Government of his son, the *Kuvar* Bhimsingji, as heir presumptive to his Gadi, has given him much gratification. The *Kuvar* is to travel in Hindustan at the end of 1873. His Highness the Nawáb of Junágarh has built a new hospital and court-house, and furnished the funds for a fine high school building in Rájkot, now nearly completed. The administration of the Ráj-Saheb of Drángadra is praised by the Political Assistant in Jhálawár.

The Chiefs, 1st Class.

Four of the nine Talukas of the second class are under Government management during minority. Of the rest, Wadwán is ably administered under the advice of the Kárbhári, Nárauji Dubibhji. Pálitána is still distracted by the contention between the Thákur and his kinsmen or Bhaiyád, but a final settlement may shortly be expected.

2nd Class.

Among the rulers of inferior Principalities, the Rána of Porbandar, who once held a higher rank, is noticed unfavour-

Smaller Chiefs.

ably as "a Chief of sagacity enough to rule well, but given over to a parsimonious and illiberal policy." Walé is ably administered by the Kárbhári, Keshevlal. The Chief of the petty territory of Mália is noticed for spirit and skill in managing the wild tribe of Miánas who are among his subjects.

The Thánas.

At the base of the political scale are the territorial circles administered under the Thánas. It has already been said that the Thánadár is a Civil Judge and Magistrate of small powers, who administers justice and ordinary affairs for a group of small and generally poor Talukas. There are Thánas at Wadwán, Manikwára, and Songhar, the head-quarter stations of Jhálawár, Sorath, and Gohilwár. The district Thánas are planted closely on the east side of the province—at Dasara in the extreme north; Chotila and Páliar in groups of Khachar Káthi estates; at Bhoika, near Limri, amid a number of Jhála Talukas; at Chamardi, near Walé; and at Chauk and Datha among the Sarvaias of Und. In Sorath there are Thánas at Bagasra and Lakhapadar among the Wála Káthis; and in Hálár—at Drápa, Lodhika, and Gadhka, over the subdivided Járéja estates. Thána administration, where there would otherwise be anarchy, is a great security to the country, and only requires the careful support of the Political Officers to work much good.

States under Government management during minority.

Several important Principalities and Talukas are managed during the minority of their Chiefs by Administrators appointed by Government.

Two different methods have been tried with these States. In Bhaunagarh and Murvi there are Joint Administrators, who conduct the government according to the law and customs of the Principality. In the other four cases Government officers have been appointed with the same powers generally as the Political Assistants in charge of Divisions.

1st Class.	From what date.
Bhaunagarh, Gohil	1870
2nd Class.	
Murvi, Járeja	1870
Gondal, Járeja	1869
Limri, Jhála	1867
Rájkot, Járeja	1867
3rd Class.	
Half of Bántwa, Muhammadan	1868

The difference is, therefore, that while the Joint-Administrators devote themselves to improving the indigenous system of rule to which the State will revert on the next Thákor's accession, the Special Political Assistants administer on the British system, which will necessarily be withdrawn at the end of the minority. The Political Agent is of opinion that the former system is best, and is also most acceptable to the public sentiment of the province. Experience will determine the advantages of the respective systems.

The following table gives at one view the financial aspect of the administration of the five principal States in 1872-73 :—

Financial Statement.

	Revenues of 1872.						
	Cash Balance at the beginning of Government management.	Cash Balance, October 1872.		Revenue, 1872.			Municipal and Local Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.
1. Bhaunagarh	22,98,347	42,13,353	0	0	27,16,139	0	0	37,211
2. Gondal	13,80,590	20,97,422	0	0	8,00,379	0	0	64,660
3. Murvi	7,59,873	13,30,229	0	0	6,51,750	0	0	3,753
4. Limri	46,466	3,19,014	0	0	2,31,701	0	0	...
5. Rájkot	1,33,660	70,388	12	8	1,66,151	13	6	...

	Expenditure of 1872.							
	Establishment, including Survey.	Subscription to Public objects.	Public Works in the State.	Tribute.	Darbar and Maintenance.	Miscellaneous Debts, &c.	Total.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Bhaunagarh	5,19,102	72,895	6,80,798	1,63,917	1,51,031	1,39,717	21,97,637	5,18,502
	* 2,93,821	...	† 44,780	...	..	‡ 94,983	...	...
2. Gondal ...	1,82,487	24,074	1,21,266	1,12,179	1,50,551	95,236	7,50,451	49,928
3. Murvi ...	1,58,798	21,931	49,635	58,471	1,41,731	13,646	4,47,965	2,03,785
4. Limri ...	62,422	13,449	23,000	30,481	74,417	5,197	2,08,966	22,735
5. Rájkot ...	31,259	9,291	43,470	21,321	1,57,518	6,373	‖2,69,232	...

* Modikhánna.

† Abádi, or village improvement.

‡ Former dues.

‖ Rs. 97,656 for Thákor's marriage.

The tribute paid by the different States in Káthiáwár is—

	Rs.	a.	p.
To the British Government ...	6,30,663	0	0
To His Highness the Gaikawár ...	2,90,338	4	0
To Zortalabi, paid to Junágarh ...	86,755	7	5
	10,07,756	11	5

The balance outstanding at the close of 1872-73 was Rs. 40,417-14-9. The average balance outstanding between 1856 and 1864 was Rs. 5,14,940, and between 1865 and 1873 was Rs. 53,554.

Judicial Administration.

The Káthiáwár Chiefs exercise a jurisdiction, graded according to their territorial importance, from the plenary jurisdiction of the first class Chief to the petty magisterial power of a Tálukdár of the seventh class. The jurisdiction of the Agency officers is complementary of that of the Chiefs.

The law administered by the Darbári Courts is the customary law of the province, the Hindu and Muhammadan religious laws as modified by local or tribal usage. The procedure tends to become like that of the Agency Courts. The larger States have Procedure Codes and Penal Codes based upon those used in the Regulation Districts of the Presidency. In cases falling within the proper jurisdiction of a Darbár the Agency does not interfere as a Court having jurisdiction, but only in a diplomatic or executive manner where there may be good reason. A special class of cases, viz., complaints of Mulgirásias and Bhiyáads against Chiefs, are to be heard under certain rules by the Rájasthánik Court, of which the President is a British officer. The constitution of this Court was described at length in last year's report. The law administered in the Agency Courts is comprised in two local codes based on the British Indian Codes; such Acts of Parliament or of the Government of India as are applicable; local rules issued by the Political Agent; treaties and engagements, and custom or usage of country, tribe, or family. The criminal jurisdiction, original and residuary, is

based on the same scheme as the civil, the Political or Special Assistant being invested with powers like those of a District Magistrate. The Penal Code in its spirit is the substantive criminal law, and, being explicit, it works well. It is a curious fact, that for many years the only jurisdiction of the Agency was that of a Sessions Court for trial of great crimes, in which the Agent sat with the Chiefs or with their representatives as President. There was no development of magisterial jurisdiction in the Agency until Colonel Keatinge's time. In the Political Agent's Court of Criminal Justice for Káthiáwár, committals from the Agency Officers or Darbári Magistrates are tried by the President, associated with four Native Judges, of whom one is usually a Girásia, and the others are Chiefs, or their Kárbháris, Vakils, or judicial officers. Judgment and sentence go by a majority of votes. The Native Judges are reported by the Political Agent, not only to put useful questions throughout the trial, but to be valuable assistants in coming to a decision.

Returns for the past year.

The number of criminal trials in 1872-73 is less than that in 1871-72, both in the Agency and Chiefs' Courts. The number of civil cases is greater in both, and the value of property under litigation is largely augmented, the advance in the Agency Courts alone being Rs. 3,92,983. This increase is attributed by the Political Agent chiefly to the policy pursued by Captain Watson in Sorath, of attracting complainants to procure redress by having recourse to the Civil Courts rather than to acts of violence.

Rájasthánik Court.

The last preliminaries for establishing the Rájasthánik Court were completed before the end of the year. The special character of this tribunal is, that it has been constituted, with the assent and at the cost of the Chiefs, for the decision of disputes as to *giras* (or hereditary landed estate) between them and the class of Bhaiyád and Mulgirásias noted above as forming, by their discontents, one of the dangers to the public peace of Káthiáwár. These men, whether they be the Chiefs' collaterals or the remnant of earlier holders, are the Chiefs' subjects, and have often been the victims of jealousy or aggression. The Chiefs, in referring the class of cases

above defined, from their own Courts, where they are at once judge and defendant, to a common Court with an English President for all Káthiáwár, have made the first advance towards an independent judicature, obviously a matter of very great importance. The constitution of the Court is admittedly imperfect, but it is anticipated that the character and influence of the President will secure the administration of substantial justice. It was expected that the Court would be at work shortly after the close of the official year.

Police. The preservation of order is a duty which the landholders are under special engagements to perform, and which it would probably be impossible for Government to undertake for them.

The exact words of the agreement executed through Colonel Walker's mediation in 1807-8 are these:—

"Thieves shall not be entertained within our limits; if they are permitted to remain, it shall be under proper arrangements to prevent them from committing theft in other Talukas, or on the highways. We will do no wrong to merchants and wayfarers passing to and fro, but set them safe as far as our borders. If loss befal any merchant or traveller, in whatsoever land or village the loss befals the owner of the village shall answer for it, and if it be in the land of a Tálukdár the Tálukdár shall answer for it. Such satisfaction as the Sarkár shall demand on the case in point shall be given." These stipulations give the Political Agent very great powers to exact an efficient police system, and to visit defaults with fine; and under them the Political Agent exercises a general supervision over the police establishments of the province, which are to be understood as those of the various States, none being maintained by Government.

The measures now being carried out by the States are: (1) a complete re-organization of each Darbár's police force, which will be strengthened and placed under a responsible head; (2) the restoration of the village police with a responsible Mukhi or headman holding a sanad in each village and acting on certain fixed rules; (3) the restriction of the right

to wear arms to respectable private persons and to members of the force employed for protecting the country, and the introduction of an effective system of permits for carrying and manufacturing arms.

Besides these measures proper to each State, the want of any common force to pursue criminals from jurisdiction to jurisdiction has been supplied. The Chiefs agreed in February 1873 to employ a Special European Officer with a small body of horsemen for this purpose, and engaged to contribute Rs. 18,000 per annum for three years to cover the expense. Captain Scott, late Asistant Resident in Dwárka, has been appointed to this office by selection of the Chiefs.

A proposal that His Highness the Gaikawár's Contingent of Horse should be re-organized, so as to be competent to act as police patrols under this Special Officer, is under consideration.

The record of serious crimes, such as the plunder of villages and highway robbery, has already decreased in consequence of the attention given to the police question. The crimes of 1872-73 were 17 cases of plunder of villages and 4 robberies on the highway. The total number of persons killed was 7 and wounded 15. This shows a marked falling off from the corresponding returns in the previous year, when 39 villages were attacked, 19 persons were killed, and 28 wounded. In several cases the police of the Darbárs are reported to have acted with credit, killing or making prisoners of the more notorious criminals.

Instruction.

The educational statistics show a large increase of schools and scholars in 1872-73. But the census has shown a population of 2,321,833, and consequently not one in a hundred of the people are under instruction. On the other hand, the number of scholars in 1862 was only 4,161, and it is not considered advisable to open schools in excess of the supply of trained teachers. A new High school was opened at Junágarh. There are now three High schools, one or other of which is accessible from

	Schools.	Scholars.
1871-72	323	16,953
1872-73	387	19,538

the province, and there is a liberal provision of scholarships to aid Káthiáwár students at College. Some industrial teaching is given at the Murvi Factory, and it is expected that the School of Industry at Rájkot will be useful. The Political Agent is of opinion that industrial workshops, where steam saws, lathes, drilling machines, force pumps, and similar appliances might be seen in action, and their use taught, should find a place in the capital of every large Principality.

The Rájkumar College opened 1871.

The year's history of the Rájkumar College for the sons of Chiefs is most satisfactory. The boys are equally happy and full of spirit at cavalry drill in the gymnasium and at a match of cricket or foot-ball, while the report of the Educational Inspector shows that they are not wanting in the school room.

Public Works.

The principal public works completed during the year were the new wing of the Rájkumár College, containing rooms for sixteen students; the "band" or causeway over the Aji at Rájkot, which gives a fine sheet of water opposite the town; travellers' bungalows at Rájkot and Wadwán,—the former a present from His Highness the Náwab of Junágarh,—and a Tálukdár's Hall at Wadwán. The Alfred High School at Rájkot, constructed from funds supplied by His Highness the Nawáb, is approaching completion. A commodious School of Industry will also shortly be finished. It was begun on a donation of Rs. 10,000 from the Thákor Saheb of Pálitána, and the other Darbárs in March last contributed Rs. 16,000 more to complete the building and supply machinery.

Vaccination.

The number of vaccinations is greater than that in 1871-72 by 6,331. The total cost was Rs. 18,960, and that of each successful operation 4 annas 4 pies.

Telegraph and Railway Extension.

Except the opening of a branch from Wadwán to Dholara, nothing has been done in 1872-73 to extend telegraphic communication across Káthiáwár. The Bhaunagar Principality has offered to bear the whole cost of the extension from Dholara to Bhaunagarh, and the administrations of Junágarh and Gondal are ready to execute agreements for the construction of a line to Dóráji and Junágarh. Mr. Forde's plans, drawings,

and estimate for the Railway from Dhoráji *viâ* Junágarh to Varáwal have recently reached Rájkot, but there is some doubt whether the States really desire to undertake the line, and they have been asked to explain their views.

Trade.

The most interesting statistics in the reports of the year are those of the new Railway from Wadwán to Viramgaon, opened May 4th, 1872. The number of passengers and tonnage of goods booked to and from the Káthiáwár extension up to the end of 1872 were as follows :—

Traffic.	Outward.	Inward.
Passenger	35,107	 36,562
Tons of Goods.....	2,236	 2,951

The export of cotton (half-pressed) was 1,952 tons, and the import of grain 1,192 tons.

Baroda.

Area and Population.

The possessions of His Highness the Gaikawár comprise the largest portion of Gujarát, the Amreli Maháls, and the province of Okhámandel in Káthiáwár, and the Wajpur Taraf in Khándesh. The area of the territory has not yet been accurately determined : the population is estimated at about 2,600,000, and the revenue at Rs. ~~15,00,000~~ 1,30,00,000.

His Highness the Gaikawár has, in addition to the contingent of 3,000 horse, a force of 13,697 men of all ranks, and 30 guns.

Birth of a daughter.

On the 18th October, 1872, a daughter was born to His Highness Malhár Ráo. The child, however, only survived for a few days, and died on the 1st November following.

Residency changes.

During the past year three different officers have occupied the position of Resident at Baroda. Colonel Barr proceeded to Europe on furlough at the beginning of the last official year, and in his absence Colonel Shortt acted as Resident. On the death, in England, of Colonel Barr, Colonel Phayre, the present Resident, was appointed to succeed him.

Changes in the office of Prime Minister.

The death of Mr. Gopálráo Mairal, His Highness the Gaikawár's late Minister, was noticed in the Administration Report for last year. Though not Prime Minister in name, the chief share in the management of the State was, upon the death of Gopálráo Mairal, assigned to Mr. Balwantráo Ráhu-

kar, who had formerly been the Gaikawár's confidential adviser. The Ráhurkar's tenure of power has, however, been brief, as before the close of the year he fell into disgrace, and has been deprived of all connection with the Government.

Boundary Disputes.

The whole of the disputed boundaries (20 in number) of the Mánsa Taluka with the Kári villages of His Highness the Gaikawár have been settled by Lieutenant Hunter, whose awards have since been confirmed and agreed to by the Baroda Darbár. The remaining boundaries with the Máhi Kánta States are in course of settlement by Lieutenant Stace, and it is expected that all will shortly be completed. The questions in dispute in regard to the Dángs were investigated during the last hot weather and reported on by Captain Hancock, the Assistant Resident, and Mr. Müller, an officer of the Forest Department. Their report is still before Government. In His Highness the Gaikawár's Amreli Mahál in Káthiáwár, Captain Prideaux, the Assistant Resident, has, in conjunction with the Káthiáwár Boundary Commissioner, continued the investigation of the disputed boundaries between Amreli and the Káthiáwár States. Up to the end of the past open season these officers had settled 49 cases extending along 82 miles of boundary. The awards have in all but two cases been approved by His Highness the Gaikawár. The consent of His Highness the Gaikawár has also been obtained to the proposed settlement of 9 out of 16 long disputed boundaries with the Kaira Collectorate, and the remainder have been referred for the decision of Government.

Girás Claims.

In regard to Girás cases Lieutenant Stace has, during the past rains, conducted the investigation of the Mewás guaranteed Girásia claims, deciding 40 out of a total of 200. The cases of the Rájpipla Girás claimants (who are not considered to come under the Government guarantee) were carried on during and after the rains by Captain Hancock. Of the total of 113 cases, 71 of which were registered during the past year, 34 have been settled, leaving a balance for disposal of 79 cases.

Public Works.

His Highness' branch Railway from Miágaon to Dubhoi has been completed, and will, it is expected, be open for traffic

by the 1st April 1874. Arrangements have been made with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to work the line experimentally for one year, at the end of which time it is intended to fix upon some permanent system of management. His Highness proposes to devote the lakh of Rupees offered by him as a thanksgiving for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the improvement of the Sarságar Tank in the city of Baroda. Plans have been prepared for protecting its sides by masonry and for constructing flights of steps. To ensure a permanent supply of fresh water, operations have been begun for connecting the tank by an underground channel with the river which runs past the city. At a point below the bridge leading from the city to the camp, an embankment has been thrown across the river, by which means a considerable body of water is stored for the use of the inhabitants. During the hot season of 1872, on account of the failure of the crops and consequent distress prevailing in Okhámandel, His Highness the Gaikawár, besides granting remissions to the Raiats generally, set apart a sum of Rs. 15,000 for relief works for the benefit of the Wághar population. This sum was spent in repairing and constructing wells and in improving the arrangements for the storage of water. The Darbár has during the year conceded possession of so much of the land required for the extension of the Baroda Railway from Ahmadábád to Deesa as is situated within the Baroda territory, and without compensation has agreed to abandon the levy of all customs and transit dues throughout the whole line. So much land as may be required for the Tapti irrigation project has also been promised, and a concession made of all customs and transit dues on such of the plant and material as may pass through Baroda territory. For the construction of the Ahmadábád and Khairwára Road, which passes through 14¼ miles of Baroda territory, the necessary land has also been given up.

Instruction.

Some progress has been made in education. New schools were opened at Pitlaud, Kári, Vishnagar, Patan, and Dubhoi, as soon as competent masters were ready for them, and a monthly grant of Rs. 500 has been sanc-

tioned for the opening of fresh schools in Baroda territory. In addition to this a grant has been made for new schools lately opened in His Highness' Káthiáwár territories, masters for which will, it is expected, be ready within a short time. The High School at Baroda was examined and prizes distributed by His Highness the Gaikawár personally. This school is reported to be well attended in both its English and Vernacular departments, and to be popular. Within the last few months His Highness has established a Sanskrit school in the city. It is more particularly under his own patronage, and is at present attended by about 30 pupils. Arrangements are also in progress for the opening of a general library in the city.

Rewa Kánta.

Area and Population.

The territory under the supervision of the Political Agent in Rewa Kánta extends over an area of 4,879 square miles, with a total population estimated at 487,647 inhabitants, and a revenue of about 15 lakhs of rupees. As in Máhi Kánta the country is parcelled out among a number of petty Chiefs. There are two clusters of estates, the Sankhera and the Pándu Mehwás; three Principalities of the third class, five of the second, and one of the first. The ruler of the first class Principality, Rájpipla, and those of the second class marginally noted, are Rájputs. A Musalman, Joráwar Khán, is Nawáb of Bálasinur, the remaining second class division. The Chiefs of these territories have entered into engagements with the British Government, and pay tribute to the amount of Rs. 1,30,000, of which about two-thirds, or Rs. 85,500, is paid to the Gaikawár and the rest to the British Government.

Chota Udépur.
Bária.
Lunáwára.
Sunth.

About one-third of the total area is, as marginally shown, at present under the direct management of the Political Agent. The Chiefs of Bária and Lunáwára have for some years been minors, but Sunth has lately been added to the number. The Chief died without

	Area in square miles.
Bária	815
Lunáwára	398
Sunth	400
Total.	1,613

an heir, and during the minority of the boy who has been adopted, the territory has been placed under the charge of an Assistant to the Political Agent.

The season is reported to have been a fairly good one; the rainfall was abundant, and the general health good. But towards the close of the year the cold was intense, and the crops suffered severely from frost. Season.

Rájpipla, the only Principality of the first class in Rewa Kánta, has an estimated population of 150,000, and a gross revenue of 8 lakhs, of which Rs. 65,000 are paid as tribute to the Gaikawár. The ruling family are Rájputs, and the Chief manages his territory in person. Nothing of particular interest would seem to have occurred during the past year in connection with this Principality. Rájpipla.

The Principality of Bária has been under direct Government management for nearly eight years, and the returns for the past year show that the financial results of the present administration continue to be satisfactory. On the 6th July 1872 the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,98,230-12-2, the expenditure to Rs. 1,69,376-10-0, leaving a surplus of Rs. 28,854-2-2; this sum, however, includes Rs. 1,347-9-1 on account of unadjusted advances and Rs. 198-4-9 on account of outstanding balances. The net surplus is, therefore, Rs. 27,308-4-4, and the total assets now to the credit of the State Rs. 2,84,320. During the current year Government paper to the amount of Rs. 57,283-12-3 has been bought, and an additional sum of Rs. 25,000 will shortly be remitted to the New Bank of Bombay. During the past year 261 cultivators have immigrated into this State, and three new villages have been populated. The criminal returns show an improvement as compared with the previous year, only two out of a total number of 109 offences being crimes of a serious nature. The police would seem to have worked well, recovering Rs. 1,167 worth of property out of a total of Rs. 1,817 reported to have been stolen. The special arrangements for the organization of the police, which have been sanctioned during the past year, receive separate notice be- Bária.

low. During the past year Rs. 34,236-7-0 have been spent on public works. The Charitable Dispensary, which, including the pay of the Superintendent, costs the State Rs. 2,800 per annum, is reported to be a great boon to the people. The accounts of the young Rája, who is now prosecuting his studies at the Rájkumar College in Káthiáwár, are satisfactory.

Lunáwára.

Receipts	...Rs. 1,29,037
Expenditure	... „ 1,26,983
Surplus..	Rs. 2,054

The Principality of Lunáwára is also, owing to the minority of the Chief, under the direct management of an Assistant to the Political Agent. The unsatisfactory condition of its finances, notwithstanding strict economy, was noticed in last year's Report; and though the present returns, as marginally noted, show an improvement, the surplus is still very small. The survey, which has proved a more tedious and expensive work than was anticipated, having already cost a sum of Rs. 71,711-4-7, is reported to be likely to last for three years more, involving an additional outlay of Rs. 54,000. Until this drain upon the resources of the Principality ceases, there would seem to be but little prospect of clearing off State debts. Rs. 2,000 have been spent during the year upon public works, and the Municipality has spent about Rs. 2,500 on works of public utility in the town of Lunáwára. The criminal returns are satisfactory. 133 crimes were reported, implicating 182 persons, all of which were disposed of; and of Rs. 2,950-1-9 worth of property stolen, Rs. 1,648-14-0 were recovered. During the course of the year 628 suits were settled in the Munsif's Court, and at its close 72 remained for decision. The young Rája has been removed from Ahmadábád, and is now studying at the Rájkumár College along with the Rájas of Bária and Sunth.

Sunth.

In consequence of the death of Bhawansingji, the late Rája, who fell a victim to small-pox on the 5th June last, leaving no heir, the Principality of Sunth has come under the direct management of the Political Agent. The revenue of this

State is estimated at Rs. 80,000, and its population at 49,000. It pays to the British Government a yearly tribute of Rs. 7,000. The death of the Rája was kept secret for nearly a whole day, and during this time one Harjiwan Párak, an ex-minister, with certain others, prepared a will in which a wish was expressed that Pruthisingji, the son of Kodársingji, should succeed to the Gadi. The late Rája's seal was affixed to this document, and it was duly forwarded to the Political Agent. Suspicions of an intrigue were, however, excited, and by the sagacity and firmness of Mr. Rávji Vital, who was deputed to inquire into the case, the whole plot was discovered, and the fact that the alleged will was a forgery proved. The will was accordingly set aside, and the privilege of adopting a successor on certain conditions, and subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government, was granted to the Ráni. The boy selected by the Ráni for adoption was Partápsingji, son of Motásingji, Thákur of Sangawára, a youth of 12 years of age, and the nearest collateral heir to the deceased Rája. This choice has been approved by Government, and the boy installed on the Gadi in the presence of the Bhaiyáds and Patáwats. The young Rája is now prosecuting his studies at the Rájkumár College. The late Rája found the State in debt to the extent of about Rs. 40,000, but by careful management he increased its revenues from about Rs. 22,000 to Rs. 75,000 or Rs. 80,000, and has left a sum in cash and jewels roughly estimated to be worth 2½ lakh of Baroda Rupees. On Government assuming the administration of affairs in this territory, the Political Agent deposited Rs. 12,924-14-9 in Her Majesty's Treasury at Baroda, and with these funds the Assistant in charge has been able to undertake some public works which were urgently required. He has built a kutcherry and constructed several roads. A circuit survey has also been commenced by Mr. Hall, with which some progress has already been made. From the criminal returns for this Principality, it appears that 228 crimes, implicating 330 persons, were brought to notice, but no detailed information respecting their nature or the mode of settling them has been

furnished. During the fair season Mr. Prescott completed that portion of the frontier with Dangarpur and Bánswára which remained unadjusted, and also erected fresh boundary marks on some 18 miles of frontier with Shirghar under Bánswára along the line laid down by the late Captain Hayward in 1861-62. The late Rája's claim to suzerainty over the Thákurate of Kadána has, during the past year, been finally decided against him.

Chota Udepur. The Political Agent does not report in favourable terms of the management of his territory by theRája of Chotá Udepur. The Chief has, however, accepted the share of the Wasna and Jabgaon Pargana allotted to him by Captain Cathcart, but has announced his intention of appealing to the Secretary of State for India.

Bálásinur. The condition of affairs in Bálásinur is reported to be good, and the Kárbhári continues to give satisfaction. The revenue survey is now nearly completed, and fresh rates will shortly be introduced. The school is reported to be in a flourishing condition, and in the town considerable attention would seem to be paid to sanitary measures.

Kadána. The management of affairs in the Thákurate of Kadána is also reported to be creditable. The Thákur has received the permission of Government to adopt a boy named Partábsingji, who is now pursuing his studies at the Tálukdári school at Ahmadábád. The frontier line of this State with Danarpur and Bánswára under Mewár was defined by Mr. Bruce Prescott at the commencement of the year.

Sanjéli.
Bhadarwa.
Umita.

Nothing of importance has occurred in connection with the minor estates noted in the margin.

Sánkhera Mewás. Out of the 28 estates in the Sánkhera Mewás, 5 are under the direct management of the Political Agent.

Mándawa. Raisingji, ex-Rána of Mándava, who abdicated in 1866 in favour of his son Madhavsingji, since deceased, died on the 17th January last. This estate still remains under attachment. The disputes with the Baroda Government concerning the non-payment of Giras haks still remain unsettled; as also many of those regarding Wánta lands.

Nothing worthy of notice has occurred in the Pándu Mewás. Bharatsingji, the brother of the late Thákur of Chaliar, is said to be conducting affairs satisfactorily, and the young Thákur is being educated with the son of the Rája of Dharampur at Surat. Mr. Prescott has settled a large portion of the boundaries in this Mewás during the last fair season. The tribute collections have been tolerably regular. The debt (Rs. 38,987) on account of former years is being gradually reduced by a yearly payment of Rs. 5,350 collected from 7 estates. Pándu Mewás.

There are in all, as noted in the margin, seven Civil Courts under Agency superintendence. The number of suits instituted in these Courts during the year under review, together with the balance from the previous year, amounted to 1,131; and of these 974 were disposed of. The average duration of suits was 1 month and 10 days. There were only 20 appeals to the Political Agent's Court, of which 18 were settled before the close of the year. 1,400 crimes were reported, as compared with 1,531 in the preceding year, and of these 1,153 cases against 1,078 were disposed of. Administration of Justice.

Bária.
Rámpor.
Lunáwára.
Wádia.
Pándu.
Dorka.
Wasáwa.

Messrs. Ráoji Vithal Punákar and Frámji Bhikáji, on behalf of the Rewa Kánta and Meywár States respectively, met in December and January on the frontier for the settlement of border cases. Out of 506 cases 443 were disposed of. Boundary Commission.

The definition of the exterior and interior boundaries of the different territorial divisions under this Agency has progressed favourably. During the last fair season the Boundary Commissioner completed 119 miles, and erected fresh boundary marks on 18 miles of boundary which had been previously settled. Some 51½ miles still remain to be done, which will give a boundary officer occupation for another season. Land Settlements.

Throughout the territories under the supervision of the Political Agent there are in all 61 schools against 59 in the preceding year. The average attendance of boys during Instruction.

the past year is 1,642·2 against 1,527·8, and of girls 98·7 against 95·6. The total cost of education during the year has been Rs. 17,592, or Rs. 624 more than in 1871. Three new primary schools have been established.

Vaccination. The vaccination returns present the following satisfactory results as compared with those of the previous year :—

	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
1871-72	11,184	108
1872-73	19,275	88

His Excellency the Viceroy's visit. The Rájas of Rájpipla, Bária, and Lunáwára, and the Bábi of Bálásinur had the honour of being presented to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Darbár on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to Bombay in November last.

Police. The event of most importance in the administration of the past year is the introduction, into the territories under the direct management of the Political Agent, of a system of Federal Police. The amount of unpunished crime in the Rewá Kánta districts has for some years past attracted the attention of Government, and, in spite of the organization of bodies of stipendiary police in the Principalities of Bária and Lunáwára, the results continued unsatisfactory. The rugged character of the country, it is true, impeded pursuit; but it was the interlacing of different jurisdictions, into some of which they were prevented from following the fugitives, that in most cases baffled the efforts of the police. Advantage has accordingly been taken of the minority of the young Chief of Sunth to include his territories, with those of the Chiefs of Bária and Lunáwára, under a single police organization. A Superintendent of the Federal Police, who is also Bhil Agent, has been appointed, and it is hoped that arrangements may gradually be made for applying a similar organization to the police of the Sánkhera and Pándu Mewás.

Jinjira.

Area and Population. The Principality of Jinjira is situated on the sea-coast, about half way between Bombay and Ratnágiri. The territory under

His Highness the Nawab, which includes an area of about 324 square miles, is bounded on the north and east by the Kolába Collectorate; on the south by the Bánkot Creek; and on the west by the ocean. The Principality yields a revenue of Rs. 3,20,000, and contains a population of about 72,000. The reigning family are Sidis, or descendants of African negroes. Owing to the failure of the monsoon of 1871 the supplies of grain in the possession of cultivators were insufficient to meet their wants till the harvest of 1872. And during the months of September and October 1872 the distress is reported to have been severe. By the humane exertions of Mr. Larcom, the Assistant Political Agent, however, rice was conveyed by sea to the places where grain was most required, and no case of death from starvation would seem to have occurred. Except in the matter of police, which is reported to be efficient and well paid, the Political Agent speaks unfavourably of the administration of this territory during the past year.

Season.

Police.

Sátára Jághirs.

The relative strength and importance of the Jághirs under the control of the Political Agent, Sátára, appears from the statement given in the margin. The past season was favourable, and the administration of their affairs by the Pant Pratinidhi and the Chief of Phaltan is considered by the Political Agent to have been creditable. Nothing of note has occurred in connection with the management of the Bor territory by the joint administrators. As noticed in the Administration Report for 1871-72, complaints of the mal-administration of civil and criminal justice in the Jat State were so frequent

	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
			Rs.
The Pant Pratinidhi.....	350	58,980	1,24,163
The Pant Sachev (Bor). ...	500	111,689	4,92,775
The Nimbálkar (Phaltan) ..	400	59,536	1,20,175
The Daflé (Jat).....	700	70,665	79,857
	1,950	3,00,870	8,16,970

that it was considered advisable to depute an officer for the purpose of inquiring into the alleged grievances. On consideration of his report, Government have found it necessary to assume for a time the civil and criminal, jurisdiction of the jághir without otherwise interfering with the Jághirdar's position as a landholder.

Akalkot.

Area and Population.

The Jághir of Akalkot is situated about 20 miles south-west of Sholápur, and is bounded on the north and east by the Nizam's territory; on the south by the Nizam's territory and the Kaladgi Collectorate, from which it is separated by the river Bhima; and on the west by the district of Sholápur. This territory embraces an area of 498 square miles, and contains 107 villages, with a population of 81,068 souls and a revenue of Rs. 2,28,500. The country is open and undulating, intersected by several rivers, and generally enjoying a sufficient rainfall.

On the annexation of Sátára, of which kingdom the Akalkot State was a fief, the Rája of Akalkot became a feudatory of the British Government. On account of the Rája's misrule the State was attached in 1866, and continued under attachment till the year 1870, when the late Rája died. As his heir and successor, Shábáji Ráo, is a boy of only five years of age, the territory of Akalkot will be for several years to come under the direct management of Government.

Reigning Family.

The only event of interest connected with the reigning family is the death of the Ráni Krishnabái, the mother of the infant Rája, which took place at Akalkot on the 27th February last, after an illness of some months' duration.

Season.

Though more favourable than the preceding season, the past year was not a good one for the agriculturists. The monsoon was late, and during the month of September the fall of rain was excessive. This late rain interfered with the sowing of the cold-weather crops, which afterwards suffered from the failure of the December showers. The price of jawári, however, fell from 10 to 24 and 28 seers for the Rupee.

Census Returns.

The census returns, which have been fully drawn up during the past year, show an average density of population of 163 persons to the square mile. The whole population has been divided by sex, by religion, and by employment. By sex, the returns show that of the entire population 51·7 per cent. are males and 48·3 females ; by religions that, of the total number, 85·9 per cent. are Hindus, 13·4 Muhammadans, ·5 Buddhists, and ·02 of other religions ; by employment, it appears that 35·14 per cent. of the population is agricultural, and 68·85 per cent. non-agricultural. It also appears that the percentage of educated persons is 3·58 and that of the infirm ·20.

Land Revenue.

The total area of the Akalkot Jághir is, exclusive of alienated villages, 295,572 acres, of which 24,313 acres are unculturable; the remainder, 271,259 acres, being assessed at Rs. 2,27,707. The State lands, which are divided into public and private, include 252,472 acres, and yield a revenue of Rs. 2,12,140. The private lands, managed during the infant Rája's minority by the private establishment, extend to 3,645 acres, yielding an income of Rs. 5,776. There are certain other private estates, 1,327 acres in extent, and assessed at Rs. 1,989-4-0, the rent of which is paid into the general treasury.

Import Customs.

No revenue is derived from opium or from salt. Import and export duties realised Rs. 2,732-7-6. The State also receives from Government the sum of Rs. 9,606 annually, being a commuted allowance in lieu of a share of transit dues formerly levied in the Poona district. The total revenue under this head is Rs. 12,338.

Survey and Settlement.

The work of the Survey department was completed in the year 1871-72 at a cost of Rs. 65,926. The average survey assessment on State lands is 13 annas and 5 pies per acre; that on Inám arable land is 13 annas and 3 pies per acre. This assessment is said to be moderate, though in excess of the average rent per acre—10 annas and 10 pies—paid on State arable and occupied land. The apparent inconsistency is explained by the fact that much of the land is still held on lease at the former rates.

Judicial Administration. Criminal Justice.

The total number of offences committed during the year was 372. The number of accused persons was 667, of whom 526 were brought to justice, and of these 266 were convicted and 260 acquitted. The returns show a falling off of 26 per cent. in the number of offences, and 8 per cent. in the total of persons accused. Among the more serious crimes were two cases of murder and attempt to murder, seven robberies, and two dacoities. The percentage of property recovered by the police was only 9·7 of the total amount said to have been stolen. Seventeen cases were tried by the Sessions Court, involving 51 accused persons, of whom 14 were acquitted and 37 convicted. In 11 cases appeals were made to Government, in 9 of which the judgments appealed against were affirmed.

Civil Justice.

The number of civil suits filed during the year was 677, which with 269, the number of cases on the files at the beginning of the year, made a total of 946 suits for trial. Of these 756 were disposed of and 190 remained over at the close of the year. The value of the property under litigation was Rs. 96,782. The costs, including stamps, came to Rs. 10,183. The average cost of each suit was Rs. 14-7-1.

The Court of the Political Superintendent is the only Court of Appellate Jurisdiction in the State. 72 appeals were disposed of during the year and 27 remained on the files at its close. The total amount under litigation in appeal was Rs. 23,617. The cost of the appeals was Rs. 2,067, giving an average cost for each appeal of Rs. 28-11-4, or 8·5 percentage of the value of the property under litigation.

Registration.

The receipts under this head were Rs. 1,624, as compared with Rs. 639-12-0 in the previous year.

Prisons.

The year began with a population in the Akalkot Jail of 44 males and 4 females, and during its course170 male and 10 female prisoners were added. Of the total number, 155 male and 12 female prisoners have been released, leaving 59 males and 2 females in confinement at the close of the year under review. There were, besides the above, four male prisoners in the Yerauda Jail, and one in the Poona

City Jail. The cost of the subsistence of 228 prisoners at Akalkot was Rs. 3,281-13-4, the cost of clothing them Rs. 202-14-6, giving a total expenditure of Rs. 3,484-11-10, or at the rate of Rs. 15-4-6 per head. The daily average of prisoners in confinement at Akalkot was males 74, females 3—total 77. The prisoners are reported to have on the whole enjoyed good health. 182 cases of sickness were treated by the medical attendant during the year, giving a percentage of 23·3 prisoners treated. The average daily number of sick was 3·5 males, 0·16 females. The prevailing diseases were ague, dengue, diarrhœa, dysentery, skin diseases, and guinea-worm. There were no cases of scurvy, and no death occurred during the year.

Police.

The police force is partly stipendiary and partly village police. The strength of the stipendiary force is 1 jamadar, 2 havildars, 3 naiks, and 40 sepoys, 1 duffadar, and 8 sawars. The total annual cost is Rs. 9,180. There are in all 173 village police, receiving in pay Rs. 1,265-4-0, and holding lands in service inam to the value of Rs. 3,931-7-0, or together representing a charge of Rs. 5,196-11-0. The total amount expended by the State on stipendiary and village police is, therefore, Rs. 14,376-11-0.

Finance.

The year opened with a balance in the treasury of Rs. 26,097-2-9. The receipts during the year, exclusive of Local Funds, amounted to Rs. 2,99,811-3-2, of which Rs. 1,30,683-10-4 were on account of the year 1871-72 and Rs. 1,69,127-8-10 on account of the year under review. The total amount of receipts is, therefore, Rs. 3,25,908-5-11, leaving a balance to be recovered of Rs. 81,591-7-0. The balance due from the previous year on account of Local Funds was Rs. 18,597-10-11 ; the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 21,465-10-5, yielding a total of Rs. 40,063-5-4. The grand total, including balance and Local Funds, amounted, therefore, to Rs. 3,65,971-11-3.

Expenditure.

The expenditure was Rs. 2,64,850-14-0, of which Rs. 94,633-0-10 were on account of former years, and Rs. 1,70,217-13-3 on account of the year under review. The

balance on 1st April 1873 was Rs. 61,057-7-10. The extraordinary expenditure included Rs. 38,933-12-4 paid on account of the Revenue Survey and in liquidation of debts. The expenditure of the Local Fund was Rs. 22,561-13-9.

Public Works. Under the head of Public Works the sum of Rs. 10,772-14-4 was expended during the past year. Of this amount Rs. 2,693-0-5 were defrayed from the general revenues of the State, and Rs. 8,079-13-11 from the Local Fund.

Irrigation. Irrigation in the Akalkot State is carried on by wells and by water raised by bullock power from nalas, at places called "Budkis". The number of wells in the State is reported to be 1,731, and the number of Budkis 156. Under the authority of Government, loans to the extent of Rs. 5,000 per annum in the aggregate have been made to the Raiats in sums varying in amount from Rs. 20 to Rs. 250, with a view to lead to an increase in the number of wells.

Railway. The station of Karábgaon on the Bombay and Madras Railway is only seven miles distant from the town of Akalkot. The traffic is, however, as yet inconsiderable; while the opening of the railway is reported to have diverted the trade between Sholápur and the Nizam's dominions which used to pass through this territory.

Education. The census showed that of the total population of 81,068, 3·58 per cent. (including all children at school) were able to read and write. Of the female population only 17, all of them Hindus, were returned as able to read and write, and of these, 12 were girls at school under 12 years of age. The percentage of educated Hindu males is returned at 7·21, as compared with 3·26, the percentage of educated male Muhammadans. Two new vernacular (Maráthi) boys' schools and three girls' classes, four Hindustani and Persian boys' schools for Muhammadans and six girls' classes, have been opened during the year. 668 boys and 35 girls were under instruction in the vernacular (Maráthi) schools, and 222 boys and 79 girls (Muhammadans) in the Hindustani and Persian schools. The returns give an average attendance of 890 boys and 114 girls, or

1,004 children in all. The cost of the vernacular Maráthi schools numbering 703 children, was Rs. 5,342-11-7, or Rs. 7-9-7 per child. The cost of 6 Hindustani and Persian schools, numbering 301 children, was Rs. 539-6-6; four of the six were, however, established only two months before the end of the year. The total expenditure was defrayed by the Local Fund. The school fees realized Rs. 399-4-0.

Vital Statistics.

The death-rate during the year 1872-73 was 23·8 per mille a number considerably in excess of the corresponding percentage in the two preceding years. The higher death-rate is attributed by the Political Agent to the increase of fevers and malarious affections consequent on the unusually heavy rainfall.

Dispensary.

4,393 patients, as compared with 2,404 in the previous year, were treated in the Akalkot Dispensary during the year under review. Of these 2,246 were men, 933 women, and 1,214 children, or in all 5·4 per cent. of the total population. Of the entire number of patients, 3,387 were discharged cured, 27 died, 876 failed to return, and 83 were under treatment at the close of the year. The cost of maintaining the dispensary was defrayed from the general revenues of the State, and amounted to Rs. 2,610-1-7.

Vaccination.

1,821 persons, or 2·2 per cent. of the total population, were vaccinated during the year. In 1,543 cases the operation was successful. Of the total number of persons vaccinated 1,413 were Hindus, 299 Muhammadans, and 109 members of other castes.

Kolhápur.

Area and Population.

The State of Kolhápur is bounded on the north by the river Wárna and the Sátára Collectorate; on the east by the Krishna; on the south by the Belgaum Collectorate and the Sáwantwári Principality; and on the west by the Sáhyádri range of hills and the Ratnágiri Collectorate. The territory thus enclosed has an area of about 3,184 square miles, and a population of 802,691 souls. It comprises portions of the old Hindu divisions of Máharáshtra and Kárnátak, a distinction which is still marked by a

difference of language, the Maráthi-speaking population numbering 597,939, while Kánáresè is spoken by 203,353 persons. The Principality is for the most part favourably situated, receiving an average rainfall of 41 inches. A general failure of crops is unknown, and it is only in small outlying portions that a scarcity of water is ever severely felt. The cultivation of sugarcane, tobacco and other profitable crops is rapidly extending, and near the Pánchganga and other rivers the land is often remarkably fertile.

Political Administration.

The administration of this territory is in the hands of the Political Agent for Kolhápur and the Southern Marátha Country owing to the minority of the present Rája, who is in his eleventh year, and was adopted as son of the late Rájáram, Rája of Kolhápur, on the 23rd October 1871. Since the time of his adoption the young Rája's education has been carefully attended to. He is under the immediate charge of an officer of the Bombay Civil Service specially appointed for the purpose. The Rája attends one of the Government schools, receiving supplementary instruction from a private tutor. On special occasions he appears as head of the State, but as a general rule ceremonies are dispensed with. He is reported to be making fair progress in his studies, and from his manly disposition and sound bodily constitution seems to give good promise of growing up to be a useful ruler. He resides in a bungalow at some distance from the town, where he has the society of the young Chiefs of Mudhol and Sáwantwári and other boys of good birth.

Season.

The year under review was one of dull trade and partial failure of crops.

Accounts and Finance.

Of the revenues of the Principality, exclusive of the principal feudatory States, almost one-half are alienated. The alienations for 1871-72 amounted to Rs. 11,05,185-11-4½, the actual remaining revenue of the State being Rs. 13,24,465-12-8. There are at present upwards of 15 lakhs and a half invested in Government Securities. The Political Agent is of opinion that as most of the waste lands have been brought under cultivation, and as the revenue demands of the

State are being limited by the survey settlements now in progress, no great increase of revenue can be looked for in future years. During the year 1871-72 the expenditure exceeded the revenue by Rs. 6,353-1-8½, the excess being chiefly owing to the cost of the late Rája's trip to England.

Revenue Survey.

The revenue survey is being gradually introduced, but owing to the press of work on the Survey Department elsewhere the progress in Kolhápur during the past year was slow.

Judicial Administration.

Civil and criminal justice has been administered in the following courts:—

No.	Civil Courts.		No.	Criminal Courts.
1	Political Agent's Court	With powers of Sadar Court.	1	Political Agent's Court, with powers of Sessions Judge.
1	Nyáyádhish Court..	With powers of District Court.	1	Assistant Political Agent's Court, with powers of Assistant Sessions Judge.
1	Sadar Amin ..	With powers of Sadar Amin under Act XVIII. of 1831.	1	Nyáyádhish's Court and District Magistrate.
			1	First Class Subordinate Magistrate.
8	Stipendiary Munsif's Court	With powers of Subordinate Judge 2nd Class.	6	Second Class Subordinate Magistrate.
13	Honorary Munsif's Court		13	Honorary First and Second Class Subordinate Magistrates.
24			23	

Civil Justice.

As regards civil justice the returns show that while the number of original suits has decreased from 4,040 in the previous year to 3,872, the total value of the property under litigation has advanced from Rs. 2,77,900-13-11½ in 1870-71 to Rs. 4,10,053-0-8 in 1871-72. The number of suits undisposed of at the end of the year was 812, of which 32 were suits of more than a year's duration. The average duration of each decided suit was 134 days. The average value of each suit filed was Rs. 105-14-5. Of the entire number of institutions, 71 per cent. were to recover sums of less than Rs. 50 in amount.

Appellate Court.

The Appellate Court would seem to have disposed punctually of the current work. The number of appeals filed was

229, of which 30 only remained undisposed of at the end of the year. The Political Agent states that the days appointed for hearing some of these cases did not fall within the year, and in other cases that the causes for delay were unavoidable.

There would seem to be no difficulty in obtaining execution of decrees, as out of 2,269 applications, 2,136 were disposed of.

Criminal Justice. Criminal Justice is administered in the spirit of the Indian Penal Code, and the procedure is that of the Criminal Procedure Code. The number of crimes of all sorts enquired into in the course of 1872-73 is returned at 2,299, or 18 less than in the previous year. 4,106 accused persons were tried, and of these 54 per cent. were convicted. Sentences of imprisonment are carried out in the Kolhápur State Gaol, where suitable employment seems to be provided for the prisoners. Petty thefts are reported to have been more numerous than in the previous year, the numbers being 621 and 438 respectively. The value of the property stolen would seem, however, to be less—Rs. 24,548-12-0 in 1871-72 as compared with Rs. 22,419-6-0 in the year under review. The increase in the number of thefts is attributed by the Political Agent to the fact that the past was a trying season for the poorer classes; a larger proportion of the property stolen—48 per cent. as against 40 per cent.—was recovered than in the preceding year. The returns show a falling off in the total number of offences, as well as in the number of violent crimes.

Post Office Frauds. The Nyáyádhish and other officials of the Kolhápur State received during the past year the commendations of the Post Master General of India? for help given in detecting frauds against the Post Office.

Accidental Deaths. The number of accidental and sudden deaths was 239 against 269 of the previous year. The decrease is under the head "deaths from drowning," which have fallen from 147 in the previous year to 119 in the year under report. The attention of the Political Agent was drawn to the suspiciously large number of deaths returned as caused by drowning. Colonel Anderson is, however, of opinion that the loss of life

under this head is really accidental, and is due to the character of the country, intersected as it is by streams, which after a fall of rain rise with dangerous rapidity.

Fires. The number of fires and the damage caused have, either owing to accident or design, largely increased. There were 490 fires entailing a loss of Rs. 16,793 in 1871-72 and 699 fires with a loss of property worth Rs. 23,800 in 1872-73.

Education. Besides His Highness the Rája of Kolhápur there are six young Chiefs, as noted in the margin, under education, who have made on the whole good progress. The Chief of Inchalkaranji is a matriculated student of the Deccan College. The application of the local cess system to the estates of Inámdárs, which admits of the opening of schools in their villages, has resulted in a large increase in the attendance of boys of the upper classes. The number of schools has increased from 103 in 1871-72 to 131, and comprises one high school, one first grade Anglo-Vernacular school, four middle class, and one hundred and eighteen lower class schools, a girls' school, a training school, and five evening schools for the labouring classes. The number of students has risen from 5,165 in 1871-72 to 6,222, or about 20 per cent. of increase. An educational committee has been established in Kolhápur for the purpose of school inspection. The Political Agent is of opinion that this committee will do much in the way of rendering education popular. The Rájaram High School building will soon be completed.

Chief of Kágal.
Rája of Mudhol.
The Pant Amatya.
Chief of Baura.
Chief of Inchalkaranji.
The Sir Lashkár.

Public Works. The total expenditure during the year on public works in Kolhápur and its dependencies amounted to Rs. 4,15,651-2-4. The principal works in hand were the Pánch Ganga bridge, of which the masonry portion has been completed, the High School building, water works at Kágal and Inchalkaranji, and various important roads. A market, a record office, and a kutcherry for the Sadar Amin in Kolhápur, a mamlatdár's kutcherry and traveller's bungalow at Panála, and a school-house at Shirol were also completed.

Vaccination. Vaccination is steadily extending; the number of operations 19,738, being 25 per cent. more than in the previous year.

Jail. The jail accommodation has been increased. In one instance a convict effected his escape from jail, but with this exception the conduct of the prisoners has generally been good.

Dispensary. The benefit of the civil hospital and dispensary is reported to be generally recognised by the inhabitants of Kolhápur. 7,739 cases were treated in the year, being 259 more than in 1871-72. There is also a small lunatic asylum, in which 21 patients were treated, and a hospital for females has lately been added.

Municipality. The management of the town of Kolhápur is in the hands of a municipal committee. Certain proposed changes in the system of taxation have beenr eferred for the approval of Government.

Petty States. The petty States noted in the margin are, on account of the minority of their rulers, under the direct management of the Political Agent. Their financial condition is satisfactory. No events of importance haveoccurred in connection with their administration during the past year.

Vishalgar.
Baura.
Kágal.
Inchalkaranji.
Estate of Naráian Rao Saheb Ghátge.
Estate of Sir Lashkár.

Sáwantwári.

Area and Population. The State of Sáwantwári, forming the most southern part of the Konkan, is bounded on the north by the Gár River, on the east by the Sáhyádri Hills, on the south by the territory of Goa, and on the west by portions of the district of Ratnágiri. The area is about 800 square miles, the revenue Rs. 2,72,845, and the population 190,814. The reigning family are Maráthas, and during the minority of the present Chief the direct management of the State is conducted by an officer appointed by Government with the title of Political Superintendent.

Young Chief. It has been settled during the past year that the young Chief, who is now eleven years of age, should proceed to Kolhápur, and share in the training provided for the young

Rája of that Principality. This arrangement has the thorough approval of the Political Superintendent, though certain members of the Darbár are not unnaturally averse to it.

The rainfall during the year under review, though ample in amount (167 inches), was unseasonable, and in consequence the hill crops suffered much. Grain was imported in considerable quantities, and by this means any marked rise in prices was prevented. The health of the population generally was good, though some of the villages near the foot of the ghâts suffered from a severe epidemic of fever. Season.

The receipts and expenditure in 1872-73 were as follows :— Finance.

Receipts.		*Expenditure.*	
Ordinary.	Rs. 2,81,595-2-3	Ordinary.	Rs. 2,22,034-14- 8
Extraordinary	„ 10,045-3-2	Extraordinary.	„ 27,426-13-10
Total ...	Rs. 2,91,640-5-5	Total...	Rs. 2,49,461-12- 6

thus showing a surplus of receipts over expenditure amounting to Rs. 42,178-8-11. This balance raises the amount at the credit of the State to nearly three lakks. The returns show an increase under the head of Land Revenue of Rs. 3,558-7-0, principally due to enhanced outturn of lands under direct management, while the Sayer Revenue exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 5,058-2-6.

Registration fees realized altogether Rs. 7,170-7-11, the number of deeds registered being 1,745 against 1,392 in the previous year, and the property affected being of the value of Rs. 2,26,139-5-5, or Rs. 48,970-7-0 more than in 1871-72 Registration.

There was a marked increase of activity in the original Civil Courts during the past year, the number of regular suits filed being 158, and of those decided 169 more than in the previous year, while the balance of pending suits on the files at the end of the year was less by 179. Similarly in the Small Cause Court 417 suits were filed and 624 disposed of, in excess of the number under the corresponding heads in the preceding year, while the balance at the end of the year was less by 137. The value of the property Judicial Administration. Civil Justice.

involved in litigation was Rs. 1,26,330-14-10, or more by Rs. 36,914-2-7 than in the previous year.

Criminal Justice.

The year of report has been marked by a very decided increase in the amount of crime. Under the head of Serious Offences the returns show an increase of 74; under those of Simple Thefts and Thefts in Buildings an increase of 53; while the number of offences under the head of "Disobedience to the order of the Sáwantwári State" was larger than in the preceding year by 17. There were no less than five cases of murder, and two of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. There would seem to have been no special cause other than the unfavourable character of the season for this increase in the number and gravity of the offences committed. In all 476 criminal cases were disposed of, and 8 were awaiting trial at the end of the year. 439 persons were punished, against 38 of whom previous convictions were recorded. The amount of property stolen was larger than in the year 1871-72 by Rs. 1,908-15-6. The amount recovered was also larger by Rs. 1,674-8-1½, the percentage being 45·5 against 12·3 per cent.

Jail.

The manufacture of coir rope and matting has been introduced into the jail, and will, it is hoped, in time prove remunerative.

Education.

The first class Anglo-Vernacular school, formerly known as the English School, has been very favourably reported upon, and arrangements have been made to teach the pupils up to the 5th Standard. There has been no increase in the number of vernacular schools, and the number on the rolls, as well as the average monthly attendance, have decreased, the figures being 1,053 and 830 respectively, against 1,233 and 889 in the year preceding. Provision has been made to supply a want that has been much felt by the establishment of a training class for six students, who are to receive a subsistence allowance from the State for a year and a half, at the expiration of which period they will, if pronounced to be duly qualified, be sent out as teachers. The schools in the territory are reported to have been thoroughly inspected by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Ratnágiri·

The total expenditure on education was Rs. 8,109-8-2, of which Rs. 2,496-2-10 were the proceeds of fees and subscriptions.

Public Works.

The amount brought to account as expended on public works was Rs. 12,978-3-5. This, however, does not include several works under construction, the detailed accounts of which have not yet been received. Among the chief works completed or begun during the past year may be mentioned the tank at Amboli (cost estimated at Rs. 1,500), a traveller's bungalow at Banda (cost Rs. 1,031-11-10), a jetty at the Kantáni River (Rs. 1,107-6-7), and a piece of road from Kudal to Mát. Arrangements have also been made for the construction, repair, or cleansing of four tanks at Matond, Tirauda, Tulas, and Pál, at the expense of the villagers, supplemented by grants from the State. One school was built at Wári during the past year at a cost of Rs. 800.

Revenue Survey.

Survey operations were commenced in last November in the Háveli Taraf of the Kudal Peta. It is calculated that the survey of this district, which comprises 16 villages, and has an area of some 40,000 acres, will be completed by the close of the working season.

Southern Marátha Jághirs.

Area and Population.

The Southern Maratha Jághirs are, as marginally noted, eight in number. According to the census of 21st February 1872, which was very carefully taken, they contain an aggregate population of 610,434 souls. The several Chiefs have also villages or shares of villages in British territory, with an aggregate population of about 14,719. The Jághirs of Sángli, Jámkhandi, Miraj (2), and Kurandwár (2), belong

No.	Name.	Population.
1	Sángli...	223,663
2	Jámkhandi	102,346
3	Miraj, Senior Branch	82,201
4	Miraj, Junior Branch	35,601
5	Kurandwár, Senior Branch (including estate of Konher Rao Wadikar)	39,420
6	Kurandwár, Junior Branch ...	30,251
7	Mudhol	58,921
8	Rámdurg	38,031
	Total...	610,434

to Bráhman Chiefs of the Patwardhan family. The Jághir of Mudhol belongs to a Marátha Chief of the Bhonsle Ghorpuré family, with the title of Ráj Sáheb, and that of Ramdurg to a Bráhman Chief of the Bhávé family. The districts and villages of the Jághirs of the several Patwardhan Chiefs are much divided, and scattered over a very wide area. For instance, Mangalwádhe, one of the Sángli districts, is situated on the river Bhima, near Pandharpur, and Shirhati, another Sángli district, on the Tungbhadra, towards the southern frontier of the Presidency. The term Southern Marátha Country is a modern one, not generally known to the people, and the Jághirs are made up of territories which were formerly comprised in the old Hindu divisions of Kárnátak and Mahárashtra. The accompanying table shows how far the distinction of language on which the former division was founded is still maintained:—

	Kánárese.	Marátha.
1. Sángli.....	106,860	116,376
2. Jámkhandi.....	90,770	11,541
3. Miraj, Senior.....	29,916	52,023
4. Miraj, Junior	14,534	21,021
5. Kurandwár, Senior..	15,335	23,983
6. Kurandwár, Junior..	28,720	1,482
7. Mudhol	57,346	1,575
8. Rámdurg.....	37,131	852
*		
Total Population...	380,612	228,853

Sángli.

Sángli is the largest and most important of the Southern Marátha Jághirs, with a revenue estimated at Rs. 6,43,000, and a population of 283,663 souls. The management of his affairs by the reigning Chief is unsatisfactory. His finances are involved, and, except in the matter of education, he has done nothing to improve the condition of his subjects.

Miraj, Senior Branch.

The administration of the Jághir of the Senior Branch of the Miraj family, which yields a revenue of Rs. 2,71,941 and contains 82,201 inhabitants, is reported to have been, during the past year, conducted in a creditable manner by the Chief,

* Total for other languages 969.

the Honorable Ganpatráo Tátya Sáheb. The town of Miraj is reported to be clean and healthy, and supplied with excellent water. Education would seem to have on the whole progressed, though the account of the Anglo-Vernacular school at Miraj is disappointing. The cost of education was Rs. 11,376. The financial condition of the State is good, the surplus assets at the close of the year under report amounting to upwards of seven lakhs.

Miraj, Junior Branch.

The revenue derived from the territories held by the younger branch of the Miraj family is returned at Rs. 133,925 and its population at 35,601. There is little to note with reference to the management of this State, which is reported to be backward and governed on illiberal principles.

Kurandwár (elder Chief)

The estates of the elder Kurandwár Chief yield a revenue of Rs. 82,000, and contain a population of 39,420 souls. The report for the past year shows some improvement on the part of the Chief; a portion of his liabilities has been paid off and some public works undertaken.

Kurandwár (younger Chiefs).

The administration of their estate by the younger branch of this family continues to be spoken of in terms of praise by the Political Agent. This territory has a population of 30,251, and yields a revenue of Rs. 100,783.

Jámkhandi.

The Jámkhandi Jághir comes next to Sángli in size and importance, with a revenue of three lakhs of Rupees, and a population slightly over 100,000 souls. The incompetence of the Chief's minister is reported to have, during the past year, given occasion to certain acts of oppression on the part of some of the lower officials. One serious case of torture, in which a police and a revenue officer of some position were implicated, was brought to the notice of Government. The offenders were convicted and received a severe punishment. A sum of Rs. 25,000 has been set apart by the Chief for the construction of a tank for supplying the town of Jámkhandi with water. The working of the Charitable Dispensary would seem to be successful.

Mudhol.

The Jághir of Mudhol has a revenue of one and a quarter lakhs of Rupees, and a population of 58,921 souls. The present Chief, a boy of 12 years of age, has been during the past

year removed to Kolhápur for his education. Since he went there he is reported to have improved in health, and to have made good progress in his studies. The financial condition of the State is satisfactory, the surplus assets amounting to Rs. 611,921.

Ramdurg. The Jághir of Rámdurg has an estimatedre venue of Rs. 85,735, and a population of 38,031 souls. The principal event of interest was the death, in his 59th year, of the Chief, Rámráo, a benevolent ruler, much respected by all classes of his subjects. He has been succeeded by his adopted son Yogiráo Bápu Sáheb, whose conduct since his accession to power is well spoken of by the Polital Agent. No new schools have been established during the past year, but such as exist are considered to be in a satisfactory state.

Military Force. The total military force in the employment of the different Jághirdars is, including sibandi and peons, 4,734, of whom 347 are sawars. These men are not, however, except in the case of about 67 sawars in Sángli, drilled or efficient for military purposes; only about one-fourth of the whole being furnished with fire-arms. They are available for occasional police, revenue, and other ordinary duties; and are also employed as jail and treasury guards, as escorts to the Chiefs, and on other duties which, in British districts, devolve on the police.

Judicial Administration. Civil and criminal jurisdiction is exercised by the different Chiefs. The returns give little information as to the amount of crime or the character of the administration of justice in the several Jághirs. It would seem, however, from the tabular statement noted in the margin that the amount of crime in territories under the direct management of Agency officers

	Original or Committed.		On Appeal.	
	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.
Court of Political Agent.	.....	4*	60	
Court of Assistant Political Agent.	.....	8*	11	

* These cases arose in territories under the direct management of Agency Officers.

is small, and that the right of appeal from the decisions of the Chiefs to the Court of the Political Agent is seldom exercised.

Petty Principalities under Collectors and Political Agents.

Nárukot. The Agent to the Governor, Pánch Maháls, has under his control the small Zamindári of Nárukot. This territory, which is situated at the south-east extremity of the Pánch Maháls, is surrounded by the lands of Chota Udepur in the Rewa Kánta, and extends over an area of about 143 square miles. Owing, however, to the unhealthiness of the climate, it is scantily cultivated, and supports a population of only 6,837, or 47·8 to the square mile. The ruling family are Kulis, and the inhabitants are of two tribes, Kulis and Naikras; the latter, who are a turbulent race, closely allied to the Bhils, have on several occasions by their unruly habits given considerable trouble to Government. The total revenue of the Estate is returned at Rs. 7,702, of which Rs. 3,234 are derived from excise and trade dues and the rest from land. During the minority of the present Chief the territory is under the direct management of the Agent to the Governor. The land revenue is raised by a charge on the number of ploughs instead of by an assessment on the land cultivated. The rates are reported to be almost nominal, the chief end aimed at being, by the introduction of more cultivators, to redeem from forest and waste a larger portion of the lands. The territory was during the past year unusually free from crime, the total number of offences reported being 26, as against 45 in the preceding year. Of the 26, one only was an offence of a serious nature. Only one civil suit was instituted during the course of the year. The Police force numbers in all 41 men. Of these 30 are armed, 8 unarmed, and 3 are mounted. The police are supplied by and are under the charge of the Superintendent of Police, Pánch Maháls. Of the whole number of offences charged, convictions were obtained in 12 cases, while out of 22 persons apprehended 19, or 86·36 per cent., were convicted. A dispensary and a school have been established at Jámbughora, the chief town of this territory.

Kambay. The Principality of Kambay extends over an area of about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the north and east by the Collectorate of Kaira; on the west by a portion of the Ahmadábád District; and on the south by the Gulf of Kambay. The population is estimated at 83,494 persons, and the revenue at 3½ lakhs rupees. The reigning family is Muhammadan. No matter of special interest connected with the Principality of Kambay occurred during the past year. The trade of the town continues to fall off, and as the difficulty of navigating the Gulf increases from year to year there would seem to be little prospect that the commerce of Kambay will revive.

Surat Agency. The three Principalities noted in the margin are under the supervision of the Political Agent, Surat. Nothing in connection with the territories of Bánsda and Dharampur has occurred during the past year which calls for notice. In the territory of Sachin, the year was marked by the death of the Nawáb, Ibráhim Muhammad Jákubkhán. On account of the minority of his son and heir, Sachin has come under the direct management of the Political Agent in Surat.

Sachin.
Bánsda.
Dharampur.

The villages which make up the Sachin territory are scattered, so that their boundaries cannot clearly be laid down. They yield a revenue of Rs. 1,62,374, and contain a population estimated at about 15,606 souls.

Khándesh. The territories under the supervision of the Political Agent, Khándesh, are: (1) the Dáng country; (2) the Taluka of Surgána; and (3) the Mehwási Tracts.

(1.) *The Dáng Country.*—This tract contains a superficial area of about 1,000 square miles with a population of about 19,000, and is bounded on the north by the Khándesh Collectorate; on the south by the Taluka of Surgána; on the east by the Sáhyádri range of mountains; and on the west partly by the Mehwási district of

Dáng Gárvi.
Dáng Wasárnashib.
Dáng Amli
Dáng Dherbauti.
Dáng Pimpri.
Dáng Awachái.
Dáng Chinchli.

Chickali, and partly by His Highness the Gaikawár's district of Untápur. The country is divided among seven Chiefs. Each Dáng has its own Bhil Chie for Rája. The Chiefs are independent of each other, except in warfare, when all are bound to join the Gárvi standard with their quota of armed men. The country consists of a succession of hills and dales covered for the most part with dense forests. The products are various descriptions of timber, among which teak is the most valuable, and several kinds of gums. The revenues of the Chiefs are mainly derived from fees on timber and from transit duties. The land revenue is small, and is generally received in kind. There is no Local Corps in the Dáng country, nor any organized native military force, but every Bhil is called on to carry arms in cases of emergency. Education is in a very backward state. In the whole Dáng country not more than half a dozen persons can read and write. The language of the Dángs is a mixture of Hindustani, Maráthi, and Gujaráthi, in which the last predominates, owing to the easier means of access to their country from the Gujaráthi side, and the more frequent intercourse with the inhabitants of that province. The whole administration of justice, civil and criminal, in the Dángs is vested in the Collector of Khándesh as ex-officio Political Agent; capital sentences, or those involving more than 14 years' imprisonment, being referred for the confirmation of Government. Petty cases are settled by the Rájas and Naiks themselves each in his own jurisdiction, and the punishments inflicted are chiefly fines in money or cattle.

(2.) *The Taluká of Surgána.*—This Zamindari, which has a population of 8,023 and a revenue estimated at Rs. 10,931, was first brought to the notice of Government in 1818, when Khándesh became a part of the British terrritory. It is situated in the south-west corner of the province, and contains an area of about 360 square miles, bounded on the north by the Dáng country, on the south by the Peint State, on the west by the territories of the Rájas of Dharampur and Wásda, and on the east by the Sáhyádri range

of mountains. The general features of this tract of country resemble those of the Dángs, consisting of hilly undulating land, formerly covered with dense forests, though now the timber has to a great extent been cleared away. The revenue is derived principally from transit dues levied on merchandise and timber.

(3.) *The Mehwási Tracts.*—The Mehwási tracts noted in the margin are situated in the extreme north-west portion of the province of Khándesh in the country between the Tápti and Narbada Rivers. Their population is estimated at 6,780 souls, and their revenue at Rs. 41,781.

Chickali.
Gauli.
Káthi.
Singpur.
Nál.
Náwalpur.

Judicial Administration.

The Mehwási Chiefs are exempted from the operation of the Regulations by Act XI. of 1846. The Collector of Khándesh, as Political Agent, tries all serious criminal offences; those involving capital punishment, or imprisonment beyond five years, being submitted for confirmation to the High Court. The Chiefs settle most cases, on their own authority, by fine, and the Political Agent is seldom called upon to interfere. The income of the Chiefs is mainly derived from the sale of maura for the manufacture of the liquor known by that name; they also derive something from the honey, wax, and timber of their districts. The timber is for the most part inferior to that of the Dángs both in size and quality, though a great deal of rich black soil is met with over all these tracts. The inhabitants are chiefly Bhils, but they appear superior in intelligence and physical development to those of the Dáng country, and are far more turbulent and warlike.

There have been no disputes among the different Chiefs during the past year.

The Territory of Peint, under the direct management of the Political Agent, Násik, is situated on the western slopes of the Sáhyádri range. It is bounded on the north by the territory of the Surgána Chief, to the east by portions of the Násik Collectorate, southward by the Tánna district, and to

the west by the territories of the Rája of Dharampur. Its estimated area is about 850 square miles, its population 47,033, and its revenue rather less than half a lakh of rupees. The civil and criminal returns show, as compared with the previous year, a considerable increase in the number of cases. This is attributed by the Political Agent to the badness of the season inducing a struggle among creditors to recover their demands, and leading to a number of thefts. The revenue declined by Rs. 4,454. The falling off is chiefly under the head of Forest Revenue, as no market could be obtained for the timber cut.

Jawar.

The Jawar territory, lying between 19°43′ and 20°5′ north latitude and between 73° 10′ and 73° 35′ east longitude is surrounded by the district of Tánna. It contains an area of 534 square miles, and a population of 37,406 souls. The total revenue for the past year amounted to Rs. 77,224, of which Rs. 22,058 were derived from land, Rs. 12,733 from forests, Rs. 8,956 from abkári, Rs. 2,939 from customs, the greater portion of the remainder being interest on Jawar revenue invested in Government securities. The estate is at present, during the minority of the Chief, under the joint management of the Dowager Ráni and the Collector of Tánna, in his capacity of Political Agent.

For revenue purposes the territory consists of three subdivisions, Mahál, each under the charge of an officer styled Mahálkari, under the control and supervision of the minister (Karbhári). These officers are vested in criminal matters with the powers of magistrates of the second class. The details of the past census show an average incidence of population of 7·04 to the square mile. Of the entire number, 37,406, or 34·0 per cent., are Hindus; 8 per cent. Muhammadans; and 64·6 belong to aboriginal tribes, such as the Wárlis, Thákurs, and Kulis. Classified by occupations, it would seem that 14,653 persons are engaged in agriculture, of whom 9,106 are proprietors and 5,447 are labourers.

The forest revenue for the past year shows a marked falling off, as it was found necessary to restrict felling operations.

The chief public work in process of construction is a road connecting the chief town in the territory with the Dhánu railway station. The hilly country which has to be traversed necessitates a large outlay, Rs. 81,537 having already been spent on the work. As compared with the previous year, there has been a considerable increase in the amount of crime. Of the whole number, 121, 3 only were offences of unusual magnitude. Owing to the favourable character of the season there was a marked falling of in the number of Civil suits; the institutions during the past year amounting to 45, or 85 less than in the previous year.

Sávanur. The Jághir of Sávanur, which is almost surrounded by portions of the district of Dhárwár, extends over an area of 66 square miles. It contains a population of 17,187 souls, and yields a revenue of Rupees 81,672. The reigning family are Patán Muhammadans of Afghán descent. During the minority of the present Chief the estate is managed by the Political Agent, Dhárwár. The principal event in this territory was the death, during the past year, of the late Diván, Azam Narso Támaji. The administration of the finances continues successful. The revenue collections amounted to Rs. 81,671 and the expenditure to Rs. 75,739, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,933. This surplus raises the total amount at the credit of the State to Rs. 71,018. Though the returns show a slight increase in the amount of crime, the excess would seem to be confined to minor offences. A sum of Rs. 23,181 was spent upon public works, and attention bestowed upon forest operations.

Aden.

The settlement of Aden is politically subordinate to Bombay, and is administered by an officer styled the Resident, who usually commands the troops stationed there.

Limits of the Aden Settlement. The territory comprised within the limits of the settlement includes the peninsula of Aden, and extends to a creek, Khor Maskar, about two and a half miles to the northward of the defensive works across the Isthmus. It also includes the adjoining peninsula of Jebal Ihsan, commonly called Little Aden,

which forms the western boundary of the harbour. The area is stated to be about 35 square miles, and the population 19,289. Beyond the limits of the settlement there are in all 8 tribes connected by subsidiary alliance with the British Government. The total strength of these tribes is returned at 132,500 persons, and the estimated gross revenue realized by their Chiefs at Rs. 127,000.

Rainfall. The registered rainfall for the year 1872-73 was 8 inches and 69 cents as compared with 43 cents in 1871-72. All the minor Tawella reservoirs were filled, and about 15 feet of water were stored in the large Coghlan Tank.

Relations with Native Chiefs. The intercourse between the Resident and the Arab Chiefs in the vicinity of Aden with whom Government has treaty or other relations, has been generally of a friendly character. Hostilities broke out some months ago between the Fudhli and Yafai Sultans, in respect of the amount of royalty to be paid by the former for the use of water derived from the River Naaza for irrigational purposes. At the close of the year under review peace had not yet been re-established.

Population. The census taken on the 21st February. 1872 shows that former estimates of population were considerably exaggerated. The civil population does not exceed 19,289, while the military population consisted at the time of taking the census of 1,037 Europeans and 2,396 Natives.

Finance. The receipts of the Port Fund for 1872-73 amounted to Rs. 77,240-15-7; the disbursement for the same period to Rs. 56,370-1-7. In 1872-73 the sale of opium amounted to Rs. 2,677-9-6; in 1871-72 the sales were Rs. 2,304. There was thus a slight increase of Rs. 374. In 1872-73 the proceeds of the water from the Shaikh Othman aqueduct, sold to the Government establishments and the public, came to Rs. 32,792-0-10; after payment of all expenses the share of the profit due to the Sultan of Lahej amounted to Rs. 12,174-9-3, while Rs. 12,035-3-10 were credited to Government.

Judicial Administration: Civil Justice. In the Court of the Resident 1,184 suits were filed in 1872, and of these 318 were settled on preliminary points. In

the Court of the Kazi, of 4,801 suits filed, 1,418 were similarly disposed of. The restriction placed on the power of imprisoning debtors hitherto exercised by the Kazi, has, in the Resident's opinion, led to good results.

Criminal Justice.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of offences committed in 1872 as compared with 1871, the numbers being 740 and 945 respectively. This is said to be in part due to the improved organization of the police. In the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate 412 persons were tried in 1872. The cases were generally of a trivial character. Owing to the temperate habits of the Somalis and Arabs, who form the greater part of the Native population, crimes of a serious and violent character are reported to be rare. The year 1872 was marked by a double murder. The offender was tried by the Sessions Court, and sentenced to be hanged. No such event had occurred in Aden since the year 1859.

Registration.

The Registration Act was introduced into Aden on 3rd July 1872.

Prisons.

The Aden Jail has long since been condemned, as it is not adapted for the imprisonment of Europeans. Plans and estimates for a new jail have been submitted during the past year, and the dry-earth system for latrines is reported to have been very successfully introduced. There was a considerable reduction in the number of prisoners in 1871, and the diminution has continued through the year 1872. The daily average for the past year was 97 against 121 in 1871. The total average cost of maintaining each prisoner was Rs. 267-9-3 as compared with Rs. 217-15-1 in the preceding year. This enhanced charge per head would seem to be due to the greater proportion of the fixed cost of establishment, which with a reduced total number of prisoners falls to be allotted to each, and not to an increased cost of maintenance.

Aden Police.

The new system of police came into operation on 1st January 1873. The force consists of two European inspectors, two jamadars, 6 havildars of the 1st class, 6 havildars of the 2nd class, 95 constables of the 1st class, and 50 constables of the 2nd class. The Government contribution to-

wards the maintenance of this force amounts to Rs. 33,429; that paid by the Municipality comes to Rs. 4,191-15-9, being about seven per cent. of the collections of the Municipal Fund. The amount of property stolen in 1872 was valued at Rs. 1,034-6-4; of this Rs. 422-9-3, or 40·81 per cent. as compared with 27·60 per cent. in the preceding year, were recovered.

Municipal Administration.

In 1872-73 the receipts of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 59,849-10-4, the disbursements to Rs. 56,590-2-0. The balance in favour of the Municipal Fund at the close of the year 1872-73 was Rs. 26,438 against Rs. 23,179 for the year 1871-72.

Military.

The whole of the Aden Garrison was relieved during the year 1872-73, with the exception of the Native Company and Artillery.

Marine.

No less than 27 men-of-war belonging to the Royal and Foreign Navies visited the port of Aden in 1872-73; of these 9 belonged to the Royal Navy. Of the 631 steamers that arrived at Aden, 470 were British, 68 French, 29 Italian, and 24 Austrian; while of 71 sailing vessels 58 were under British colours.

Public Works: Fortifications.

The Napier and Mansfield Batteries dominating Holkat Bay have been completed. They have not been armed, pending a decision on the report of Colonel Jervoise on the general question of the defences of Aden. For the same reason none of the 9″ twelve-ton guns brought to Aden during the Franco-German War have been mounted.

Military Buildings.

A fine barrack, located in the crater, has been completed for the Royal Artillery, and is now occupied. The Officers' quarters on the Jowar range of the Isthmus, overlooking the harbour, which have taken three years and seven months to build, have also been finished, and are in use. They are intended to accommodate four married and eight unmarried officers, and are reported to have added greatly to the comfort of officers of the British Regiment stationed in the Isthmus, the most trying position in the settlement during the hot season.

Water Supply. The experiment to improve the intake tank for the supply of salt water to the two condensers, at a cost of Rs. 1,661, is reported not to have proved successful. The supply is still inadequate, and prevents the condensers from being worked with sufficient economy to admit of the storage of a reserve of good water in the tanks built for the purpose. The expenditure on public works for the year 1872-73 amounted to Rs. 2,09,668. The repairs to military buildings came to Rs. 56,794, and on civil buildings Rs. 7,395 were expended.

Trade. There is, as shown in the margin, a slight decrease in the exports for 1872-73; but, in the Resident's opinion, this falling off is not more than may be accounted for by the ordinary fluctuations of trade.

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Imports ...	1,25,15,514	1,40,41,691	1,40,71,024
Exports ...	79,39,114	88,55,193	83,40,876

Instruction. There has been an increase in the number of scholars attending the English schools, but a slight decrease in the attendance at the Arabic school. As in other places where the bulk of the population is Muhammadan, the people show but little interest in the progress of education.

Public Health. There was little sickness among the British Troops during the past official year. The Native Troops suffered chiefly from dengue fever, scurvy, and bronchitis. Of the 119 admissions to the European General Hospital in 1872-73, the Royal Navy supplied 16, the Bombay Marine 2, and the Mercantile Marine of all nations 101. Only three deaths occurred in the above period. The health of the town and civil population for the past year was most satisfactory. There were no cases of cholera, and the small outbreaks of small-pox which took place were due to direct importation; while, on account of the improved supply of vegetables and water, there was a marked falling off in the amount of scurvy.

Vaccination. The operations of the vaccinators were on the whole satisfactory. The number of operations was 684, being an increase of 238 on the previous year. Of the above 490 cases were successful.

Since the appointment of a Port Surgeon in September 1872, 313 steamers, 32 sailing vessels, and 609 buggalows have been boarded and inspected. Of the latter, 349 were placed in quarantine, arriving chiefly from Jeda, Hodaida, and the African ports of the Red Sea. On the 2nd April, the steam ship "Otterburn" arrived at Aden from Jedda and Hodaida, having lost her master and 58 passengers from small-pox and other causes. This vessel had about 1,200 pilgrims on board, who were landed and located at Little Aden, where 66 of them died. On the 24th April the "Otterburn" was admitted to pratique, and a certain number of pilgrims were allowed to depart in her; the destitute being provided with passages to Bombay at the expense of Government. The question of passing quarantine rules for Aden has been under the consideration of Government. Quarantine.

There are lines of land telegraph between Steamer Point, the Camp, and the Hedja. The Residency at Steamer Point is also connected by telegraph with the offices in camp, a distance of upwards of five miles. Telegraph.

The Government garden at Lahej during the past year furnished for the use of the Troops 18,734 pounds of vegetables at a cost of Rs. 1,650. Messes and private individuals were also supplied, and an income realized from this source of Rs. 238-15-6. The area of the garden is about six acres, and the soil is said to be capable of producing most kinds of European and Native vegetables. Lahej Garden.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.

Survey Operations.

The survey operations in progress in this Presidency are of two kinds—topographical surveys conducted by parties under the orders of the Government of India, and operations conducted by the Revenue Survey and Assessment establishments of this Presidency. Though the most economical division of labour between the two sets of survey parties may not yet have been hit upon, it is satisfactory to note that during the past year some advance has been made in utilising for the final topographical maps the detailed information which the village Revenue Survey maps contain.

Topographical Survey Parties.

There are at present five Survey Parties under the orders of the Government of India to which portions of the Bombay Presidency have been assigned as the field of their topographical labours, viz. :—

1. The Káthiáwár Party under Captain H. Trotter, R.E., for the present absent with the Yarkand Mission ; Captain A. Pullan, S.C., officiating for him.
2. The Gujarát Party under Major C. T. Haig, R.E.
3. The Khándesh and Bombay Native States Party under Mr. F. B. Girdlestone.
4. The Násik Survey Party under Captain F. Coddington, S.C.
5. The Ahmadnagar and Poona Survey Party under Captain H. C. B. Tanner, S.C.

Of these, Nos. 1 and 2 belong to the Trigonometrical branch of the Survey Department, and are, therefore, under the superintendence of Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E. ; No. 3 belongs to the Topographical branch under the superintendence of Colonel Thuillier, Surveyor General ; and Nos. 4 and 5 belong to the Revenue branch under the superintendence of Colonel D. C. Vanrenen, R.A.

As far back as the year 1863 the Government of India sanctioned the formation of a party for the survey of the northern portions of this Presidency. It was in the first instance intended to make a beginning in Káthiáwár; but for several reasons this was found impracticable, and no topographical operations took place in that province till November 1866. During the last seven years the portion of Káthiáwár which lies east of a line drawn from the middle of the Island of Diu northwards to the Ran of Kachh, or about one-half of the entire area of the province, has been mapped. Káthiáwár Party.

The surveyed portion includes, besides Native States, the Gogo and part of the Dhandhuka and Viramgaon Talukas of the Ahmadábád Collectorate. The portion topographically surveyed during the past field season embraces an area of about 2,750 square miles in the Drángadra and Wadwán States and vicinity, but inclusive of about 300 square miles of the Ran of Kachh. The principal towns in this season's work are Drángadra, Halwár, Matak, Sitha, Lagtar, Thán, Karela, Pátri, Bajána, Sára, Wána, Muli, and Talsána. There is an area of about 2,400 square miles, triangulated and ready for survey next season, including Rájkot, Murvi, and Dharol.

The nature of the work performed by the Survey Party in Káthiawar brought prominently forward the want of topographical information with regard to the portions of Gujarát under direct management, and owing to the representations of this Government a Gujarát Party was sanctioned by the Government of India in April 1868. Gujarát Party.

In the course of the deliberations, which resulted in the formation of the Gujarát Party, hopes were expressed that the materials of the Gujarát Revenue Survey might be so put together as to form a good general map of the Regulation Districts in Gujarát; and, in order to ascertain the value of these materials, Captain (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel) Nasmyth, R.E., was directed "to examine the maps of the Revenue Survey of Gujarát, with a view to making a map of the province." Captain Nasmyth's examination proved that a good general map such as the Bombay Government required

could not be compiled from the maps of the Gujarát Revenue Survey, but that very much of the work of the Revenue Survey could be utilized by a Topographical Survey Party (if one were sent to Gujarát) in such a way as to enable them to turn out maps of a higher order and on a larger scale than those usually prepared by the Topographical Survey of India in a previously unsurveyed country. When, however, the Gujarát Party was formed and began to work, it was found that there were practical difficulties in the way of carrying out Captain Nasmyth's scheme. These difficulties have to some extent been overcome, and a Native establishment from the strength of the Gujarát Revenue Survey is now working in co-operation with the Gujarát Party, making those connections between the triangulation stations of the one survey, and the village boundary trijunctions and other fixed points defined in the maps of the other, which are absolutely necessary for the embodiment of the details of the Revenue Survey work in the final maps.

The Gujarát Party did not commence operations till November 1869, when Lieutenant-Colonel Nasmyth, who was appointed to the charge of it, returned from furlough. During the previous field season the newly entertained Assistants were trained in topographical sketching with the Káthiáwár Party, but since that time the survey operations have been progressing satisfactorily, though not very rapidly: for, unfortunately, the area which has been mapped by this young party is about the most difficult portion of the whole province. The country topographically surveyed during the past season, comprising an area of about 1,175 square miles, includes portions of six Talukas of the Kaira Collectorate, the whole of the Petár Mahál in the territory of His Highness the Gaikawár, and nearly the whole of the State of Kambay—completing a continuous strip of country lying between meridians 72° 30′ and 73° and parallels 21° 30′ and 23° (*i.e.*, about 102·3 by 32 miles), reaching from the outskirts of Ahmadábád to about half-way between Broach and Surat, containing the large towns of Kaira, Muhammadábád, Matar, Neriád, Borsád, Petár, Kambay, Jámbusar, Amod, Wágra,

and Hansot, and the mouths of the rivers Narbada, Dhádar, Máhi, and about 35 miles of the Sabarmati, and the same lengths of the tributaries, the Watrak, the Meswa, the Siri, and the Khári.

The whole of this area has been mapped on the scale of 2 inches to 1 mile; but with the view of presentation to the public in sheets ½° longitude by ¼° latitude, *i.e.*, about 32 miles by 17·2 miles on the scale of 1 mile to the inch. On the maps of this portion the village boundaries have been derived from the Revenue Survey maps; but, in future, it is contemplated publishing all the British territory on the scale of 4 inches to the mile with a proportionate amount of additional detail and accuracy in minutiæ, for which improvements the public will be indebted to the Gujarát Revenue Survey. An area of about 1,500 square miles has been triangulated in advance, and is ready to be mapped on that scale.

Extension to other parts of the Presidency.

As it appeared that Government was equally destitute of scientific information with regard to the topography of other parts of the Presidency as of Gujarát, efforts were made to procure the services of additional survey parties. This resulted in the transfer, for work in this Presidency, of the three Parties now under Mr. Girdlestone and Captains Coddington and Tanner.

Khándesh Party.

The Topographical Party under Mr. F. B. Girdlestone has not yet taken up country which can be considered part of this Presidency, but has been filling in the unsurveyed territory (mostly His Highness Holkar's) south of Mhow and Dhár, north of the Khándesh Collectorate and adjoining Nimár, and it will probably not enter this Presidency for another couple of years. It is not necessary, therefore, to specify the extent and nature of its operations beyond stating that its district comprises the Khándesh Collectorate and the Native States of Mewás, Akráni, Alirájpur, and Barwáni. The scale adopted by the Khándesh Party for their published maps is the same as that of the Káthiáwár and Gujarát Parties, viz., 1 inch to a mile, but in addition their work is available, if required, on double the ordinary scale.

Poona and Ahmadnagar Parties.

The Parties under Captains Tanner and Coddington belong to the Revenue Survey, and are employed, the former in the Poona and Ahmadnagar Collectorates, and the latter in the Násik Collectorate. In the absence of a local Deputy Surveyor General and Central Geographical Office, it has been thought advisable to employ these parties in the same districts in which the Bombay Revenue Survey is at work as the simplest means of geographically utilizing the work of the Bombay Department. The question of the division of labour between these two departments presents some difficulties, but it may be hoped that experience will point out a simpler and more economical mode of working than the present.

Násik Party.

Captain Coddington's Party commenced field operations in the Násik Collectorate on 1st November 1871, and during that field season completed the survey of 651 square miles on the scale of 8 inches to the mile, besides an elaborate survey of Násik city on the scale of 66 feet to an inch, and a survey of the Deoláli Camp on the scale of 12 inches to the mile. During the next field season the scale of the survey was twice altered, so that the out-turn amounted to—

28	square miles	on the	8-inch	scale.
376	„	„	4	„
602	„	„	2	„
Total...1,006	square miles.			

This with the out-turn of the previous season makes an area of 1,651 square miles (of this area about 165 square miles are in the Ahmadnagar Collectorate) which is confined between the meridians 73° 30′ and 74° 30′ and between parallels of latitude 19° 45′ and 20° 5′, and includes the towns of Násik, Siner, Kopargaon, Dinduri, and Trimbak, the famous place of pilgrimage. The chief rivers traversing the surveyed districts are the Godávari, the Bánganga, the Dárna, and the Kodiva. The following are the principal hills with their heights above mean sea level: Baola 3,165, Sámbra 2,845, Ambli 3,185, Anjeni 4,295, Trimbak 4,285, Harish Taki 3,676, Wota 4,116, Bhangarh 3,580, and Gára 3,078. Captain Coddington has an area of about 1,000 square miles ready for topographical survey, which he contemplates completing next season, situated for the most part between

20° 0′ and 20° 30′ north latitude and 73° 0′ and 75 0′ E. longitude.

Captain Tanner's Party has only been working in this Presidency for one field season, during which 580 square miles were mapped on the scale of 2 inches to the mile with a view to final publication on half that scale, on which scale Captain Coddington's maps will also be published. This area is confined between the limits 19° 30′ and 19° 45′ north latitude, and 74° and 74° 30′ east longitude, and is, therefore, contiguous to the area mapped by Captain Coddington. It contains the towns of Ankola and Sangamner, and is traversed by the Prâora River and its tributaries, the Ardula and Málangi. Captain Tanner has also prepared for final topography about 2,600 square miles, of which 420 are in continuation on the eastern side of that portion already completed, 600 in the Mareh and Karmála Talukas of the Sholápur Collectorate, and 1,600 in the Bhimtari and Purandhar Talukas of the Poona Collectorate.

The following shows in a tabular form the number of Parties and the amount of work performed by each :—

	Number of Seasons working.	Area mapped.
Káthiáwár Party	7	11,550
Gujarát Party	4	3,020
Násik Party	2	1,650
Ahmadnagar and Poona Party	1	580
Total Area mapped	...	16,800

SETTLEMENTS.

Under the head of Settlements are included an account of the operations of the Revenue Survey and Assessment establishments of this Presidency and the results of the working of the Alienation Settlement Department during the past year.

(a.) The Revenue Survey Department.

Northern Division.
Poona and Násik Survey.
Ratnágiri Survey.
Gujarát Survey.
Indus Left Bank Survey.
Indus Right Bank Survey.

The statement in the margin shows the Revenue Survey Departments employed during the year, under the control of the Revenue Survey and

Southern Division. Southern Marátha Country Survey.

Settlement Commissioners of the Northern and Southern* Divisions.

Strength of Department, and work executed.

The strength of the several departments employed in each division, and the amount of field work executed by each is given below:—

Departments.	Names of Superintendents or Officers in charge.	Number of Parties or Establishments employed.	Field Operations.	
			Area surveyed, Acres.	Area classed, Acres.
Northern Division.				
Poona and Násik Survey.	Lt.-Col. Waddington ...	9	572,862	742,425
Ratnágiri Survey ...	Mr. Gibson ...	5	113,874	117,471
Gujarát Survey ...	Lt.-Col. Prescott ...	5	147,489	298,998
Indus Left Bank Survey...	Lt.-Col. Taverner and Capt. Fisher ...	5	440,093	178,199
Indus Right Bank Survey	Capt. Fisher and Colonel Haig ...	3	304,914	125,565
Southern Division. Southern Marátha Country and Kánara.	Mr. R. C. Beynon, Deputy Superintendent. Capt. C. W. Godfrey, Deputy Superintendent.	10	954,730	586,537
	Total...	37	2,533,962	2,049,195

The year's operations for the whole combined, comprise, as shown above, the measurement of an area of 2,533,962 and the classification of 2,049,195 acres.

Operations in the Northern Division.

The survey establishments of the Northern Division were employed in revising the measurement and classification of the first surveys of part of the Sholápur and Násik Collectorates, and in original survey work in Ratnágiri, Gujarát, and Sindh. A party was also detached to commence the survey of the independent State of Sáwantwári.

Operations in the Southern Division.

In the Southern Division the survey establishments were employed in the North Kánara Collectorate and in the Revision Survey of the Dhárwár and Kaladgi Collectorates. The Survey of Kolhápur, which is carried on at the expense of that State, was proceeded with, and progress was also made in the

* The Survey Commissioner of this Division has also the charge of the Mysor Survey operations, the results of which are reported to the Government of that province.

survey of Jághirs which are taken in hand, as convenience admits, with reference to the progress of work in the adjacent Government territory.

Health of Establishment.

The establishment employed in the Násik Dhángs District suffered considerably from fever, although not moved into that part of the country till the season was well advanced, as work was provided for them for the first three or four months of the year in the plain districts on the eastern border of that collectorate.

North Kánára.

As regards the survey in North Kánára, the officers and men employed there continued to be reasonably healthy. Great care is taken as to the time of year and localities in which the survey is employed in this collectorate. This necessarily involves slow progress, as but a small portion of the working season can be made use of. The establishments are, however, able to work in the adjacent Dhárwár Collectorate during the part of the season in which operations cannot be carried on in Kánára.

Financial Results.

The financial results of the settlement operations of the year are shown in the following statement :—

	Number of Villages.	Settlement Jama, or Gross Revenue.	Past Collections.	Percentage Increase.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NORTHERN DIVISION.				
Poona and Násik Survey.				
Bársi	115	2,12,312	1,29,133	64½
Pandharpur	33	62,740	36,062	74
Pabal	59	1,63,096	1,02,165	59½
Ratnágiri Survey.				
Nil.				
Gujarát Survey.				
Ankleshwár...	102	4,49,860	3,67,779	22¼
Mandawi	9154	1,70,051	1,28,585	32¾
Indus Left Bank Survey.				
Nil.				
Indus Right Bank Survey.				
Shikárpur...	27	45,188	39,348	15
Total...	490	11,03,248	8,03,072	37¼
SOUTHERN DIVISION.				
Sirsi	39	15,669	7,369	112½
Kumpta	50	56,211	48,339	16¼
Sátara Inám holdings	51	46,397	36,178	28¼
Total...	140	1,18,277	91,886	28¾
Grand Total .	630	12,21,525	8,04,958	36¼

It will be seen from the foregoing return that the survey rates, which were introduced in 490 villages of the Northern Division, have resulted in an increase of Rs. 3,00,176 over the past average collections from the villages concerned. The increase amounts to 37·38 per cent.

Survey Assessment.
Rs. 11,03,248
,, 8,03,072
Rs. 3,00,176

Ratnágiri.

Settlement operations were confined almost entirely to the two departments marginally noted. Nothing was done in the Ratnágiri and Indus Left Bank Surveys. Papers had been duly prepared for the settlement of part of the district of Ratnágiri, but it was deemed expedient to defer the introduction of rates, owing to a contemplated change in the plan of settlement hitherto adopted in villages held under the khoti tenure.

Poona and Násik and Gujarát Survey.

Indus Left Bank.

In the case of the Indus Left Bank Survey also proposals were submitted during the year for the settlement of two districts; but, in consequence of a lengthened discussion regarding certain details affecting the manner in which the rates should be applied, their introduction had to be postponed for a year.

Poona and Násik Survey.

The operations of the Poona and Násik Survey were confined to the important work of revising the rates of the first survey settlements of the Deccan districts of which the 30 years' leases have expired. The fall in prices which occurred in the year has been productive of some discussion as to whether the increase effected by the new rates might not be found to be somewhat too great. Government are quite alive to the danger of over-assessing, and have enjoined the observance of moderation.

Gujarát.

The most important settlement of the year in a fiscal point of view was that of the Ankleshwár Taluka, which involved the fixing of revenue payments aggregating about 4½ lakhs of Rupees. Ankleshwár is one of the chief cotton-growing districts of Gujarát. The Bombay and Baroda Railway passes through the centre of it, and as there are two Railway stations in the district, it possesses great

advantages for the export and sale of produce. One of the stations is at the chief town of Ankleshwár,—an important place of trade, the annual export of cotton amounting, according to the Railway Traffic Returns, to the estimated value of about 3 lakhs of Rupees. There is also a considerable export of grain and other agricultural produce. The assessment gives an average rate of Rs. 4-3-4 per acre upon the culturable area, which is a moderate demand for a district so favourably circumstanced in regard to the growth and export of cotton.

Southern Division.

The work executed in the way of settlement in the Southern Division is much less than usual, as it was necessary to employ a great part of the available establishment in preparing for the extensive revisions of settlement in Kaladgi and Dhárwár which have to be introduced in 1873-74.

In the year under report 39 villages of the Sirsi Taluka and part of the Kumpta Taluka of North Kánára were settled, comprising 50 villages, situated on the sea-coast. The increase of revenue in Kumpta was much less in proportion than resulted from the introduction of the settlement in the contiguous Kárwár Taluka, being Rs. 56,211 against Rs. 48,339, the total revenue of these villages under the old system. For the first time in North Kánára extensive reductions of assessment in entire villages resulted from the introduction of the Survey Settlement, though the rates applied were identical on similar land with those which entailed such large increases in the adjacent Kárwár Taluka. The cause of this comparatively small increase of revenue is to be found in the fact, that almost from the earliest times of British rule the coast villages in Kumpta were well populated and fully cultivated, and a much more exact system of revenue management existed there than in the Kárwár Taluka, which was to a great extent depopulated at the commencement of the century when the country was conquered and the revenue settlement, the base of that in force till the Survey Settlement, was made. In the Kárwár Taluka, too, the records of the early part of the century show that extreme corruption pervaded the old revenue accounts, which

formed the only available data on which the first settlement of the country could be made. Such corruption of old accounts beyond all doubts existed to a greater or less degree everywhere, and especially in the more secluded situations; and as no systematic revision of assessment on the lease of a regular survey had been made in North Kánára, except in a very small fraction of the country, great anomalies in assessment will be everywhere brought to light by the survey, but nowhere probably to the same general extent as in the Kárwár Taluka.

Survey of Town and Island of Bombay.

The work of the survey of the Town and Island of Bombay was brought to a close in November last, and the maps which have now been issued for general use have been pronounced by professional and other local executive authorities, to whom they have been supplied, to be most accurate and complete in all details.

The total expenditure incurred in the survey was Rs. 3,13,062-3-10. The Municipality contributed a grant of Rs. 50,000, and the remaining charge has been borne by Government. But as the sum of Rs. 15,738 has already been refunded by the sale of maps, and the stock in hand is valued at Rs. 43,626,* the total outlay on the work may be put down at Rs. 2,03,697-6-0. It is also expected that some further portion of the outlay will be repaid by the increase of revenue to be obtained from the taxation of the land found to be held in excess of the extent recorded in the former survey. The survey promises, therefore, to be fairly remunerative to the State, whilst at the same time its value as an accurate record of the extent and boundaries of all land and house properties in the town and island can hardly be over-estimated.

The total expenditure of the surveys of both divisions amounted to Rs. 7,27,228, and the assessments imposed to Rs. 3,26,567 in excess of past average collections from the districts settled. Com-

Settlement Jama...	12,21,528
Past collections ...	8,94,958
	3,26,567

* Including the value of maps supplied gratis to Government Offices.

paring results with outlay, it may consequently be expected that about half the cost of the year's operations will be repaid by the increased revenue realized in a single year under the revised settlements.

City Surveys.

The survey of the towns of Ahmadábád, Surat, and Broach, was carried on by assistants of the Survey Department specially detached for the duty. The work of the Broach Survey and Inquiry Office is reported to be nearly completed, but a good deal still remains to be done in the inquiry branch in Ahmadábád and Surat.

The following statement shows the expenditure from the commencement and the financial results to date of the survey in the three cities alluded to:—

Cities.	Total Expenditure.	Share of Government.			Share of the Municipalities.			Grand Total.
		Once for all.	Yearly.	Total.	Once for all.	Yearly.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmadábád ...	1,34,278	68,998 15 9	44,263 6 7	1,13,262 6 4	16,868 15 7	20,398 13 3	37,267 12 10	1,50,530 3 2
Surat ...	1,25,180	19,662 0 0	83,947 0 0	1,03.609 0 0	1,56,037 0 0	47 0 0	1,56,084 0 0	2,59,693 0 0
Broach ...	68,769	10,403 12 9	6,008 13 8	56,412 10 5	32,142 13 7	15,766 4 5	47,909 2 0	1,04,321 12 5
Total...	3,28,227	99,064 12 6	1,74,219 4 3	2,73,284 0 9	2,05,048 13 2	36,212 1 8	2,41,260 14 10	5,14,544 15 7

The account, as prepared above, shows a profit of Rs. 1,86,318, or about 56 per cent. on the outlay; but this must be considered to be only an approximate estimate, as actual results cannot be fully made out until operations have been completed.

(b.) THE ALIENATION SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Alienation Settlements.

A short sketch of the history of the Alienation Department will be found in Chapter I. under the heading "Character of LandTenure." The present section gives an account of the financial results of the settlements effected under Acts II. and VII. of 1863 (Bombay) and under the Terminable Inám Settlement Rules.

Terminable Inám Settlement.

The annual income resulting to Government from the settlement of terminable Ináms up to 31st March 1872 is Rs. 41,128-15-6.

Other claims disposed of.

The following statement shows the number and value of claims to alienated revenue disposed of during 1872-73, exclusive of those settled under the terminable Inám Settlement:—

	No.	Value. Rs. a. p.
Claims to Villages, Lands, and Amals.		
I.—Inám	...	.....
II.—Sarinjám	10	23,090 5 8
III.—Watan	...	.....
	10	23,090 5 8
Claims to Cash.		
IV.—Under the Rules of 1st December 1865 ...	355	3,181 5 4
V.—Under the amended Rules of 1842	83	2,331 8 4
VI.—Under special instructions of Alienation Officer, S. D.	1	3 3 2
VII.—Brought on the accounts from recently lapsed villages	65	371 1 6
VIII.—Disallowed in recently lapsed villages ...	37	308 6 0
IX.—Political Pensions...	10	7,838 4 0
X.—Compensation for abolished duties	2	180 8 0
Total Cash...	553	14,164 4 4
Total Land and Cash...	563	37,254 10 0

Dewasthán and Personal Claims.

The following statement shows the number of demands for formal inquiry into Dewasthán and personal claims disposed of during the year, as also the number remaining for adjudication on the 1st April 1873:—

Description of Allowances.	Of Rs. 10 and under.		In excess of Rs. 10.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Disposed of in 1872-73:—						
Temple allowances ...	18	76 0 2	63	2,527 11 0	81	2,603 11 2
Personal allowances ...	2	12 0 0	6	66 14 11	8	78 14 11
	20	88 0 2	69	2,594 9 11	89	2,682 10 1
Remaining for adjudication on 1st April 1873:—						
Temple allowances ...	14	59 12 8	2	25 8 11	16	85 5 7
Personal allowances ...	5	27 3 1	7	308 14 9	12	336 1 10
	19	86 15 9	9	334 7 8	28	421 7 5
	39	174 15 11	78	2,929 1 7	117	3,104 1 6

In addition to the foregoing, 24 allowances of upwards of Rs. 10 (aggregating in annual value Rs. 500-2-1) were disposed of under the rules of 1st December 1865 during the year 1872-73.

Lapsed Villages.

The four villages referred to in the last Administration Report as having lapsed, together with two others since lapsed, —in all six lapsed villages,—have been settled during the past year.

Sarinjám Revision.

The tenures of nine Sarinjám holdings, of the value of Rs. 22,562-2-8, were revised. This completes the Sarinjám revision in the Deccan, respecting which the Secretary of State has expressed his satisfaction.

In addition to these nine holdings a separate Sarinjám, of the value of Rs. 528, not hitherto reported upon as a case of first instance, was likewise disposed of.

There were also disposed of, during the past year, two claims to compensation for the abolition of levies under Act XIX. of 1844.

Summary of financial results.

The financial results of the alienation work performed during the year in the Southern Division may be summarised thus—

I.—Arrears credited to Government which would, but for the scrutiny of the department, have been paid:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
By halving allowances... ...	4,228	6	0
83 old allowances	15,854	15	0
37 claims disallowed	1,136	12	0
A lump sum...	21,220	1	0

II.—Resumed at once—

By halving allowances... ...	1,597	3	4
83 old allowances	1,339	10	5
37 claims disallowed	308	6	0
10 political pensions	5,263	4	0
2 claims to compensation for abolished duties	101	6	0
Annually recurring at once...	8,609	13	9

III.—Prospectively resumable, not having been declared continuable hereditarily or in perpetuity—

Sarinjám	370	1	0
30 old allowances	666	1	3
4 political pensions	2,575	0	0
1 claim to compensation for abolished duties	29	2	0
Annually recurring after lapse..	3,640	4	3

Of those cases which can find no tangible expression in a figured statement, 38 relating to important matters, including heavy demands on the public revenues for the restoration of villages, lands, and allowances, and 15 relating to subjects of less importance, were reported upon.

Issue of new Sarinjám Lists.

The new lists of Sarinjáms and cash allowances are progressing satisfactorily. The issue of Dewasthán cash sanads is likewise proceeding rapidly.

The historical report of the Bombay Inám Commission has been furnished and approved by Government.

History of holdings within Jághir Limits.

The history of the holdings of Government alienees which happen by topographical chance to be situated within Jághir limits,* is being proceeded with. A commencement was made with the Akalkot State; and the origin and history of the only two alienated villages held from the paramount power within the Akalkot border having been reported upon, Government issued their orders accordingly.

Northern Division.

The list, in English and Gujaráthi, of allowances held in the Surat Collectorate was prepared and printed in 1872-73.

List of allowances.

This list contains 1,850 allowances of the annual value of Rs. 2,59,188. Similar lists for Tánna, Kolába, Ahmadábád Kaira, Broach, and Surat, embracing allowances to the number of 7,763, and of the annual value of Rs. 4,96,079-8-3, have also been completed. Those for the other collectorates are in course of preparation.

Inquiry into the tenure of certain Salsette villages.

The report of the inquiry into certain proprietary leasehold and other villages (50 in number) of Salsette in the Tánna Collectorate was submitted to Government in 1872-73. The inquiry has resulted in the recovery of several important items of revenue, and of other rights of Government which were long lost sight of.

Kaira Collectorate.

The long-pending question of the settlement of the holdings of the District Hereditary Officers of the Kaira Collectorate was satisfactorily brought to a close in 1872-73, A non-service settlement was offered to and accepted by the Watandárs on the following terms:—

1. The Watandárs to be relieved of all obligation to render service to the State.
2. Their holdings remaining after the deduction agreed upon to be confirmed to them by Sanads as private property, heritable and transferable in all legal modes.
3. In return for these concessions the Watandárs to give up to Government one-half of their Aminsukádi allowances, and a little more than one-fifth of their lands and Jivak Haks.

* Described at page 124 of last Administration Report.

This settlement has resulted in a gain to the State of an annual revenue of Rs. 14,237-3-10.

The holdings confirmed to the Watandárs are as follows:—

	No.	Annual Value. Rs.	a.	p.
Villages ...	4	3,033	1	11
Lands... ...	1,559	13,508	5	8
Cash allowances ...	187	15,768	10	7
Total...	1,750	32,310	2	2

Sanads or title deeds guaranteeing the above terms will be granted hereafter.

The settlement of alienations of land in the Kalol Taluka of the Páuch Maháls was commenced in 1872-73 in conformity with the rules sanctioned by Government, and has made satisfactory progress. The following table shows the number and value of claims disposed of up to 31st March 1873 :— Páuch Maháls

	No.	Value. Rs.	a.	p.	Quit-rent imposed. Rs.	a.	p.
Confirmed...	4,814	12,744	0	4	2,266	3	0
Disallowed...	250	4,403	2	11	.....		

The revenue recovered to the State by this settlement is Rs. 6,669-5-11 per annum, besides a sum of Rs. 14,887-5-0 of arrears which stood to the debit of Government as payable or not to the alienees according to the result of the inquiry, but which having been decided to be not payable has finally been carried to the credit of Government.

About 334 petitions for the entry of new names in succession to those of deceased recipients of cash allowances were disposed of in the year 1872-73; a few bills were also examined and passed.

The questions of "Tora Girás" in general, and that of the Máudavi "Tora Girás" due by the Gaikawár to the British Government, remain in the state described in last year's report. Tora Girás.

Total resumptions, lapses, &c., during the year 1872-73 amount to about Rs. 25,066-15-3, and arrears of allowances, &c., to the extent of about Rs. 19,053-4-10 have been credited to Government. Lapses.

Financial result.

A statement of financial results has already been given under the heading "Land Tenures."

WASTE LANDS.

The only district in the Presidency which contains much cultivable land not under cultivation is the Pánch Maháls. The introduction of the Revenue Survey and Settlement has not been completed, so that no accurate estimate of the extent of land available for cultivation can be formed. With a view to encourage the increase of cultivation, special rules have been framed during the past year holding out inducements to colonists bringing bodies of settlers and to individual settlers. To the former class the offer of grants of land not less than 50 or more than 5,000 acres in extent has been made free of assessment for five years and not subject to the regular survey rates until after the expiry of ten years. An additional inducement is held out to those who may be willing to take up a tract of land exceeding 500 acres in extent, in the shape of a personal grant of rent-free land amounting to about 5 per cent. of the estate allotted.

To individual settlers assignments of land have been offered up to 50 acres in extent and free of rent for the space of five years.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

There are no Government estates in this Presidency.

WARDS' ESTATES.

Summary of work done.

The operations of the Tálukdári Settlement Department may be conveniently summarised by dividing the ten years of its existence into three periods :—

1*st*, 1863 to 1866. During which the bulk of encumbered estates in Ahmadábád were brought under Act VI. of 1862, and the survey and assessment of Tálukdári villages completed.

2*nd*, 1867 to 1869. During which the fall in prices and other causes compelled the taking into personal management, by the Settlement Officer, of many of these estates. During this period the Minors' Act, XX. of 1864, was

brought into operation through this office for the protection of the estates of infant Tálukdárs, and Clause 18 of Act IV. of 1868 was passed for the avoidance, in some measure, of share disputes among Tálukdárs.

3*rd*, 1869-70 to 1872-73. During this period the measures for the relief of the Broach Thákurs were commenced. These measures are now in full progress.

1st period, 1863—1866.

During this period the operations of the Department were, as above shown, two-fold: the relief of encumbered estates and the settlement of revenue.

Debt Settlement.

Under the head noted in the margin the results of this period were as follows :—

Number of Estates.	Amount of Debt awarded.	Of which advanced by Government.	Recovered from Estates.
439	Rs. 12,41,339	Rs. 4,36,868	Rs. 6,60,248

The rental of the Tálukdárs being paid in kind, and their estates nearly all of them producing cotton, the very high prices of the period under report gave a great stimulus to the liquidation of debt.

Government during this period advanced sums amounting to Rs. 4,36,868 for the payment of creditors under Act VI. of 1862, the money so advanced being recovered from the estates with simple interest at 5 per cent. The details of these advances is shown in columns 10, 11, and 12 of Statement A of page 232.

Survey and assessment.

Under this head the operations, conducted through the assistance of Revenue Survey officers, consisted of the measurement, classification, and assessment of the Tálukdári villages of the Tálukás in which this office was at work, viz. Viramgaon, Dholka, Sánand, Dhanduka, and Gogo. The survey was not for the purpose of a raiatwári settlement, and wanted, therefore, the detail of such operations in the villages of that

tenure; but it executed a most important work in supplying true data of the area and resources of the Tálukdárí villages for the purpose of assessing the Government demand upon their owners and in the settlement and demarcation of boundaries. This work was completed in 1866.

2nd period, 1866-67—1869-70.

Few new estates were taken under settlement during this period. The work of the office, however, underwent considerable change from the necessity of interfering considerably in the management of estates in the hands of disputing shareholders, or careless and extravagant proprietors, who failed to pay the amounts assessed upon them for liquidation of debt. Thus the office began to assume the character of a surpervising department for estates under temporary management.

During this period Act XX. of 1864, the Minors' Act, was applied in the case of 13 estates, to bring their management under the Tálukdárí Settlement Officer, and a large portion of the work of this office since that time has consisted in the administration of these estates and in managing the minors' affairs.

3rd period, 1869—1873.

Debt Settlement.

The liquidation of debt in the Ahmadábád estates proceeded slowly during this period as compared with the rates of previous years. The more solvent estates having been already cleared, those with a smaller yearly surplus in proportion to debt are now left.

Act XV. of 1871.

The measures adopted by Government in 1871, with a view to procure an equitable settlement of the claims against the Broach Thákurs, proved abortive for want of legal powers to deal with the creditors. Act XV. of 1871 (The Thákurs' Relief Act) was accordingly passed to legalize the arrangements which had been proposed for their relief. In the case of four of the estates a settlement under the Act has been made, and the liquidation of debt is in progress as shown

in Statement **A.** A remarkable feature of the operations under the Broach Act is the production in support of claims of evidence of a very doubtful character : the investigation into such cases, and the criminal prosecution of the more flagrant offenders, necessarily delays the action of the department in the liquidation of the fifth and remaining estate, that of Sárod. A regular survey of the estates is nearly completed, and the assessment of the tenants to a fair cash rental is in progress.

Minors' Estates.

The sphere of duty of this department in the management of minors' estates has been considerably increased during this last period, as the Collector of Ahmadábád has on several occasions taken advantage of the existence of a Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the administration of landed estates, the property of minors not belonging to the class of Tálukdárs. These services are reported to be by no means light, litigation and debt being ordinary features of such private estates.

Cost of the Department.

The cost of the Tálukdári Settlement Department was in the first instance entirely borne by Government, the estates under settlement contributing only 3 per cent. towards the account branch. In 1870, however, it was arranged that a portion only of the entire cost should be borne by Government, the remainder being distributed among the different estates administered under the Settlement Acts. At the same time the pay and allowances of the Settlement Officer were reduced from Rs. 1,550 to Rs. 1,325, of which Rs. 600 per mensem is contributed by Government.

[*Table*

A.

Statement showing the Results of the Tálukdári Acts up to the end of 1871-72.

From 1863 to 1872.	Number of Estates brought under the Act.	Number of Claims adjusted.	Amount claimed.	Amount awarded.	Paid to Creditors.			Remaining to be paid to Creditors.	Account of Advances.			Number of Estates remaining under the operation of the Acts.	Remarks.
					By advance from Government	By collection from Tálukdárs.	Total.		Amount advanced by Government, Column 6.	Amount recovered.	Amount outstanding on account of advances.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Ahmadábád. Act VI. 1862. From 1863 to 1872.	469	1,634	23,82,265	13,25,441	5,48,881	6,68,195	12,17,076	1,08,365	5,48,881	4,14,328	1,34,553	118	
Broach, Act XV. of 1871. 1869-70 to 1871-72.	5	506	6,58,450	4,14,157	1,02,990	25,883	1,28,873	2,85,284	1,02,990	15,508	87,482	5	

B.

Statement showing the Results of the working of the Tálukdári Acts for the Year 1872-73.

Zilla.	Number of Estates under the Acts at the end of 1871-72.	Number of Estates released during 1872-73.	Number of Estates remaining under the operation of the Acts.	Amount remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1871-72.	Paid to Creditors during 1872-73.			Remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of the year.	Amount of Government Advances.					Remarks.
					By advances from Government.	By collection from Tálukdárs.	Total.		Advances outstanding at the end of 1871-72.	Further advance during the year 1872-73.	Total Advances.	Amount refunded during the year.	Advances outstanding at the end of 1872-73.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmadábád. Act VI., 1862.	118	20	98	1,08,365	...	18,425	18,425	89,940	1,34,553	...	1,34,553	21,300	1,13,253	
Broach. Act XV. of 1871.	5	...	5	2,85,284	1,21,006	5,801	1,26,807	1,58,477	87,482	1,21,006	2,08,488	14,508	1,93,980	

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislating Authority.

The Governor of Bombay in Council is the legislating authority in this Presidency.

Council how constituted.

The constitution of the Council when assembled for the purpose of making laws and regulations is not, however, the same as when it meets for the discharge of purely executive business. In its legislative capacity the Governor's Council includes, in addition to the members of the executive Government, certain members entitled to sit and to vote only at meetings held for the purpose of making laws and regulations. These additional members consist of the Advocate General, and from four to eight other persons, of whom not less than one-half must be persons holding no office under Government. Of these non-official members, a large proportion, generally one-half, are Native gentlemen or Chiefs, leading men in the Native community of the Presidency town or the mofussil; and of the remainder, one or two are, as a rule, selected from amongst the principal European merchants of Bombay. Each additional member is nominated for a term of two years, and is summoned to all meetings held during that period for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

Additional Members.

Meetings how convened.

The Council does not sit permanently; it has no fixed sessions, but is convened by summons at such times and places as to the Governor may seem most convenient and suitable. Meetings are ordinarily held in Bombay in the course of the cold season, and in Poona during the rains. The Governor is the President of the Council; in his absence the senior Civil ordinary member of Council presides. To constitute a quorum at any meeting, the Governor, or some ordinary member of Council, and four other members must be present. In cases of difference of opinion at a meeting the question is put to the vote, and decided by the majority of votes, the Governor,

or, in his absence, the presiding member, having, when the votes on either side are equal, a casting vote.

Legislative Functions.

Subject to certain clearly defined restrictions, the Council is authorised to make laws and regulations "for the peace and good government" of the Presidency. The limitations placed upon its powers are as follows: it cannot make any law or regulation affecting the provisions of the Indian Councils Act or any other Act of Parliament in force in the Bombay Presidency; it cannot repeal or amend any law or regulation made by the Governor General in Council subsequent to the date on which the Indian Councils Act came into operation; and it cannot, save with the previously obtained sanction of the Governor General, make or take into consideration any law or regulation—

1. Affecting the public debt of India, or any tax or duty levied by the authority of the Government of India;
2. Regulating the current coin;
3. Regulating the conveyance of letters by the Post Office or of messages by the Electric Telegraph;
4. Altering in any way the Penal Code;
5. Affecting Religion;
6. Affecting the discipline of Her Majesty's troops;
7. Regulating patents or copy-right;
8. Affecting the relations of Government with Foreign States.

The power of legislating on these general and important subjects affecting the whole of British India is by law reserved to the Governor General in Council.

Procedure.

No business other than the consideration and enactment of measures introduced into the Council for the purpose of being enacted can be transacted at a meeting of the Council. The first step towards the enactment of a measure is the introduction of the Bill. This can be done in two ways. The Governor may order the publication in the *Government Gazette* of a Bill, together with a statement explaining the objects it is intended to attain and the reasons which have led to its introduction; and in this case the leave of the Council to the introduction of the Bill is not required, and its publication, in

(1) Introduction.

pursuance of the Governor's order, is deemed to be the introduction of the Bill; or any member may at a meeting of the Council move for leave to bring in a Bill, and, if the leave is accorded, may send the Bill with its statement of objects and reasons to the Secretary, who then causes it and the statement to be published in the *Government Gazette*. When a Bill has been published, copies of it and of its accompanying statement are sent by the Secretary to the members, and at a subsequent meeting of the Council, but not less than seven days after copies of the Bills have been furnished to the members, the motion for the first reading of the Bill is made by the member in charge of the measure. Any protracted discussion rarely occurs on the motion for the first reading of the Bill, and on that motion being carried, the Bill is, as a general rule, referred for consideration to a Select Committee. The Select Committee is appointed by the Council, and ordinarily consist of the member in charge of the Bill and from two to four other members. A period is fixed within which the Commits tee is to present its report, and it is also determined whether the report should be translated into any of the vernacular languages. The Select Committee then meets and considers the sections of the Bill *seriatim*, making in the measure such alterations as seem fit to it. On the completion of this portion of the duty allotted to it, a report is prepared showing the modifications recommended by the Committee, and the reasons for the suggested alterations, and this report together with the Bill as amended are printed and published in the *Government Gazette*, and copies are sent to all the members. After the lapse of a further interval, which cannot be of less than seven days after the report has been supplied to the members, the Bill is again taken into consideration by the Council, and the member in charge moves its second reading. It is at this stage of the Bill that the most important discussion ordinarily arises, as, when the second reading is carried, the principle of the Bill is considered to be affirmed. Amendments of any moment, or affecting the principle of the measure, are then brought forward after due notice of not less than two days has been given by the member who intends to propose them. If the motion for the second reading is carried, the

Reference to Select Committee.

Second Reading.

Council proceeds to consider the Bill in detail, going through it section by section. When this close examination is finished, and all the alterations deemed expedient have been effected, the Bill is at the same or, if any amendments not merely clerical have been made, at a subsequent meeting read a third time and passed. The Governor then signs a certificate at the foot of the Bill to the effect that it was passed at a meeting of the Council held on a certain day, and declares his formal assent to the Bill. An authentic copy of the measure so assented to is afterwards sent with copies of all the proceedings in Council connected with the Bill to the Governor General for his assent. If the Governor General assents to the Bill, his assent is signified to the Governor, and is published with the Bill in the *Government Gazette*, whereupon the measure becomes law. Both the Governor and the Governor General are empowered to withhold their assent from any enactment passed by the Council; in the latter case the Governor General is bound to communicate in writing to the Governor his reason for refusing to grant his assent.

Third Reading.

Assent of the Governor.

Assent of the Governor General.

COURSE OF LEGISLATURE.

The following Acts applicable to the Judicial administration of the Bombay Presidency were passed during the year 1872-73—*i.e.*, from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873—by the Governor-General of India in Council :—

Acts affecting Bombay passed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

Act VIII. of 1872 (An Act for imposing duties on Income).

Act IX. of 1872 ("The Indian Contract Act, 1872").

Act X. of 1872 ("The Code of Criminal Procedure").

Act XI. of 1872 ("The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872").

Act XII. of 1872 (An Act to amend Act XII. of 1870: ("The Native Passenger Ships' Act").

Act XIII. of 1872 ("The Patterns and Designs Protection Act, 1872").

Act XV. of 1872 ("The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872").

Act XVII. of 1872 (An Act for postponing the day on which the Code of Criminal Procedure is to come into force).

Act XVIII. of 1872 ("The Indian Evidence Act Amendment Act").

Act XIX. of 1872 (An Act to amend the definition of Coin contained in the Indian Penal Code).

Act XX. of 1872 (An Act to amend Act No. V. of 1872).

Act XXI. of 1872 (An Act to facilitate the admission of Native Military Lunatics into Asylums).

Act XXIV. of 1872 (An Act to repeal Bombay Regulation XIII. of 1827, Section thirty-four, Clause nine).

Act XXVII. of 1872 (An Act for postponing the day on which the Code of Criminal Procedure is to come into force in the Province of Sindh).

Act V. of 1873 ("The Government Savings' Bank Act, 1873").

Act VI. of 1873 ("The Trans-shipment of Goods Act, 1873").

Acts passed by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

Bombay Municipal Act.

The discussions connected with the passing of a new Municipal Act for the City of Bombay gave a special interest to the meetings of Council for legislative purposes during the past year.

Origin of the measure.

The crisis in Municipal affairs, which took place in the year 1871, had shown that under the provisions of the former Municipal Act the Commissioner was, in matters of finance, practically uncontrolled. At the same time, the condition of affairs had called forth an intelligent and almost popular interest in Municipal administration, accompanied by an agitation on the part of a considerable section of the community for the introduction, into the management of Municipal affairs, of some measure of self-government. To meet the wants of the case, it was necessary that the Municipal Commissioner should, in matters of finance, be placed under the control of some responsible and independent authority. Such a control would, it was thought, be exercised in the most efficient and popular manner by a body of persons, of whom the majority should be appointed under a system of representation and election.

In March 1872 a Bill was accordingly introduced into Council to provide for the management of the Municipal affairs of the city of Bombay, and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the city, and for the levying of rates, taxes, and other income therein.

Constitutional changes.

The interest of the measure lay in the form of Municipal constitution which it proposed to introduce. The following are the chief constitutional provisions of the Bill as finally passed :—

1. The grant of the franchise to certain classes of rate-payers ; and
2. The creation of representative assemblies.

Franchise.

The right of voting for a representative has been conceded to all persons above twenty-one years of age who, during the year of election, have paid, before the 15th day of September, Rs. 50 in house, police, and lighting rates ; and the same pecuniary qualification renders its possessor, when he has attained the age of 25 years, eligible for election as a representative. It is further specially provided that Fellows of the University may be elected as representatives, though they do not possess the ordinary pecuniary qualification.

Representative Bodies.

The powers in connection with the administration of Municipal affairs formerly possessed by the Bench of Justices have under the new Act devolved upon two representative bodies, the Corporation and the Town Council.

Corporation.

The outer assembly, or Corporation, consists of 64 members, of whom one-half are elected by rate-payers, and the rest are nominated in equal parts by the Justices of the Peace and by Government. The functions of the Corporation are the fixing of Municipal rates and the voting of the Budget. Its members are also invested with the right of selecting representatives to sit in the Town Council.

Town Council.

This inner and more important assembly, the Town Council, consists of 12 persons, 8 of whom are elected by the members of the Corporation and four are the nominees of Government. From the 12 members thus appointed, Government

selects one to be the Chairman of the Council. It is to the satisfactory working of the Town Council that Government look for the solution of those difficulties which have hitherto beset the administration of Municipal affairs in Bombay. That men of position and ability may be induced to serve as Councillors, the Board has been invested with the fullest control over Municipal finances; while, with a view to ensure regular attendance on the part of its members, a system of payment has been introduced, under which each Councillor receives Rs. 30 for every meeting of the Town Council at which he is present.

Financial control vested in the Town Council.

The following are the main provisions for securing to the Town Council complete control and responsibility in matter of finance:—

Its members with the assistance of the Municipal Commissioner prepare the Budget, and a double audit of Municipal accounts by the Council and by the Corporation is provided for.

All payments from the Municipal Fund are made by cheques signed by the Municipal Commissioner and two Councillors; while with regard to contracts entered into by the Municipal Commissioner, it is laid down that they must be in writing and be reported to the Town Council, a special sanction being required for contracts involving an expenditure of more than Rs. 5,000.

Position of the Municipal Commissioner

The Municipal Commissioner is thus in matters of finance entirely under the control of the Town Council. Certain of the members of the Legislative Council were anxious to limit his executive authority also by making his decisions in executive matters subject to an appeal to the Town Council. The majority, however, agreed in considering the Town Council to be ill adapted for the decision of matters of administrative detail, and in holding that the authority of the Municipal Commissioner in settling such questions could not with advantage be curtailed. That officer, therefore, remains, as before appointed by Government, for a term of three years, and vested with entire executive power and responsibility.

Proposed Tax upon Cotton.

The portion of the Bill which gave rise to the most prolonged discussion was the provision for the levy of a small tax upon cotton. This suggestion, though opposed by the mercantile members, was approved by the majority of the Council. Finally, however, it was withdrawn, as the levy of the tax was understood to be contrary to the wishes of the Government of India.

Power of Government to enforce the performance of Municipal duties.

A novel and important feature in the Bill is, that it empowers Government to enforce the performance by the Municipality of its duties to the public. This provision was not adopted without considerable opposition; and it was finally agreed that the power in question should be exercised only in matters connected with police, sanitation, and the water supply.

Bill becomes law.

The Bill was read a third time and passed in October 1872. The assent of the Governor was received on the 15th November following, and that of the Governor-General on the 15th February of the present year.

Port Trust Act.

Bombay Port Trust Act.

The only other measure of importance passed by the Legislative Council during the year under review, was a Bill to provide for the regulation, conservancy, and improvement of the Port of Bombay.

The purchase of the Elphinstone Estate, the basis of what now constitutes the Trust's property, was the result of the policy of resumption of Government rights in the foreshore of the harbour, advocated by this Government, and approved by the Government of India and by the authorities in England. To meet the expenditure incurred by the acquisition of that estate, an Act—No. V. of 1870—was passed to provide, pending the preparation of a general and comprehensive measure, for the levy of fees on the Government piers and landing-places in the city of Bombay.

The Port Trust Act has for its object the establishment of a Trust for the management of all the Government wharves and bunders on the foreshore of the harbour of Bombay. Under the conditions originally proposed by the Government

of India, the Trust would have had to begin with a capital debt of Rs. 3,00,97,419 bearing interest at 4½ per cent., and further be liable to pay off the capital debt within a period of thirty years. This Government was satisfied that these conditions could not be complied with, except by unduly increasing the burdens on trade: and efforts were, therefore, directed to reduce the liabilities of the Trust. The result of the negotiations with the Government of India was the reduction of the capital debt to Rs. 2,62,52,955, of which Rs. 53,69,852 do not bear interest, and Rs. 41,89,079 are not to be repaid at all.

The capital debt with which it is proposed to deal under the Port Trust Act is Rs. 2,08,83,103, bearing interest at 4 per cent. for ten years, and thereafter at 4½ per cent. The interest on this capital debt at 4 per cent. is Rs. 8,35,324.

Against which the following net revenue may be set—

Elphinstone Property	Rs.	4,73,164
Other Government Bunders	„	2,70,405
	Rs.	7,43,569
Apollo Bunder Warehouse	„	21,170
Increased Wharfage charge on Troops and Wharfage on Commissariat Stores	„	23,424
Rents, Miscellaneous	„	15,262
Estimated Surplus, Harbour Board ...	„	70,000
	Rs.	8,73,425
leaving an apparent surplus of	„	38,101

It will thus be seen that the Trust has been started with a revenue sufficient to enable it to meet demands and show a small surplus, but without the means to reduce the capital debt or undertake any extensive new works.

Principle of the Bill.

The principle of the Bill, the form and provisions of which very closely follow the Calcutta Port Trust Act, is to place in the hands of a corporate body the wharves and bunders of the harbour, and the harbour itself to be held in trust and managed, subject to the control of Government, for the benefit of trade.

The Corporation invested with these powers consists of a Chairman, and not less than 9, nor more than 12, persons nominated by Government, of whom it is provided that not less than one-third nor more than one-half should hold salaried offices under Government. Each person so nominated will remain in office for two years, at the end of which period he may, however, be re-appointed. Constitution of the Trust.

The following are the works which it is proposed that the Trustees should construct:— Objects of the Trust.

1. Wharves, Docks, and Piers.
2. Tramways, Warehouses, and Sheds.
3. Lighthouses, Lightships and Pilot Boats.
4. Laying down Moorings and appliances for berthing, loading, and unloading Vessels.
5. Reclaiming part of the Foreshore.
6. Constructing and applying Dredges.

The liability of the property of the Trust to the payment of Municipal rates, was the subject of considerable discussion. It appeared that under the Municipal Act the Corporation was, in no way, bound to keep the roads within the limits of the Port Trust's property in repair. A compromise was finally arrived at by the Port Trust engaging for the next ten years to pay to the Municipality an annual sum of Rs. 50,000, on condition that the Municipality keep in repair all properly built roads and thorough fares within the limits of the Trustees' estate. Liability to Municipal Taxation.

The provisions of the Bill met with little opposition, and the third reading was passed on the 13th February 1873.

The Governor gave his assent on the 3rd March, and that of the Viceroy was received on the 24th May 1873.

POLICE.

The entire Police force of this Presidency is composed of District, Village, Bombay City, and Railway Police. Component parts of the Police Force.

The total strength of the District Police of all ranks is 18,346, of whom 7,700 are under the Commissioner of the Northern Division, 6,807 under the Commissioner of the Southern Division, and 3,839 under the Commissioner in Sindh. District Police.

Northern Division.

Of the total strength of the Police force in the Northern Division, 7,249 only are paid from provincial revenues, the charge of the remaining 451 being met from municipal and cantonment funds. Of the 7,249, 31 are officers receiving more and 1,243 are officers receiving less than Rs. 100. 328 are mounted police, and 5,647 are foot police constables. Of the whole number, 3,143 are provided with fire-arms, 4,045 with swords and batons, and 22 with batons only.* The guarding of jails, lock-ups, and treasuries, and the escort of prisoners and treasure, occupy 284 officers and 1,582 men, while 841 men, including officers, are employed upon town and municipal duties. There remains, therefore, in all, for the care and protection of the division, a body of police 4,993 strong, giving on an average to each man the charge of 6·8 square miles and of 1,182 inhabitants. The total cost of the force is Rs. 12,30,690, of which Rs. 57,454 are payable from other than provincial funds. The municipalities of Ahmadábád and Surat contribute towards the cost of the police employed in these towns. A small body of 6 officers and 30 men is engaged in the Pánch Maháls under the Rewa Kánta Agency, and similarly in Násik the charges connected with the police assigned to the Peint State are recovered from the revenues of that territory. The removal of the troops from Dhulia in Khándesh has obliged the police of that district to undertake the duty of guarding the District Jail, and as the service could not be performed without an addition to the number of the force, Government have sanctioned an increase of 110 men for the purpose.

Southern Division.

The total strength of the regular police in the Southern Division is 6,807, 50 of whom are supported from municipal and cantonment funds. Of the rest, 24 are officers receiving more and 1,148 are officers receiving less than Rs. 100; 148 are mounted and 5,434 are foot police constables.† Exclusive of the Superintendents there were at the close of 1872,

* This total does not include the 13 Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, and is short of the full number by 26, the number of vacancies in the Khándesh force at the close of the year.

† The apparent discrepancy between the total, 6,804, of this return and 6,807 given above has been brought to the notice of the Police Commissioner, Southern Division. There was one vacancy in Dhárwár.

3,354 police provided with fire-arms, 337 with swords and batons, and 3,106 with batons only. The guarding of jails, lock-ups and treasuries, and the escort of prisoners and treasure, occupy 148 officers and 806 men, while 1,104 officers and men are employed on municipal and cantonment duty. There remains, therefore, available for general police service a body of men 4,749 strong, giving on an average to each man a charge containing 9·2 square miles and 1,604 inhabitants. The total cost of the force amounts to Rs. 10,84,405, of which Rs. 10,79,271 are met from provincial revenues, and the remainder from cantonment funds and from other sources.

As compared with the previous year there has been a net increase of 36 in the number, and of Rs. 4,032 in the cost of the regular police of the Southern Division,; the number of men employed in connection with the excise laws having been increased by 39, and a reduction of 3 effected in the number of the Ahmadnagar Cantonment Police.

Additional Police.

Besides the regular force, extra police of two classes are employed—additional police on the occasion of fairs and other large gatherings, and special guards imposed as a punishment on disorderly villages. The total number of police specially engaged in connection with fairs was 88, of whom 6 were employed in the northern and 82 in the southern division. The great Hindu festival, known as the Shiwast, was held during the past year at Trimbak near Násik. Arrangements were made, under which the guarding of the district treasury was entrusted to the military, the police being concentrated at Trimbak. These precautions proved not unnecessary. A dispute between the Bráhmans of the place and certain worshippers from the Panjáb led to a breach of the peace. Order was, however, soon restored by the prompt seizure and punishment of 23 of the ringleaders, and the great day of the festival passed without any further disturbance.

Punitive posts are stationed at present in 16 villages. Eight of the number, with a strength of 43 men and at a cost of Rs. 5,306, are in the Northern Division, and the re-

mainder, numbering 37 in all, and costing Rs. 4,452, are employed in the Southern Division.

Working of the Police: Cognizable Offences.

The results of the working of the District Police during the past and preceding years are given below. During the past year 37,993 persons were arrested by the police on charges of crimes of a cognizable nature, as against 37,391 in 1871. Of them, 19,833 were apprehended in the Southern and 18,160 in the Northern Division. The number convicted in both divisions was 19,211, or 50·6 per cent., whilst in 1871 it only amounted to 46 per cent. This result shows some improvement in the working of the police, but the fact that one out of every two persons arrested was released either on or before trial proves that there is room for still further improvement. In the Northern Division 9,699, or 53 per cent. of the persons apprehended by the police, were convicted; in the Southern Division the percentage of convictions to persons arrested was, in 1872, 48. Thus in both divisions the results are more favourable than in 1871, when the percentage of persons convicted and of persons apprehended were respectively 48 and 44·5. The percentages of convictions to arrests in the years 1871 and 1872 in the several districts of the Northern and Southern Divisions, as arranged in order of merit for the latter year only, were:—

District.	1872.	1871.
Pánch Mahál	69	59
Surat	64	56
Kaira	61	56
Belgaum	59	51
Khándesh	57	48
Kánara	56	50
Ahmadábád	55	54
Tánna	52	38
Sholápur	50	47
Ahmadnagar	50	52
Sátára	50	49
Kaladgi	48	40
Dhárwár	46	42

District.	1872.	1871.
Násik	46	44
Ratnágiri...	42	34
Broach	41	49
Poona	39	37
Kolába	38	44

The only districts in which the percentage decreased in 1872 were Ahmadnagar, Broach, and Kolába. The last-mentioned district holds the unenviable position occupied in 1871 by Ratnágiri, of being the worst on the list; and whilst the returns from Ratnágiri show signs of marked improvement in 1872, Kolába has fallen off to a serious extent. Excluding the three districts above named, the percentage of convictions has increased in every district. In the Northern Division the increase is most noticeable in Tánna, the Pánch Maháls, Khándesh, and Surat. The Pánch Maháls, Surat, and Kaira Districts still maintain in 1872 as in 1871 their position at the head of the list, and are the only districts in either the Northern Division or the Southern Division in which the convictions exceed 60 per cent. Belgaum shows to the greatest advantage in the Southern Division, with a percentage of convictions to apprehensions of 59 Ratnágiri has the largest advance in 1872 as compared with 1871, and there is also a considerable increase in the percentage of convictions in Kánára, Sholápur, and Kaladgi. The results for the year in the Poona District are far from satisfactory; and the same remark applies to the returns from Broach. It would seem that, as regards the proportion of persons convicted to persons actually brought to trial, the best results were obtained in the Southern Division—in Dhárwár, Belgaum, and Kánára. In the Northern Division Tánna and Khándesh show sings of marked improvement; but Násik has fallen off to a serious extent, and Kaira occupies the lowest position with a still further decline on the unsatisfactory average for 1871.

Recovery of Stolen Property.

The value of the property stolen in 1872 is stated to have been Rs. 8,65,835, as against Rs. 7,48,020 in the previous year. The increase was general in both Divisions, though somewhat greater proportionally in the Northern Division than in the Southern Division. The total amount recovered was valued at Rs. 3,57,195, or 41·3 per cent. of the whole, whilst in 1871 the recoveries were 42·9 per cent. This decrease is due to the unfavourable results in the Southern Division for 1872 as compared with those obtained in 1871, the percentage for the two years being respectively 43 and 47. A slight improvement is perceptible in the Northern Division, where the percentage rose to 40 from 38 in 1871.

The figures for both Divisions are :—

District.	Percentage of Property recovered to Property stolen.	Increase as compared with 1871.	Decrease as compared with 1871.
Ahmadnagar	75	11	...
Poona	60	...	12
Ratnágiri	55	...	9
Belgaum	54	7	...
Broach	53	9	...
Tánna	52	7	...
Násik ... }	50	...	3
Kánára ... }		14	..
Pánch Maháls	45	...	10
Kaladgi	43	11	...
Khándesh	39	17	...
Kolába	37	9	...
Surat	36	...	9
Sátára	32	...	4
Ahmadábád	29·4	...	6·6
Sholápur	29	...	14
Kaira	28	...	3
Dhárwár	15	...	12

The Ahmadnagar Police appear to have been the most successful. Poona and Ratnágiri also show to advantage, though it is to be regretted that the recoveries should have been relatively less in 1872 than in the preceding year. The figures for the Belgaum, Broach, Tánna, and Kánára Districts are good,

and there is a large increase in the percentage of recoveries in the Kaladgi, Khándesh, and Kolába Districts. On the other hand, in Surat, Sátára, Ahmadábád, Sholápur, Kaira, and, above all, in Dhárwár, the results reported cannot but be regarded as unsatisfactory.

Non-cognizable Crimes.

The number of non-cognizable crimes reported and investigated by the Magistrates either with or without the assistance of the police was 28,776 in 1872 as against 33,314 in 1871, showing a decrease of 4,538, or 13·6 per cent. In the Southern Division the number fell from 16,143 to 13,872, or 14·1 per cent., and in the Northern Division it diminished from 17,171 to 14,904, or by 13·2 per cent. An immense decrease in the proportion of the number of non-cognizable crimes in which the intervention of the police was employed, to the number of crimes of a similar nature, but in the investigation of which the police were not called upon to aid, is to be noticed in the Northern Division. In 1871 in that Division 60·4 per cent. of the cases of non-cognizable crimes were inquired into with the assistance of the police, but in 1872 the police, it would seem, were employed in 22·9 per cent. only of the non-cognizable cases. In the Southern Division, on the contrary, the percentage of non-cognizable cases in which the services of the police were used was higher in 1872, when it amounted to 72, than in 1871, when it was only 67·4. It is curious to notice that, whilst in the Northern Division the percentage of convictions to persons prosecuted was slightly higher in 1871, and very much greater in 1872, in those non-cognizable cases in which the police were employed than in those in which their intervention was not sought, exactly the opposite result is observable in the returns for both years furnished for the Southern Division. In 1872 in the Northern Division 42 per cent. of the persons charged with non-cognizable offences investigated under orders by the police were convicted, and only 26 per cent. were convicted in cases taken up by the Magistrates without the police being put in motion; whilst in the Southern Division only 23 per cent. were punished in those cases in which the police interfered, but 30 per cent. were found

guilty and sentenced in those cases in which the police were not employed. The practice varies greatly in the different districts. In Kaira, Surat, Tánna, and Kánára, the police were in 1872 virtually not employed at all; in Kolába, Násik, Khándesh, Dhárwár, and Sátára, their services were very rarely put into requisition; whilst in Sholápur not a single non-cognizable case was reported in which the police were not engaged, and in Belgaum, Kaladgi, Ahmadnagar, Poona, Ratnágiri, Ahmadábád, and the Pánch Maháls, the number of non-cognizable cases in which they took no part was extremely limited. The following table shows the percentage of persons convicted to persons proceeded against in all the districts of both divisions:—

District.	Percentage Convicted.	District.	Percentage Convicted.
Ahmadábád ...	48·7	Kánára	26·3
Sátára	47·7	Kolába	25·8
Pánch Maháls ...	43·3	Kaira	25·4
Khándesh	34	Ratnágiri	23·3
Násik	31·3	Tánna	21·6
Kaladgi	27·5	Belgaum	21·1
Sholápur	27·5	Poona	20·9
Broach	26·7	Ahmadnagar ...	20·3
Surat	26·3	Dhárwár	20·1

These results would seem to prove that the greater or smaller percentage of convictions does not in any way depend upon the action or inaction of the police in non-cognizable cases. In three of the six districts at the head of the list in which the percentage was highest, the police were only employed in a very small proportion of the cases: in the remaining three districts they were engaged in the great majority of instances. In Kaira, where the police were employed in only one case, the results differed but little from those obtained in Sholápur, where they were used in every case. Again, in Dhárwár and

Ahmadnagar the results were almost identically the same, though in the former district the police were rarely, and in the latter they were almost invariably, employed. Viewed as a whole the results displayed must be deemed unsatisfactory. In no district were half the persons prosecuted convicted; in four only was 1 in every 3 persons proceeded against found guilty; whilst in six districts more than three-fourths of the number of persons charged with having committed offences were acquitted. It seemed, however, that the Magistrates, rather than the police, were responsible for these unsatisfactory returns; and Government have accordingly taken occasion to impress on all Magistrates the necessity for the exercise of greater caution and discrimination in the issue of warrants and summonses on *ex-parte* complaints.

False Complaints.

276 cases in which persons were charged with having made false complaints or with giving false evidence, were inquired into in 1872, and 108, or 34·3 per cent., of the 315 persons accused of these offences were convicted. In the Northern Division offences of this nature were most numerous in Khándesh and Ahmadábád, where they numbered 33 and 34 respectively. It is satisfactory to notice that in Khándesh 25 of the 43 persons apprehended on such charges were convicted. In Násik, on the other hand, the guilt of only 2 of the 17 persons accused was established. Ahmadnagar and Poona were the districts in the Southern Division in which this class of crime was most frequent in 1872: in the former 22, and in the latter 21, offences were investigated. The most favourable results were obtained in Sátára, where, of 9 persons charged, 6 were sentenced. 80 cases of forgery occurred,—28 in the Northern and 52 in the Southern Division,—but 37 only of the 131 persons arrested were convicted. In Tánna, Belgaum, Kánára, and Sholápur, all the persons apprehended were acquitted, and in Ahmadábád, though 9 persons were taken into custody, only 1 was found guilty. In Sátára, on the contrary, 10 out of 13 persons prosecuted were punished.

Conduct and Discipline.

To judge from the statements showing the number and nature of the punishments awarded, the conduct of the

members of the District Police Force in 1872 would appear to have been considerably less satisfactory than it was in 1871. The number of police officers punished in 1872 was 2,673, of whom 500 were officers above the rank of a constable. In 1871 the number was 2,265, or 408 less than in the year under review. In 1872, 1,749, or 24·2 per cent., of the police officers in the Northern Division were punished, whilst in the Southern Division only 924, or 13·6 per cent. of the total strength, were punished. In 1871 the proportion was, in the Northern Division 21·3 per cent., and in the Southern Division 10·8 per cent. This would seem to show either that a much stricter discipline is maintained in the Northern than in the Southern Division, or that—as is more probably the case—the police in the Southern Division are, as a rule, better behaved, more attentive to their duties, and selected from a higher class, than are the police in the other Division. Unless, however, the police in some districts are exceptionally bad, it would appear from the returns that the power of awarding punishment conferred upon the Superintendents is in some cases far too freely exercised by those officers. In Ahmadábád, for instance, in 1872, out of a force of 1,187 men and officers, 27 were dismissed, and 539, or 45·3 per cent., were fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally, whilst only 7 men were granted rewards of any description for good conduct. In Násik 217 men, or 31·1 per cent., were punished departmentally, and 19 were dismissed, and 12 men only were rewarded. In Kaladgi punishments were even more freely inflicted than in the above-mentioned districts; as there, out of a total strength of 651 men and officers, 9 were dismissed, and 482, or 74 per cent. of the entire number, were fined, degraded, or suspended by the Superintendent, whilst not a single man was rewarded in any way for good conduct. The attention of Police Superintendents has been drawn to these returns, and they have been informed that, in the opinion of Government, persistence in a policy of awarding substantial punishments for every trivial breach of duty, and, at the same time, rarely, if ever, rewarding men for good conduct, can lead to but one result—a universal feeling of dis-

content, and a consequent diminution in the efficiency of the force. Fines especially, it was observed, should, as a rule, be rarely imposed, and then with discrimination. The inferior grades of the police receive such low rates of pay,—their wages in some districts being barely sufficient to provide them and their families with food,—that every fine inflicted on them is an actual incentive to dishonesty. It is gratifying to find that the conduct of the police in several districts was very satisfactory in 1872. Comparatively few instances of misconduct calling for punishment occurred in the Kolába, Pánch Máhals, Ahmadnagar, Belgaum, Kánára, Ratnágiri, and Poona Districts. In the last-named collectorate only 2·4 per cent. of the entire strength of the police force were punished departmentally.

Nationality of the Police.

The Police Force of both Divisions united contained in 1872, 25 Europeans, 13 Eurasians, 72 Native Christians, 22 Parsis, Jews, and Jains, 4,535 Muhammadans, and 9,360 Hindus, of whom 572 were Bráhmans and 4,222 were Maráthas. The Musalmans constituted somewhat less than a third of the total number, and seem to be very evenly distributed between the two Divisions. The proportion, however, of Musalmans in the Force of each district varies greatly. In Ahmadábád they formed 43 per cent. of the total strength, in Broach 51 per cent., and in Kaira 45·6 per cent.; whilst in Kolába and Tánna they were 4·2 and 4·6 per cent., respectively, of the entire number. In the Southern Division the Muhammadan element in the Force varied from 54·3 per cent. in Kaladgi and 46·7 per cent. in Dhárwár, to 5·9 per cent. in Ratnágiri and 18 per cent. in Poona. The Bráhman members of the Force were most numerous in the Northern Division, where they numbered 297, of whom 89 where officers.

Education.

It is a matter of regret that the number of officers and men who can read and write is still comparatively so small. In 1872, in both Divisions, only 3,321 members of the force possessed this very desirable qualification. In the Northern Division 621 of the officers were unable to read or write, and in the Southern Division only 546 out of from 1,170 to 1,180

officers were capable of doing both. In the latter Division the condition of the Force, in point of education, was worse in 1872 than in the previous year: for whilst in 1871 the number of men who could read and write was 1,711, in 1872 it had fallen to 1,612. 972 persons, however, were being taught during the year. In the Northern Division the results were more satisfactory, as there the number of officers and men able to read and write increased from 1,145 in 1871 to 1,709 in 1872. In Khándesh and Broach 41 per cent. of the police were educated to this extent, whilst in Kaira and Tánna only 15 per cent. possessed even this limited knowledge, and in Kolába but 25 men and officers out of 305 were able to read and write. In the Southern Division the proportion of instructed officers and men was highest in Ratnágiri and Sholápur, where it amounted to 42 per cent. and 41 per cent. respectively, and lowest in Sátára where it was 14·5 per cent.; in Kaladgi and Poona it was 16 per cent.

Health. The general health of the police was good. In the Northern Division the death rate was 1·3 per cent., and in the Southern Division not quite 1 per cent. The mortality was highest in Sholápur and Kolába, where it amounted to 2·58 and 2·2 per cent. respectively, and was least in Kaira and Ratnágiri, in which districts, in a total force of 1,517 men and officers, only 6 deaths occurred.

Sindh Police. The total strength of the regular police force under the Commissioner in Sindh is 3,839, of whom 19 are officers receiving more and 410 are officers receiving less than Rs. 100. 881 are mounted police, and the rest are foot constables. The total cost of the Sindh Police amounts to Rs. 7,54,019, of which Rs. 6,64,823 are derived from provincial funds, and Rs. 89,196 from other sources. Of the whole number, 2,078 are returned as armed with fire-arms, 1,297 as provided with swords and batons, and the rest with batons only. 1,439 officers and men are engaged as guards or escorts, and 719 are on municipal or cantonment duty. This leaves, according to the returns, though there is an apparent discrepancy between this total and that given above, 1,786 officers and men available for general police duty, or to each man on an

average the charge of 26·4 square miles and 1,227 inhabitants. Of the entire force, 2,849 are Musalmans, 1,956 Hindus, 12 Christians, and 21 professing other religions. The additional police engaged in connection with fairs and other large gatherings amounts to 154. Two punitive posts have also been imposed, with a total strength of 13 men and at a yearly cost of Rs. 1,836.

Working of the Police. Cognizable Cases.

The number of cognizable cases investigated by the police was 8,042, or 317 in excess of the corresponding number in the previous year. There was, however, a falling off in the proportion of cases investigated which ended in convictions, the percentage being 48·2 in 1872 against 50·4 in the preceding year. On the other hand, while the proportion of persons convicted to persons arrested is almost constant, 55·61 and 55·2 per cent respectively, the returns show that of the persons put upon their trial an increased number have been convicted, the proportion having risen from 57·8 to 60·92 per cent. This advance is due to the improvement visible in the returns from Karáchi, the Upper Sindh Frontier, and Thar and Párkar. Of these, the rise is most conspicuous in the case of Karáchi, the percentage having increased from 54 to 65. The Haidarábád and Shikárpur returns, on the other hand, show a falling off, the former from 64 to 60, and the latter from 62 to 60. With regard to the proportion of persons convicted to persons arrested, Shikárpur shows best with 69·07, and the Upper Sindh Frontier shows worst with 34·33 per cent.

As compared with the previous year there is a falling off in the computed value of the property stolen, from Rs. 2,58,080 to Rs. 1,93,091; there is at the same time a falling off in the proportion of recoveries from 67·2 in 1871 to 60·6 in the past year. The Upper Sindh Frontier shows best in this matter with an advance from 48 to 77·83 per cent. Thar and Párkar is also satisfactory, showing 76·07 per cent. against 63·46. Shikárpur, on the other hand, falls off slightly, from 67·69 to 65·83; while as regards Haidarábád and Karáchi there is a serious diminution, in the

case of the former from 70·00 to 58·00 per cent., and in that of the latter from 65·06 to 54·13.

Non-cognizable Crimes.

7,335 persons were arrested in connection with the commission of non-cognizable offences, of whom 4,898 were acquitted and 2,434 were convicted.

Conduct and Discipline.

During the past year 679, or 18· per cent. of the whole force, were punished departmentally, and 50 magisterially. Of those punished departmentally,—163,—10 officers and 153 men were dismissed, and the rest were fined or degraded. On the whole, the amount of punishment inflicted would seem to be about half way between the corresponding totals in the Northern and Southern Divisions. The proportion of the number of punishments inflicted to the strength of the force varied from 28 in Thar and Párkar to 6 per cent. in the Upper Sindh Frontier Districts. 245 members of the Sindh Police in all were rewarded during the past year. Of the whole number, 180 were members of the Shikárpur Police.

Education.

448 officers and men, or 11 per cent. of the entire force, are returned as able to read and write, and 275 as under instruction. Of the latter 186 belong to the Shikárpur Police.

Village Police.

Village Police.

In connection with the measures at present under consideration for the re-organizing of the village police, returns have been called for from the different districts with a view of showing the strength of the Police Force of this class, and the amount of their emoluments in land and money. Statistics are at present available only in a limited number of districts.

Bombay City Police.

City of Bombay Police.

The annual expenses of the police of the City of Bombay are paid out of the municipal fund. The force is, under the authority of the Municipal Commissioner, administered by the Commissioner of Police. Including this officer the total strength of the Municipal Police is 1,124, or, on an average, one policeman to every 572 inhabitants. Besides constables and officers above the rank of constables, the force contains

35 Europeans and 13 mounted Native police. In addition to the Municipal Police there is stationed in the City of Bombay a body of Government Police, 278 strong, of whom eight are Europeans, employed on harbour duty and as guards for Government offices. The charges connected with the Municipal Police amounted to Rs. 28,037, and those of the State Police to Rs. 5,746.

Working of Police during the past year.

The high percentage of conviction, 92 per cent., in charges made by the police in the Courts of the Bombay Magistrates, which received the commendations of Government in 1871, has been maintained during the past year, and shows on the part of the police a creditable care and discretion in entertaining complaints. In the matter of recovering stolen property there is an improvement, the returns showing that, as compared with 60 in the previous year, 71 per cent. of the property alleged to have been stolen was recovered. On the whole the Bombay City Police have during the past year maintained their character for efficiency and success.

Railway Police.

Two Corps of Railway Police.

To each of the Railway Companies in this Presidency—the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways—a special corps of police is attached. The total strength of the former body is 565 men, of whom 479 are constables and 86 are officers above the rank of constable. Of the whole number more than 200 men are employed at the railway stations of the Presidency Town. As the line of railway extends over 622 miles, there is therefore rather more than one policeman to every two miles, or about 5 policemen to every 9 miles. The monthly average cost per head of the force, all ranks included, would appear to be slightly over Rs. 17. The sanctioned strength of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Police is 45 officers and 330 men: that railway is stated in the report to be 389 miles in length, giving on an average almost one policeman per mile, or, more accurately, 25 men to every 26 miles. The average cost per head per mensem of the police on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway appears to have been Rs. 17-10-0, or slightly in excess of the average

cost on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The annual cost of the police per mile on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is, judging from the returns of the expenditure of the last ten months of 1872, about Rs. 186½, whilst the charge on this account on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway for 1872 appears to have been Rs. 203½ per mile. In respect, therefore, both of the cost per head of the Police force, of the number of men per mile, and of the cost per mile of the police, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway contrasts favourably with the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police.

During the year under report 398 cognizable crimes were investigated by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police, being 50 less than the number in 1871. Of these crimes 160, or two-fifths, were ordinary thefts. Few of the other crimes committed appear to have been of a very serious nature. One person was punished for attempting to commit suicide: in the only case of robbery both the prisoners were convicted. The number of offences under the Railway Act decreased from 223 in 1871 to 150 in 1872, whilst in the number of offences punishable under other miscellaneous laws an increase is perceptible. 838 persons were arrested by the police, of whom 419 were brought to trial, and 288 were convicted, 124 being acquitted and 7 being under trial at the close of the year. The proportion, therefore, of persons convicted to persons arrested, and to persons actually brought to trial (excluding from calculation the number of persons arrested but remaining untried at the end of the year) was 66·6 per cent. and 69·9 per cent. respectively. These results, though somewhat less favourable than those for the previous year, are nevertheless satisfactory. 16 cases of obstructions being placed on the rails were reported in 1872. In only 7 instances, however, was the act apparently done with malicious intent: for the reports in 5 of the other 9 cases there was no foundation; the facts in one other were very doubtful; and in two cases small stones were put on the rail by boys out of mere mischief. The particulars of the remaining case are not given. In only one of the seven serious cases was a conviction obtained. In cases of this nature, however, it is extremely difficult to discover the offender and to obtain sufficient evi-

dence to warrant a conviction. The total number of cases of consignments of goods reported short or missing was in 1872 274, or 31 in excess of the number in the previous year. In 37 of these cases the property was eventually proved to have been received, booked, and lost outside the Bombay Presidency. In 22 cases only were the goods lost, recovered. In the great majority of instances the property lost was of trifling value; and, notwithstanding the increase in the number of losses, the actual amount which had to be paid by the Company on account of claims for goods lost was but Rs. 5,959 in 1872, as compared with Rs. 8,345in 1871. It is very satisfactory to notice the steady decrease from year to year under this head. During the year under review 19 accidents involving loss of human life occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Four persons were killed at Sholápur and 3 in Bombay. In 15 cases cattle were run over by trains. Seven of these accidents were in the Tánna District. The conduct of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police during the year would not appear to have been very meritorious, seeing that, out of a force of 565 men and officers, 27 were dismissed, 18 were punished by a Magistrate, and 152 were punished departmentally,—giving a total of 197 men and officers, or more than one-third of the entire number. The proportion of the rank and file of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police who can read and write is very high as compared with the number in the District Police Force; but it is not equally satisfactory to observe that of the 86 officers 39 can neither write nor read. The force as at present constituted contains 7 Christians, 207 Musalmans (of whom 40 are officers), 344 Hindus (of whom 39 are officers), and 7 men belonging to other religions.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Police.

The number of cognizable crimes investigated by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Police in 1872 was 139, as compared with 113 in 1871, exhibiting an increase of 26. There was one case of rape, in which the accused was acquitted; one of hurt for the purpose of extorting a confession, in which the accused was convicted; one of dacoity, in which two of the six persons arrested were punished; one

robbery was committed, but the offender was not apprehended; and, in the only case of house-breaking, the culprit was detected and convicted. The other offences investigated seem, with the exception of the Viramgaon riot case, to have been of a comparatively trifling nature. The number of ordinary thefts in 1872 was 68, or 12 more than in 1871. The number of cognizable cases under the Bombay City and District Police Acts rose from 21 in 1871 to 39 in 1872, but, on the other hand, the number of cases prosecuted under the Railway Act fell from 22 to 9. The number of persons arrested by the police in cognizable cases was 204 in 1872, as compared with 130 in the previous year. Of these, 202 were brought to trial, and 127 were convicted. The percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial was, therefore, very nearly 63. This is less favourable than the result in 1871, when the percentage of convictions was 73, and is 7 per cent. below the corresponding return on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The loss to the Company during the year 1872 on account of goods and property lost in transit from one station to another amounted only to the inconsiderable sum of Rs. 672-12-4, or Rs. 1,625 less than in 1871. This eminently satisfactory result is attributed by the Superintendent to the system of checking by the police introduced by him, and this would appear to be the true cause. 14 cases of losses of goods and property from station yards occurred. The property so lost was valued at Rs. 1,528, but the actual loss to the Company was only Rs. 311, as property to the value of Rs. 1,217 was eventually recovered. During the year, in addition to 9 men punished by a Magistrate, 51 men were dismissed, and 141 men and officers were fined, degraded, or suspended by the Superintendent. Thus, out of a total of 375 men and officers, 201 were punished in one way or another, whilst only 16 were rewarded. The attention of the Superintendent of Police has been drawn to the fact that this proportion of punishment to reward is unusually, and, in the opinion of Government, excessively high. No case of serious obstructions being placed on the line by malicious persons occurred during 1872. 28 cows, bullocks,

and buffaloes were run over, but apparently without injury to the engines and trains which went over them, as no carriages are reported to have been thrown off the line owing to this cause. 29 persons were killed on the line: in three cases death was apparently self-sought.

Vagrants.

Bombay Workhouse.

The only workhouse for the detention of vagrants in this Presidency consists of a shed situated in the enclosure of the House of Correction in the city of Bombay. The Superintendent of the House of Correction is also Governor of the Workhouse. In consequence of the difficulty experienced in maintaining discipline among the vagrants confined in the Workhouse, Government have recently come to the conclusion that it is advisable to alter the existing law so as to provide for entrusting the Governor with authority to reduce diet, and order solitary confinement within certain fixed limits. At the same time it was thought that the power of flogging the detenues of the Workhouse for misconduct might with advantage be conferred on the Committee of Management of the House of Correction. An expression of the opinion of this Government upon these points has been forwarded to the Government of India.

Disposal of Inmates.

The Vagrancy Returns for 1872 show that the number of vagrants in the Workhouse during the year was 248, of whom 45 were in that institution on the last day of the preceding year. Of these 248 men, 18 only were in the Workhouse at the close of 1872. 230 had been disposed of in various ways. Employment had been procured for 69; 20 had been discharged under Section 16, Clause 2; 52 had been deported to England *viâ* the Suez Canal, and 7 had been sent to Australia; 8 were forwarded to different places in British India, where they stated they had friends and relatives and reasonable expectations of obtaining employment or assistance; 6 were sent to the Strangers' Home, 1 to the Kolába Asylum, and 8 to the European General Hospital (only probably to return to the Workhouse); 5 were removed by their friends; and 5 were convicted of offences punishable under the Act, and sentenced to imprisonment by the Police

Magistrates. 33 vagrants deserted and were seen no more; 16 other vagrants deserted, but either returned voluntarily, or were sent back under fresh warrants by the Magistrates.

Average Attendance.

The average daily number of vagrants in the Workhouse was 32; the average duration of a vagrant's stay in the Workhouse was a fraction over 39 days. One man was discharged after he had been 512 days or 17 months in the institution: no employment could be obtained for him, and he was unwilling to be deported to England. In many cases the detention extended considerably over 100 days.

Nationality and Occupation.

179, or nearly three-fourths of the total number, were European British subjects; 16 were natives of European Continental countries; only 7 were Americans; the Eurasian vagrants numbered 44; 2 were West Indians. The vast majority of the vagrants were hale, able-bodied men, varying in age from 20 to 40 years. As might be anticipated, the number of quondam sailors and railway employés (guards, firemen, fitters, &c.,) was very high. Of the former class 58, and of the latter 50, were admitted into the Workhouse. 62 of the vagrants had originally been clerks and writers in the service of Government or of private individuals or companies, 11 had been soldiers, and 10 were mechanics. 11 described themselves somewhat vaguely as labouring men, and 7 had been shop-keepers or artizans. 6 horse-trainers and 8 grooms, who had met with reverses and had to abandon the turf and the stable for the work-house; one military officer, formerly in a Native Infantry Regiment; 5 musicians, 3 school-masters, and 2 missionaries,—were admitted during the year. 14 of the vagrants received had formerly followed various other occupations not mentioned above.

Cost of the Workhouse.

The total cost to the State of the maintenance of the Workhouse for the year was Rs. 6,042-7-10, or Rs. 188-13-3 per head of daily average strength. The charge for food and clothing for the vagrants amounted to Rs. 3,504-11-3, showing a cost of Rs. 109-8-4 per head per annum, or Rs. 9-2-0 per mensem. The sum expended on hospital charges was only Rs. 28, and the payments for "contingencies" Rs. 350-1-9. The salaries of the Workhouse officials amounted to Rs. 2,159-10-10. Exclusive of passage money, the expenditure

incurred in connection with the deportation of vagrants is stated to have been Rs. 934-4-0.

Infanticide.

The measures adopted for the suppression of female infanticide among the Rájput and other Gujarát tribes are of two classes: those which refer to the Regulation Districts, and those relating to the subjects of Native Chiefs. Of these, the latter, as dealing with a larger population and with tribes among whom the practice was in former times openly avowed, are of most importance and interest. Measures taken to suppress Infanticide.

In accordance with engagements entered into by the different Chiefs, a system of registration and inspection has been organized, and a fund established with the view of aiding indigent parents in meeting the expenses connected with their daughters' marriages. These special arrangements have been introduced into Káthiáwár, Máhi Kánta, Páhlanpur, and Kachh. The total population under surveillance, according to the latest available returns (those for 1871-72), amounts to 44,188, of whom 24,409 are inhabitants of Káthiáwár, 2,268 of Máhi Kánta, 1,316 of Páhlanpur, and 16,195 of Kachh. Of the entire number, 37,318 are Jhárcja, 1,428 Samra, 729 Jetwa, 2,445 Mhanár Miána, and 2,268 Márwári Rájputs. The returns would seem to show that the former disproportion between the total numbers of the different sexes no longer exists, 22,925 of the entire number being entered as males, and 21,263 as females. It would seem also from the statement noted in the margin, though this return is perhaps less likely to be trustworthy, that, except in Kachh, there is no longer any marked disproportion. Native States.

Percentage of Deaths among Infants of less than one year of age.

District.	Male.	Female.
Káthiáwár, average	13·1	15·6
Máhi Kánta	20·5	29·6
Páhlanpur	21·3	20·0
Kachh	26·3	46·3

between the mortality among male and among female infants. The increase among the suspected tribes in the number of unbetrothed marriageable females, though in itself a serious evil, is satisfactory as supporting the correctness of these returns. Thus in Káthiáwár, of 3,674 unbetrothed females, 1,352, or more than 28 per cent., are of a marriageable age; while in Kachh, of 2,211 females who remained unbetrothed at the close of the year, 400 had passed the age of 13. In forwarding these returns the Political Agents drawo the attention of Government to the evil effects of the present condition of society on the morals of the Rájput communities. Government have accordingly directed that to an increasing extent the Infanticide Funds should be drawn upon to aid indigent parents, and have enjoined the Political Agents to impress upon the Chiefs the necessity which exists for enlarging the circle of the families with whom the daughters of Rájput clans may contract matrimonial alliances.

Regulation Districts.

The population of the Regulation Districts upon whom the suspicion of practising female infanticide rests, are the Lewa and Kardwa Kunbi castes of the Ahmadábád and Kaira Zillahs. The Collectors of the respective Zillahs early took agreements from the members of those castes to moderate their marriage expenses, which have always been admitted to be the origin and cause of the crime, falling, as they do, almost entirely on the father of the bride. During April 1871, Act VIII. of 1870 was made applicable to these castes, and a system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, betrothals, marriages, &c., was introduced among them, and all the expenses incidental to marriage fixed within certain limits by stringent penal rules published under the Act. This system remained in force during the past year, and has on the whole worked well and without difficulty. The census of February 1872 afforded an opportunity of obtaining more reliable information concerning the condition of these castes. Detailed reports were called for from the Collectors, and it was found that the disproportion between the sexes was not so great as was supposed, and that it was rapidly disappearing; no cases of ascertained or

suspected infanticide had ever been reported during the period the rules had been in force, and customs were shown to have arisen which appeared to remove all reason and incentive to the crime. Two of these customs may here be alluded to, viz., those termed 'Ekurda' and 'Sata Tekura'. Under the former of these, combinations are formed by villages of the same standing to intermarry only among themselves, and to excommunicate all those who should give their daughters to villages of a higher standing, where large sums are demanded for the favour of receiving them. The latter practice is a mutual accommodation, in accordance with which two or more parties arrange to give and take their marriageable daughters in exchange and to unite them to their sons free of all expense except that attending the actual celebration of the ceremony, which is generally borne equally by all the contracting parties. In consequence of this information Government, while continuing the application of the Act, have been enabled to relax, in great measure, the stringency of the rules.

Statistical Information.

In the Appendix III.—B. (1) and (2) will be found statements showing respectively the strength, cost and distribution, and the race and religion of the members of the District Police force.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Criminal Justice.

Except within the limits of the city of Bombay, Criminal Justice is administered throughout this Presidency in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Courts exercising judicial functions in criminal matters within the limits of the City of Bombay are the Courts of Police Magistrates and the High Court. In certain cases of theft and public nuisance the Magistrates of Police are invested with summary powers of inflicting punishment up to six months' imprisonment, 30 stripes of a ratan, or Rs. 200 fine. Such cases of theft as, in their opinion, call for a more severe punishment, the Magistrates of Police may commit to the Court of Petty Sessions, while persons charged with offences of a serious nature are committed for trial to the High Court.

State of Crime in Bombay.

The returns of the state of crime in the town and island of Bombay during the year 1872 show a considerable decrease in the number of persons brought before the Courts of the Police Magistrates; the entire number having fallen from 29,000 in 1871 to 23,364 in the past year. This result is satisfactory; for though, as shown by the accompanying table, the chief diminution is under the headings of offences against the Income Tax and Municipal Acts, there is also a perceptible falling off in the amount of general crime. The absence of cases under the Income Tax Act during the past year, is due to the exercise by the Collector of the enhanced powers with which he was invested under the provisions of the Income Tax Act for 1872. Of the 23,364 persons brought before the different Police Courts during the year under review, 13,682 were convicted by the several Magistrates sitting in these Courts, 5 were convicted and 1 acquitted before the Court of Petty Sessions, and before the High Court 40 were acquitted and 105 convicted; 9,472 persons were released by the Magistrates, of whom 2,219 were acquitted, the charges against the rest being withdrawn. Of the 7,253 complaints thus withdrawn, 3,414 were instituted by Municipal officers. The number of complaints which may be supposed to have been vexatious or unfounded is thus reduced to 3,839, as compared with 4,113 in the preceding year and 4,737 in the year 1870.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Income Tax	3,442	2,051	.....
Municipal Act ...	6,589	6,124	4,494
Other Offences ...	21,941	20,825	18,870
Total	31,972	29,000	23,364

This number is still large, but, in estimating the extent of the evil, a further reduction may fairly be made in the case of complaints of cheating, which, though brought in good faith, not unfrequently prove on inquiry to be matters for the consideration of a Civil rather than of a Criminal Court, and are, therefore, under the advice of the Magistrate, withdrawn. Measures were, during the past year, taken by the Magistrates of Police with a view to repress false complaints, by levying fines from vexatious complainants and award-

ing the amounts recovered as amends to the defendants. This course, it may be hoped, will not be without a deterrent effect.

Of the 13,682 persons convicted by the several Police Magistrates, 2,100 were sentenced to imprisonment, and 543 were flogged; fines were inflicted in 9,885 cases; 475 accused persons were bound over to be of good behaviour; and 679 were admonished and discharged. The present returns show that the proportion of convictions by the High Court during thepast year is less than in the preceding year; the numbers being 75 and 84 per cent. respectively. On the other hand, the proportion of convictions by Police Magistrates has risen from 80 to 86 per cent.

Though there was on the whole less crime in the past year than in previous years, the number of serious offences, classed as felonies in the language of the law of England, would seem to be larger. 3,024 offences of this character appear in the returns for the past year; a number 331 in excess of the corresponding return in 1870, and 487 more than that recorded in 1871. This increase is not, however, found in some of the more heinous offences, the cases of murder and culpable homicide being fewer than in the preceding year. With regard to the offences of kidnapping and adultery, though more persons have been accused in the past than in the preceding year, the proportion of convictions has been singularly small. No prosecution for adultery was successful; while of the 80 persons accused of kidnapping 4 only were convicted. Under the heads of indecedent behaviour in the public streets, of torturing animals, and of furious driving, there is a marked decrease as compared with former returns. The number of convictions in prosecutions for giving false evidence is still lamentably disproportionate to the frequency of the commission of the offence, being only 13·5 per cent. This is, however, a slight improvement upon the previous year, when no convictions under this head were obtained. 186 juvenile offenders, as against 192 in 1871, were brought before the Police Magistrates during the past year. Of these, 3 were imprisoned, 47 were whipped, 43 fined, and

one was bound over to be of good behaviour; 28 were sent to the School of Industry, 27 admonished and 37 acquitted.

High Court, Original Side.

No detailed information as to the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction has been furnished by the High Court; but it would seem that of 110 cases disposed of, 104 were decided on their merits.

Regulation Districts.

Under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X. of 1872) there are in the Regulation Districts of the Presidency 4 grades of Criminal Courts—

The Courts of Magistrates of the 3rd Class.
The Courts of Magistrates of the 2nd Class.
The Courts of Magistrates of the 1st Class.
And the Court of Session.

Over all there is the High Court, invested with powers of reference, superintendence, and revision. The different classes of Courts are invested with the following powers of punishment: Magistrates of the 3rd class, imprisonment not exceeding one month and fine up to 50 Rupees; Magistrates of the 2nd class, imprisonment not exceeding 6 months and Rs. 200 fine; Magistrates of the first class, imprisonment not exceeding two years and fine to the extent of Rs. 1,000.

The Court of Session has power to try any offence and pass any sentence upon any offender, sentences of death being passed subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

Number of Criminal Courts.

In the 11 Session Divisions which comprise the Regulation Districts of this Presidency, there are, as noted in the margin, 488 officers invested with judicial functions in criminal matters.

Session Judges...	11	District Magistrates ...	17
Joint Judge ...	1	Magistrates, 1st class...	87
Assistant Judges (Sr.)	2	Magistrates, 2nd and 3rd class	363
Assistant Judges (Jr.)	7		
	21		467

Total amount of work done.

During the year 1872 these officers held in all 47,769 trials, or an average 97·8 cases to each Court. The number of accused persons was 87,421, being 703 fewer than the

corresponding number for 1871; and of these 34,370, or 39 per cent., were convicted.

Statistics of Crime.

The criminal returns at present furnished do not distinguish offences either as bailable and non-bailable, or as cognizable and non-cognizable. It is, therefore, difficult to ascertain whether, as compared with former years, the proportion of serious crime has, during the past year, increased or fallen off. A general comparison would, however, seem to show that there has been little variation in this respect: for while, as shown in the margin, there has been a marked increase under some of the more serious forms of crime, there has been a corresponding falling off under the heads of false evidence, grievous hurt, rape, and highway robbery.

	1871.	1872.
Hurt	16,046	16,866
Theft	824	981
Lesser thefts	8,590	9,225
Robbery	179	235
Receiving stolen property...	828	1,098
House-breaking	814	1,057
Forgery	87	104

Ratio of Crime to Population.

With respect to offences against the person, excepting such offences as involve a loss of life or an attempt to kill, and offences against property, the accompanying table shows for each Session Division the ratio of crime to population :—

Sessions Divisions.	Offences against the Person.		Offences against Property.	
	Total.	Per 10,000 of inhabitants.	Total.	Per 10,000 inhabitants.
Ahmadábád	1,109	6·8	1,861	11·5
Surat	1,257	15·5	1,077	10·3
Khándesh	1,020	10·5	1,462	10·2
Tánna	4,593	24·9	2,429	12·9
Poona	2,522	17·7	1,513	10·6
Ahmadnagar	1,594	20·7	954	12·4
Ratnágiri	1,028	10·5	494	5·0
Sátára	942	9·0	931	8·9
Belgaum	1,344	8·5	1,198	7·0
Dhárwár	1,089	12·4	755	8·5
Kánara	710	19·1	501	13·5
Total... ...	17,208	.....	12,875	.....

In offences against the person, the Tánna Division, it will be seen, shows most unfavourably, with an average of almost 25 offences to every 10,000 inhabitants, while in Belgaum the corresponding number is only 8·5.

The general average of offences against property is lower than that of offences against the person, the proportions varying from 5 in Ratnágiri to 13·5 in Kánára.

Offences involving loss of life or attempt to kill.

The present returns show 280 offences against the person, involving loss of life or an attempt to take life, as compared with 297 in 1871. Of the entire number no fewer than 49, or almost one-fourth, were committed in the Tánna Division, while only two cases of this description are reported from Kánára.

Dacoities.

During the past year 128 dacoities are reported to have occurred. Of these, 68, or 56·6 per cent., took place in Khándesh. The question of an alleged increase in the number of dacoities attracted the attention of Government, and special inquiries were made. The result was, however, on the whole satisfactory, showing that the increase in question was due to the introduction under the head of Dacoity of crimes technically dacoities, but committed by persons who were not robbers by profession. The existence of professional dacoits in the Ráhators of Western Khándesh was, however, shown, as well as the commission of dacoities by Bhils in times of scarcity. Under the head of Police, it will be seen that during the past year, in the west of Khándesh, more than one gang of marauders has been suppressed.

Grievous Hurt.

The greatest number of cases of grievous hurt, 74, is reported from the Ahmadábád Division. The Surat returns show only 34 cases under this head, as compared with 641 in the previous year. This improvement would seem, however, to be to a great extent the result of a change in the classification of offences, as under the head of Hurt there is a corresponding increase from 609 in 1871 to 1,221 in the year under review.

Minor offences against the person.

The large number of minor offences against the person noticeable in the Tánna returns is attributed to the excessive

use of intoxicating drinks in the districts included in that division.

Magisterial Courts.

By the different Magisterial Courts during the past year 43,854 cases and 85,345 accused persons were tried, as compared with 45,291 cases and 86,070 accused in 1871. Of the whole number of trials, 38 per cent. were conducted by Magistrates of the Third Class, 44 per cent. by Magistrates of the Second Class, 16·3 by Magistrates of the First Class, and by District Magistrates 6 per cent. only. Of the accused persons brought before Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes, 36 per cent. were by them convicted. In cases tried by Magistrates of the First Class the percentage of convictions rises to 51, while the returns of trials held by District Magistrates show a proportion of convictions as high as 84 per cent. The annexed table shows for each division the average number of cases tried by the different classes of Magistrates :—

Sessions Divisions.	District Magistrates.	Magistrates 1st Class.	Magistrates 2nd and 3rd Class.
Ahmadábád	25	180	121
Surat	13	88	119
Tánna	11	51	135
Khándesh	24	70	55
Poona	12	133	142
Ahmadnagar	10	135	140
Ratnágiri	18	32	96
Sátára	7	44	68
Belgaum	16	68	42
Dhárwár	17	6	48
Kánara	21	47	82

Preliminary inquiries.

1,494 preliminary inquiries, involving 3,348 accused persons, against 1,592 cases and 3,638 prisoners in 1871, were held in the Courts of the different Magistrates invested with powers to commit to the Courts of Session. Of the whole number of inquiries, 975, or 65 per cent., ended in committals.

Sessions Courts.

The aggregate number of sittings of the different Sessions Judges during the past year was 1,322, or on an average

120 sittings for each Court, as compared with 112 in the preceding year. The highest number of sittings was 262 in the Tánna Division, and the lowest, 55, in Ratnágiri. 995 cases were disposed of, and of 2,071 accused persons 1,136, or 54·0 per cent., were convicted. The average number of days during which a prisoner was detained in custody or on bail previous to trial was 34, as compared with 32 in 1871. A comparison of the returns from the different divisions shows that the average detention varied from 70 days in Dhárwár to 12 days in Ratnágiri.

Witnesses. 11,054 witnesses were summoned to appear before the different Courts of Session. This number is 1,144 in excess of the corresponding number in 1871, and gives an average of 11 as compared with 10 witnesses for each case in that year. The general average distance travelled by witnesses was 19 miles, the returns for the different divisions varying from 45 in Ahmadábád to one-half mile in Belgaum.

Appeals. In the Regulation Districts appeals lie to the Courts of Sessions Judges, District Magistrates, Assistant Sessions Judges, and certain Magistrates First Class, specially invested with appellate powers.

The accompanying table shows for each Sessions Division the number of appeals entertained by the different classes of Appellate Courts :—

Sessions Divisions.	Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges.	District Magistrates.	Magistrates 1st Class with special power.
Ahmadábád	154	223	46
Surat	109	192	10
Khándesh	160	76	6
Tánna	151	208	57
Poona	123	109	90
Ahmadnagar	100	96	...
Ratnágiri	43	58	121
Sátára	50	61	58
Belgaum	114	390	...
Dhárwár	36	84	35
Kánara	37	111	16
Total ...	1,076	1,608	439

During the past year, therefore, 3,123 sentences were appealed against, or 144 more than the corresponding number for 1871. Of these, 18·66 per cent. were reversed, 8·8, per cent. altered, and 73· per cent confirmed. The several proportions have thus varied but little from the corresponding returns in the preceding year, namely, 20·9 and 71 per cent. respectively. These returns are satisfactory, and when compared with 15·3, the corresponding percentage of reversal in civil suits, would seem to show that the decisions of the primary Courts of criminal jurisdiction are but little less accurate and trustworthy than those of Subordinate Judges.

As will be seen from the following tabular statement, the proportion of sentences appealed against varied from 3·7 per cent. in Khándesh to 18·4 per cent. in Ratnágiri, and the proportion of success on appeal from 30·96 per cent. in Dhárwár to 9·69 per cent. in Ahmadnagar:—

Sessions Division.	Number of Sentences of Magisterial Courts.	Appeals.	Proportion of Sentences appealed.	Proportion of Appeals successful.
Ahmadábád ...	5,058	423	8·4	18·2
Surat ...	3,146	311	10·0	20·22
Khándesh ...	6,593	242	3·7	19·
Tánna ...	2,710	416	15·4	16·1
Poona ...	4,337	322	7·4	24·22
Ahmadnagar ...	2,307	196	8·5	9·69
Ratnágiri ...	1,233	221	18·4	23·53
Sátára ...	2,260	169	7·6	13·61
Belgaum ...	3,114	504	16·2	15·67
Dhárwár ...	1,314	155	11·9	30·96
Kánara ...	1,162	164	14·9	18·9
	33,234	3,123	...	...

The total number of punishments inflicted in 1872 was 35,194, as compared with 36,348 in 1871. Of these, 62, or 4 less than in the preceding year, were capital; while 71 persons, against 65 in 1871, have been sentenced to suffer transportation for life. The number of capital sentences passed by the different Sessions Judges varied from 14 in Tánna to 1 in Kánara.

The proportion of cases in which the punishment of imprisonment was inflicted varied from 47 per cent. in Khándesh to 17·5 per cent. in Ratnágiri; and similarly, as might be looked for in the Khándesh returns, impoverished by recent scarcity as the district at present is, in only 43 per cent. of the cases were fines inflicted, while in the richer divisions of Surat and Tánna the corresponding proportions under this head were 68 and 66·4 per cent. respectively. 633 whippings, or 1·8 per cent. of the entire number of punishments, were inflicted. The proportions vary in the different divisions from 3·7 per cent. in Khándesh to 1 per cent. in Dhárwár.

High Court Appellate Side.

But little information is available with reference to the criminal work performed by the Appellate Side of the High Court. 70 sentences of death were referred for confirmation, and proceedings were called for in 107 instances. There were 507 criminal appeals.

Sindh: State of Crime.

As compared with 1871, the returns show a decrease of 1,379 in the number of offences and of 1,499 in the number of trials. This decrease is general except under the head of Murder, where the returns have risen from 29 to 34, and is pretty generally distributed over the province. 34 cases of false evidence and 2 of offences relating to coin and stamps have been disposed of during 1872, showing a decrease, as compared with the preceding year, of 2 in the former and 4 in the latter. Cases of grievous hurt have decreased from 55 in 1871 to 36 in 1872. During the past year no dacoity was committed, and there was a decrease of 478 in the number of thefts, of which 317 were ordinary thefts and 161 were thefts of cattle. Of 2,614 sentences appealed against, 2,137, or 81·7 per cent., were on appeal affirmed. There is a falling off in the number of whippings inflicted in the case of juvenile offenders from 111 to 95, and in that of 265.

PRISONS.

Number of Prisons.

Under the supervision of the Inspector General of Prisons there are in all 103 jails, divided into three classes: Central, District, and Subordinate Jails. Convicts sentenced to period

of imprisonment not exceeding one month may be confined in jails of the last class; all other prisoners undergo their sentence in District Jails. The population of the Centra Jail is kept up by a system of transfers of the long-termed class of convicts from the different District Jails. Of the total number of jails, 80 are Subordinate, 22 District, and one, that at Yerauda near Poona, is a Central Jail.

Administration of the Department.

The Jail Department has, during the past year, been administered by Major O. Probyn, the Acting Inspector General of Prisons. Besides visiting the Sindh jails, Major Probyn examined eight of the Regulation District jails and three out of the four principal Subordinate jails. The Central Jail at Yerauda was also frequently visited.

District and Central Jails. Number of Prisoners.

The total number of persons sent to prison in 1872 was 13,885, as compared with 12,936 in 1871, an increase of 949, or about 7·3 per cent. The increase was exclusively in the number of male prisoners, which rose from 12,054 in 1871 to 13,081 in 1872, whilst the number of females convicted fell from 882 to 804. The number of prisoners under sentence in the jails on 31st December 1871 was 6,862, or 14 in excess of the number on the corresponding day in the previous year. The total number of persons sentenced and confined in the District Jails in 1872 was accordingly 20,747, as against 19,784 in 1871 and 19,285 in 1870. The increase is most noticeable in the Maráthi-speaking districts of the Northern Division and in the Southern Marátha Country. In Khándesh the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment and sent to the Dhúlia Jail rose from 835 in 1871 to 1,556 in 1872, or by more than 86 per cent; a result which probably is attributable to the bad harvest in 1871, the consequent scarcity of food, and the loss of their ordinary employment by the labouring and agricultural portions of the population. 889 convicts were received into the Poona Jail in 1872 against 760 in 1871. The admissions into the Sátára Jail were 533, as compared with 361 in the previous year, exhibiting an increase of nearly 50 per cent., and being more than double the number of convicts confined in that jail in 1870.

At Tánna and Ahmadnagar an increase of about 10 per cent. in the number of prisoners is visible, whilst at Sholápur a small reduction of from 673 to 660 is to be noticed, and at Ratnágiri the number of admissions fell from 220 to 163. In the four District Jails of the Kánárese Districts—Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kánára, and Kaladgi—the total number of prisoners sprang from 1,532 in 1871 to 2,020 in 1872, showing an increase of 488, or almost 32 per cent., the increase being most conspicuous at Kaladgi and Belgaum. In the chief Gujarát jails, on the other hand, the diminution of the number of convicts received is marked. At Ahmadábád it sank from 1,121 to 1,038, at Kaira from 902 to 814, and at Surat from 1,081 to 817. At Dohad, however, there was a small increase; and to the Káthiáwár Jail at Rájkot 137 convicts were committed in 1872 as compared with 90 in 1871. A decrease is observable in each of three large District Jails in Sindh, and the aggregate number of persons sent for imprisonment to these jails in 1872 was 2,518, or 135 less than in the preceding year. At Bakar the number of admissions (as distinct from prisoners merely transferred from other jails) was 10, against 2 in 1871. The gradual increase in the number of prisoners sent to the Aden Jail, which was noticed in the resolution of Government on the report for 1871, seems to have been suddenly stopped, and the statements now submitted show that the admissions into that jail in 1872 were only 298, or 186 less than in 1871. No grounds for this heavy decrease are mentioned.

Average Population of Jails.

Notwithstanding the increase above noted in the total number of persons confined, the daily average number of convicted prisoners in the jails was somewhat smaller in 1872 than it was in 1871; the numbers for the two years being respectively 6,735 and 6,805. This is due to the fact that the number of sentences of very short terms of imprisonment was materially greater in the year under review than in the preceding year. Of the 20,747 persons convicted in 1872, 5,202, or almost exactly one-fourth, were sentenced to be imprisoned for terms not exceeding one month; whilst in 1871, of 19,784 persons convicted, the number so punished

was only 4,314, or more than 600 less proportionately than the number in 1872. In 1872 the number of persons in the jails sentenced to periods of confinement varying from a few days to twelve months was 14,232; in 1871 it amounted to 13,539; whilst the number of persons in confinement in 1872 under sentences varying from above three months to three years was actually less than the number of such prisoners in 1871. These facts would seem to show that though the number of offenders convicted was larger in 1872 than in the previous year, the offences for which they were punished were, in the majority of instances, not of a very serious nature, and that the proportion of heinous crimes calling for severe penalties was not so large in 1872 as it was in 1871. In proof of this, it is to be noticed that at Poona and Ahmadnagar the daily average number of convicts was positively less in 1872 than in 1871; that at Dhúlia, whilst the number of persons committed to jail rose from 835 to 1,556, or 86 per cent., the daily average strength only increased from 250 to 321, or 28 per cent.; and that although at Kaladgi the number of convicts received was 57 per cent. greater in 1872 than in 1871, the increase in the daily average strength was not 2 per cent. Except at Karáchi the daily average number of prisoners in the Sindh District Jails fell off materially in 1872 as compared with 1871. At Haidarábád it decreased from 533 to 432, at Shikárpur from 634 to 447, and at Bakar from 256 to 125. This would appear in great measure to be the result of the frequent drafting of prisoners from those jails to keep up the Nára gang at its full strength of 400 men. The daily average strength of the prisoners in the Central Jail at Yerauda was for the year under review 1,062, or 38 more than in 1871 whilst in the auxiliary jail at Dhuliakot it amounted to 402.

Disposal of Prisoners.

The number of convicts remaining in custody on 31st December 1872 was 6,744. During the year 12,362 persons were discharged on the completion of their sentences, and 717, or about 5 per cent. of those convicted during the year, were released on appeal. Only 7 persons were discharged by order of Government on account of ill-health or good conduct. 61 convicts were executed, and 172 were transported to Port

Blair, as compared with 42 in 1871 and 108 in 1870. This wide fluctuation in the numbers transported is due, not so much to the increase or decrease in the number of persons yearly sentenced to transportation for life, as to the ever-increasing difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable vessels for the conveyance of the convicts from Bombay to the Andamans. In 1872 ships did happen to be procurable on moderate terms; but in 1873 it was found impossible to engage a single vessel for this purpose. Under these circumstances, it appears probable that in future the direct sea route will have to be abandoned, and the Bombay Presidency convicts sentenced to transportation for life will be sent by rail to Calcutta, and thence forwarded by steamer to Port Blair, as now are the Bengal convicts. How best this arrangement can be carried out is at present under the consideration of Government.

Nationality or Religion of Prisoners.

Exclusive of those confined in the Bombay City Jails the number of Europeans imprisoned in 1872 was 59, or 5 in excess of the number in the previous year. The increase is due to the larger number, probably drunken or refractory sailors, sentenced to imprisonment at Aden and Karáchi. Of the total number of convicted prisoners in the Bombay Jails in 1872, 6,225, or exactly 30 per cent., were Musalmans, whilst 67·2 per cent. were Hindus. In 1871, 32·5 per cent. of the convicts were Musalmans and 64 per cent. Hindus, and in 1870 the Musalman prisoners constituted 33·2 per cent. of the entire number. These facts, coupled with the circumstance that the number of Muhammadans confined has fallen from 6,395 in 1870 to 6,225 in 1873, whilst the number of Hindu prisoners has increased from 12,247 to 13,947 in that period, would seem to point to an improvement in the general conduct of the Musalman portion of the population.

Previous occupation of Prisoners.

In the statement showing the previous occupation of the prisoners confined in 1872, 14,878, or more than two-thirds, are classed under the heads of agriculturists and labourers; 101 are described as persons of independent property; 871 as shop-keepers; 1,105 as artizans (a very large increase on the

number in 1871, which was given as 665); and 1,632 as servants in the employ of Government or of private individuals. 338 are entered as professionals.

Juvenile Offenders.

A slight increase in the number of juvenile offenders is apparent in 1872, the number of boys and girls under the age of 16 years confined in 1872 having been 425, as compared with 413 in 1871. At Aden, Sholápur, and Sátára, there has been a considerable decrease, which has, however, been more than counterbalanced by the large increase in the number of juvenile offenders imprisoned at Dhúlia, Ahmadábád, and Haidarábád. There is no change in the number confined in the Poona City Jail.

Re-convictions.

The returns for the past year show, as compared with former years, a serious increase in the number of re-convictions. It is general under all heads. 1,721 of the convicts confined had been in jail previously: of them 1,155 had been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment once before, 362 had been imprisoned twice previously, and 204 had before been sent to jail on more than two occasions. The percentage of re-convictions was 8·3. In 1871 the number of convicts in the jails, who had previously been sentenced to one or more terms of imprisonment, was 1,284, and the proportion they bore to the total number of prisoners was 6·5. The report for 1872, therefore, displays an increase of 437 in the number, and of 1·8 in the total percentage of re-convictions. It is, however, to be observed that, notwithstanding the gradual increase in the number of old and, in many instances, habitual offenders committed to jail, the number of re-convicted prisoners in the Bombay Jails is extremely small, relatively, as compared with the number of such convicts in Great Britain, and is much less proportionately than the number in some of the other Indian provinces. The reports on Jail administration for the year 1872 show that the re-convicted prisoners in that year constituted—in Oude 15 per cent. of the total number of persons confined, in the Central Provinces 12·3 per cent., in the Berárs 9·8 per cent., and in the Panjáb 9·7 per cent. In the Bengal Lower Provinces

the number of re-convictions would appear to be exceptionally low, as in the report on the jails in those provinces for 1871 the percentage of prisoners re-convicted is stated to have been only 4·8. From the last annual report of the Inspector General of Prisons in Ireland, it seems that whilst the number of prisoners committed in that year was 6,046 females and 15,489 males, 32 per cent. of the males and 54 per cent. of the females had previously been in prison, and 42 per cent. of the total aggregate number of prisoners had previously been in jail more than once. One inference from these figures would appear to be, that, whilst in Ireland, to a very large extent, the criminal classes are limited comparatively to few individuals, and in Oude and the Central Provinces the same limitation exists, though in a much smaller degree, in the Bombay Presidency the normal jail population consists mainly of persons with whom crime is not a habit, who have never before been punished, and who on the expiration of their sentence return to their ordinary, quiet, and peaceable mode of life. No system of jail administration would probably diminish, to any appreciable extent, the number of professional criminals in India, where, from time immemorial, the sole and hereditary occupation of certain castes has been theft and robbery. No form of punishment, however deterrent, whether corporal, short of death, or merely consisting of a comparatively short period of imprisonment, would prevent a Bhámtia or a Sanoria from stealing on the first favourable opportunity: fear of the results if detected might render him more cautious and cunning, but would not induce him to abandon entirely his career of thieving; he would still prefer to steal, standing his chance of being caught and punished. The remedy lies rather with the judicial tribunals and in the imposition of such sentences, on a second or third conviction, as shall effectually stop the offender from again sinning against the public, by keeping him in a place where he can no longer rob.

Conduct and Discipline.

The general conduct of the prisoners in 1872 would appear to have been fairly good. The total number of prisoners punished for misbehaviour was 1,138, as compared with 1,133 in 1871. Of these, 482 incurred punishment for idleness and

negligence at work, 57 for assaulting their fellow prisoners, and 36 for using threatening or abusive language. The offences committed by 462 prisoners are included under the head 'other' or miscellaneous, and were probably for the most part trivial. Misconduct would seem to have been most prevalent in the Aden, Kárwár, Dhúlia, and Karáchi Jails. At Aden, out of 404 prisoners, 67, or 1 in 6, were punished. At Dhúlia the proportion was 1 in 10½, and at Kárwár 1 in 4½; at Karáchi it was 1 in 6 and at Dhárwár 1 in 10; whilst at Dhuliakot and Yerauda Jails, filled with long-term prisoners, it was only 1 in 57 and 1 in 132 respectively, and at Surat it was 1 in 108. In 808 instances the punishment awarded was flogging with a ratan. This form of punishment seems to have found favour at the Tánna Jail, where it was inflicted in 75 out of the 78 cases reported. At Ahmadábád 11 prisoners were punished, and in every instance resort was had to the ratan. At Shikárpur also every offence against the prison discipline—and there were 76 in all—was followed by a flogging. These figures would seem to show that the Acting Inspector General of Prisons is correct in holding that the ratan is at present too freely used. In the new Jail Bill now before the Legislative Council provision has been made for regulating the award of punishment for breaches of prison discipline, and meanwhile Superintendents of Jails have been cautioned against an excessive recourse to flogging. 35 prisoners escaped in 1872, of whom 26 were re-captured and 9 remained at large at the end of the year. 15 convicts escaped at one time from the Tánna Jail, but were all promptly re-taken.

Convict Superintendence.

The number (229) of convicts employed in 1872 as guards, warders, and overseers, was exactly the same as in 1871, though the average daily number so engaged was somewhat less. At Shikárpur, Haidarábád, and Dhárwár, the system of employing prisoners for this purpose is most developed.

Education.

Of the 13,081 male prisoners received during the year only 238, or about 1½ per cent., were able to read and write well. Fifty-six, or a quarter of the whole number, are said to have

been received in the Dhúlia Jail. 619 males and 2 females are stated to have been able to read and write a little on admission. In many cases, however, it would seem that prisoners entered under this head can scrawl their names and nothing else; the rest of the prisoners, male and female, could neither read nor write on admission. While confined in jail, 245 males are said to have learned to write well and 677 to read or write a little. Female education has not been attempted.

Financial Results.

The total gross expenditure on the District Jails for the year under review is stated to have been Rs. 7,61,934-1-4 as compared with Rs. 7,30,531-8-9 in 1871, showing an increase of Rs. 31,402-8-7. The cash receipts were Rs. 72,962-4-10 in 1872 as compared with Rs. 94,785-12-11 in 1871, exhibiting a falling off to the extent of Rs. 21,823-8-1. The total net expenditure was, therefore, Rs. 6,88,971-12-6 in 1872 against Rs. 6,35,745-11-10 in 1871, displaying an increase of Rs. 53,216-0-8, or about 7½ per cent. This increase has been general under all heads, with the exception of the single item of clothing.

Expenditure on Building operations.

The sum spent on the construction of the new jails at Tánna and Yerauda and on additions and repairs to the other jails was Rs. 1,42,784-10-8, or Rs. 12,463-2-5 more than the amount expended for the same purposes in 1871. More than one lakh of Rupees was devoted to the Central Jail at Yerauda, and over Rs. 28,000 were expended at Tánna. The sums spent on repairs to the other jails were small, varying from Rs. 2,099 at Ahmadábád to Rs. 130 at Poona.

Cost of Guard and Maintenance.

Exclusive of the expenditure on building operations, the cost of guarding and maintaining the convicts in 1872 amounted to Rs. 6,19,149-6-8, or Rs. 18,939-6-2 in excess of the cost in 1871, giving a gross expenditure per head of average strength of Rs. 91-14-10 as compared with Rs. 88-3-3 in the previous year. Deducting the actual cash receipts in each year from the gross expenditure under these heads for that year, the results for 1872 appear in a still more unfavour-

able light, as then the net average cost per head appears as Rs. 81-1-6, whilst in the preceding year it only amounted to Rs. 74-4-4.

Notwithstanding the decrease in the average daily number of persons confined, the charges for food were in the year under review more than Rs. 10,000 higher than in 1871, the cost of rations having amounted to Rs. 2,56,602. The average annual cost of feeding each convict was in 1872 Rs. 38-1-7 against Rs. 36-2-11 in 1871. The increase was general throughout all the jails in the Deccan and the Southern Marátha Country, and in these jails was most marked at Poona, where it rose from Rs. 34-11-9 in 1871 to Rs. 41-15-7 in 1872, and at Ahmadnagar, where it grew from Rs. 28-3-6 in 1871 to Rs. 37-10-9 in the year under report. In the twelve jails situated in the Deccan, Konkan, and Southern Marátha Country, the cost of feeding a prisoner was highest at Yerauda, where it averaged Rs. 43-2-9 per head, and lowest at Sholápur, where it amounted to Rs. 34-8-10. In the five Gujarát Jails a small increase in the average charge for rations is noticeable at Ahmadábád and Dohad, whilst at Dhuliakot the charge remained almost stationary, and a slight diminution is reported at Surat and Kaira. The highest charge in this group of prisons was Rs. 41-11-1 per head at Surat, whilst the lowest was Rs. 29-15-3 at Kaira. At Rájkot the average cost of rations per head fell from Rs. 60-4-11 in 1871 to Rs. 54-11-3. This jail is still, next to Aden, proportionately the most expensive prison under the management of the Bombay Government. In three of the four Sindh District Jails the average charge for food was lower than in 1871, Karáchi being the one exception. In these jails the cost under this head ranged from Rs. 43-6-3 at Karáchi to Rs. 23-8-5 at Shikárpur. The total increase in the charges for rations is attributable to the high price of cereals which ruled at the beginning of the year, consequent on the short harvest of 1871. Food Charges

The cost (Rs. 1,36,073) of fixed establishment was slightly higher than in 1871, owing to the employment of a special medical officer for the Yerauda Jail and the elevation from Establishment Charges.

the fourth to the third class) of the jail at Kaladgi. Under the head of Military and Police Guards the expenditure has risen from Rs. 1,35,691 in 1871 to Rs. 1,42,417 in 1872. Of this large sum, Rs. 47,058, or nearly one-third, is paid for the military guard at Tánna. At Shikárpur, Yerauda, and Kárwár, the charge for guards exceeds Rs. 8,000; at Aden it amounts to Rs. 7,000.

Hospital Charges.

Hospital charges in 1872 amounted to Rs. 14,815-9-6 as compared with Rs. 14,283-4-8 in 1871. These charges were highest per head of average strength at Bakar, as might be expected, seeing that that jail was proportionately the most unhealthy during the year under report. At Dhárwár, Dohad, Ahmadnagar, and Dhulia, the average charges were lowest.

Clothing Charges

On the other hand, the expenses (Rs. 25,125-10-9) on account of clothing exhibited a material decrease of Rs. 5,780-13-9 as compared with those incurred in 1871. A large portion of this saving is due to the introduction of a new system by the Acting Inspector General of Prisons, under which the clothes required for the convicts in Yerauda Jail are made up by the convicts instead of being purchased.

Comparative costliness of the different Jails.

The statements furnished show that in 1872, as in 1871, Aden was proportionately the most costly, and Haidarábád the cheapest jail; the charge per head of average strength at the former prison being Rs. 267-13-0, and at the latter Rs. 61-8-0. Next to Aden, but separated by a wide interval, come Rájkot and Kárwár, with an average cost per head, respectively, of Rs. 143-14-0 and Rs. 135-8-0. The aggregate average cost in the six Deccan jails was somewhat lower than the cost in the group of Gujarát jails, but was on the whole higher than that in the Sindh jails. Dhulia was the cheapest of the Deccan jails, Dhárwár of the Southern Marátha Country jails, Ahmadábád of the Gujarát jails, and Haidarábád of the Sindh jails.

Jail Factories.

The estimated profits of the jail factories are stated to have amounted to Rs. 31,953-10-0, or Rs. 6,564-9-0 more than in 1871, and from the exhaustive explanation furnished

by the Acting Inspector General of Prisons of the mode in which they are calculated, it is believed that these profits are real and tangible. The increase, as compared with the sum realized in 1871, is satisfactory, though even under these favourable circumstances the total amount of net profits from manufactures must be admitted to be small. Reckoning both the whole sum of the estimated profits and the average profits per head of the prisoners employed, the jail factory at Surat was the most successful in 1872. The Kárwár, Karáchi, Shikárpur, Ahmadábád, and Aden factories are also deserving of favourable mention, and the Acting Inspector General of Prisons reports well of the management of the jail factories at Dhárwár and Bakar. At Belgaum there are apparently no manufactures, but this is perhaps attributable to the fact that a large number of the convicts were in 1872 employed on extramural work. At Dhulia and Poona the profits were small; whilst the Tánna, Sholápur, and Haidarábád Jail factories were worked at a loss. Satisfactory explanations have been furnished regarding the losses at Tánna and Haidarábád; but Government concur with the Inspector General of Prisons in thinking that the results of the year's operations at Sholápur are strong proof of the inefficient administration of the Superintendent and of remissness on the part of the jailor.

Vital Statistics.

The number of admissions into hospital was almost the same in 1872 as in 1871. The percentage of daily sick (2·8) was very slightly lower than that (2·9) in 1871, whilst the percentage of deaths was a little higher. In 1872, 196 convicts died in the jails: of these deaths 90 were in the Sindh jails. There were no deaths at Aden, Belgaum, and Ratnágiri; and at Sholápur and Sátára the rate of mortality was only ·6 per cent. The general health of the convicts confined was best at Ratnágiri and worst at Bakar. A very serious increase in the death-rate is to be noticed at Karáchi and Haidarábád: at the latter jail it amounted to 7·4 per cent., and is attributed to malarious fever, chest affections, and chronic dysentery. Measures are being taken to improve the quantity and quality of the supply of water in the Hai-

darábád Jail, which at present is bad and insufficient. At Shikárpur the death-rate was lower in 1872 than in 1871. At Karáchi the number of deaths rose from 9 in 1871 to 24 in 1872, and the percentage from 2·6 to 6·8. It is stated that "many of the cases were old or enfeebled men at the time of admission into the jail." The general health of the prisoners at Yerauda showed a marked improvement. Fever was more prevalent in 1872 than in the previous year, and the number of cases of dysentery was considerably higher than in 1871. 4 cases of cholera occurred in 1872, 2 at Poona, and 2 at Yerauda: fatal results followed in two instances. Only one convict was attacked by small-pox. Imprisonment does not appear to have had an injurious effect upon the physical health of the persons confined, as whilst only 3,521 lost weight, 10,058 were heavier when they left than when they entered the jails.

Subordinate Jails.

Of the 80 subordinate jails in the Bombay Presidency, 52 are in Sindh, 6 in the Násik Collectorate, 5 each in the Sátára and Ahmadnagar Districts, 4 in Ratnágiri, 2 in Kánára, and 1 each in the Poona, Kaladgi, Kolába, Pánch Maháls, Broach, and Ahmadábád Districts. The total number of prisoners in these jails during the year 1872 was 5,822, of whom 342 were in confinement on 31st December 1871, and 5,480 were received during the course of the year. The number remaining in custody at the end of the year was 522. 3,840 persons were discharged on the expiration of the term of imprisonment to which they were sentenced, and 1,025 on the payment of the fine awarded. 323 persons were transferred to other jails, 4 escaped, 15 died, and 93 were released on appeal.

Sindh Subordinate Jails.

As the returns from Sindh seemed to show that the number of subordinate jails is considerably in excess of the requirements of the province, and that many are kept up at an unnecessary expense to the State, the Commissioner in Sindh and the Inspector General of Prisons have been called upon to report whether any of the number can with advantage be discontinued.

The most important Subordinate jails in the Regulation Districts are those at Godra in the Pánch Mahálls, at Broach, at Násik, and at Alibhág in Kolába. As these districts do not constitute distinct Sessions Divisions they are not provided with District Jails. Subordinate Jails in the Regulation Districts.

In the Subordinate Jail at Godrá 86 persons were confined for terms ranging from four days to two months; the number of persons improperly imprisoned there for periods exceeding one month having been 11. The average length of imprisonment is stated to have been about 20 days. The total cost of the maintenance of this jail is reported to have been Rs. 1,179-15-5, of which Rs. 768, or nearly two-thirds, are set down to the head of police guard and Rs. 111 to fixed establishment.

The experimental Subordinate Jail at Broach seems to have proved a failure. Although capable of accommodating 80 prisoners, and having an establishment of a jailor and two assistant warders on salaries amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 40 per mensem, the daily average strength of the convicts in the jail was only 4 and the total number of prisoners confined was but 120. The expenditure was Rs. 2,683-14-6, of which the large sum of Rs. 1,992, or Rs. 166 a month, is entered as the cost of the police guard; while the receipts from the labour of the convicts are stated to have been less than Rs. 8.

525 prisoners were received into the Subordinate Jail at Násik during the course of the year, but of these 323 were only detained there temporarily pending transfer to the District Jail at Tánna. The total expenditure on this subordinate jail for the year is stated to have been Rs. 1,584-14-5, the cost of rations being Rs. 502-5-0, of the fixed establishment Rs. 399-1-3, and of the police guard Rs. 376; a very moderate sum as compared with the amounts charged for guards in most of the other subordinate jails. The actual receipts of convict labour were only Rs. 28-2-7; but the District Magistrate reports that the prisoners sentenced to hard labour

"are now kept pretty well at work either grinding grain or breaking stones." The Násik Subordinate Jail is of undoubted use and appears to have been well and economically managed.

In the Subordinate Jail at Alibhág, in the Kolába District, 221 persons were confined for periods varying from one hour to 45 days, 133 being sentenced to imprisonment for from 16 days to one month. The total cost of this jail was Rs. 1,461-7-5, of which sum the charges for police guard and rations amounted to Rs. 720 and Rs. 532-5-1 respectively.

Juvenile Prison.

In 1870 a portion of the Poona District Jail was set apart as a prison reformatory for juvenile offenders. It was begun on the smallest scale at a monthly cost of Rs. 75. The object of the institution was to give the youthful criminals a technical education and to teach them some of the elements of book learning. During the past year 53 boys were admitted, the average daily strength being 22 as compared with 21 in 1871. Of the whole number, 10 came from Gujarát, 6 from Bombay and Tánna, 23 from Poona, and 16 from the remaining Maráthi-speaking districts of the Deccan. The general health and conduct of the inmates is favourably spoken of, and, as far as is known, no case of relapse into crime after dismissal has as yet occurred.

The general results are not, however, encouraging, and little real progress would seem as yet to have been made towards carrying out the objects of the institution. This appears to be due, rather to the inherent difficulties of the task and the inadequacy of the means at present available for carrying out the objects proposed, than to remissness on the part of those charged with the management or supervision of the institution. One source of failure has been the practice of sentencing juvenile offenders to short terms of confinement. This difficulty is now, it is hoped, removed, as orders have during the past year been issued that no boy is to be sent to the Reformatory for less than one year. Provision has also been made for engaging the

services of a skilled artizan; and as the jailor, who has lately been appointed to the charge of the Poona City Jail, is a practical mechanic, it is hoped that the next returns will show more favourable results.

David Sassoon Reformatory.

In Bombay the David Sassoon Reformatory is calculated to accommodate 125 boys, and though this maximum number has apparently never been reached, the number of the inmates has during the past three years always exceeded 100. On 31st March 1871 it amounted to 116, on 31st March 1872 to 111, and on 31st March 1873 to 113. The daily average number of boys in the institution in 1870-71 was 101, and in both 1871-72 and 1872-73, 109. The number of boys admitted in 1870-71, 1871-72, and 1872-73 was respectively 46, 30, and 36. The great majority of the boys sent to the Reformatory are forwarded by the Bombay police magistrates, the number of boys so sent in the years referred to being respectively 31, 28, and 31. The number of boys sent by the Mofussil magistrates has fallen off materially of late. In 1870-71, 12 boys were sent from up-country, whilst none were sent in the following year, and only 3 in 1872-73. This result is probably due to the establishment of the juvenile prison at Poona, to which young offenders have of late years been sent from nearly all parts of the Presidency. 19 boys were discharged in 1870-71, 25 in 1871-72, and 22 in 1872-73. 11 boys absconded in the three years, and of these 2 only were re-captured.

Inmates how employed.

All boys whose age enables them to be employed on useful work are, it is reported, taught various useful trades, such as printing, working in metals, carpentry, &c., and also receive instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, being obliged to attend school for an hour daily, except on Saturdays, when they do not attend at all, and on Sundays when they have to devote five hours to their education. The course of study is judiciously selected, and boys leaving the Reformatory after a residence there of a few years, ought to be not only well skilled in the trade or handicraft on which they have

been engaged, but also tolerably proficient scholars. Possessed of these two advantages they should, if well conducted, be successful in after-life.

Proceeds of labour.

The proceeds of the labour of the boys increase steadily, though slowly, from year to year. In 1870-71 they amounted to Rs. 1,505-15-9, in 1871-72 to Rs. 1,893-7-7, and in 1872-73 to Rs. 1,945-14-4. The increase in the two latter years would have been materially greater, but for the death of Mr. Munordass Roopjee in March 1871. This gentleman was the proprietor of an Anglo-Vernacular printing establishment, and had opened a branch of his press in the Reformatory in which the boys were employed and earned about Rs. 35 per mensem. At present no boys are, it would appear, employed as paid printers or compositors. The proposal to employ 12 boys at the Government Central Press seems to have fallen through, as no arrangement could be made for their escort to and from the press daily. It would, however, probably be found profitable to engage and pay a warder or policeman for the special duty of accompanying these boys from the Reformatory to the printing office and back again.

Cost of Maintenance.

Government allow Rs. 8½ monthly, or Rs. 102 per annum, for the food, clothing, and medicines of each boy over 15 years of age, and Rs. 8 per mensem, or Rs. 96 per annum, for each boy under 15 years. The cost to Government of this institution has increased, therefore, latterly in consequence of the larger number of its inmates. The charges to Government for food, clothes, &c., in 1870-71 amounted to Rs. 9,842, they rose in the following year to Rs. 10,706, and were in 1872-73 Rs. 10,776. In addition to this fluctuating charge Government contribute Rs. 3,600 annually to the pay of the Superintendent and the general maintenance of the Reformatory. As far as can be gathered from the returns furnished, the total cost of the Reformatory seems to vary but little from year to year. It apparently amounted in 1870-71 to Rs. 17,045, in 1871-72 to Rs. 17,834, and in 1872-73 to Rs. 18,273.

Net cost.

The net cost is, however, considerably less than the sums here stated: as for instance in 1872-73 the fees and allowances

received on account of private apprentices amounted to Rs. 360-2-0, and the proceeds of the labour of the boys were Rs. 1,945-14-4. Deducting, therefore, from the gross cost for that year, Rs. 18,273, the receipts for the year, Rs. 2,306, the net cost of the maintenance of the Reformatory was Rs. 15,967, towards which Government contributed Rs. 14,376, or nine-tenths of the total sum. The net annual cost per head of average strength for the year would, therefore, seem to have been Rs. 146½, or Rs. 12-3-4 per mensem.

Conduct of Boys.

The conduct of the boys generally is reported to have been good.

Prisons in the City of Bombay.

For the custody of convicts sentenced by the Judges of the High Court, or by the Bombay Magistrates of Police, there are within the limits of the town of Bombay two places of confinement, the Common Jail and the House of Correction. Special arrangements have been made for the management of these prisons, the House of Correction being the charge of an officer styled Superintendent and placed under the control of a Committee of Management.

The administration of the Common Jail is entrusted to a Marshall, under the supervision of the Sheriff of Bombay.

House of Correction.

The number of prisoners confined in the House of Correction in 1872 was 1,424 as against 1,085 in 1871. The increase, however, was exclusively in the number of the Native prisoners. This rose from 635 in 1871 to 1,063 in 1872; whilst, on the other hand, the number of Europeans confined sank from 450 in 1871 to 361 in 1872, or not much more than half the number in 1870 (669). This large and satisfactory diminution in the number of Europeans sentenced to imprisonment is noticeable also in the report of the Superintendent of the Common Jail; while the increase in the number of Natives sent for punishment to the House of Correction in 1872 would seem, to a certain extent, counter-balanced by the decrease in the number confined in the other Bombay Jail. The daily average strength of the prisoners in the House of Correction in 1872 was 243 as compared with 225 in 1871: of these 243, 56 were Europeans. In 1872 three

Europeans were sent for the benefit of their health to other prisons, and 100 Native convicts were transferred to Mofussil jails to relieve overcrowding and to assist in carrying on building operations. 1,017 prisoners were discharged during the year, and two were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum. The number remaining in the prison on December 31st, 1872, was 299, or 75 in excess of the number on the corresponding day in 1871.

Juvenile Offenders.

The number of juvenile offenders under the age of 16 and of convicts above 60 years of age was respectively 3 and 1. Of the Native prisoners, 437 are entered as labourers, 149 as shop-keepers, 145 as domestic and 23 as Government servants, and 309 as "professionals." Under the last-mentioned title are also entered 268, or almost three-fourths of the European prisoners. It would seem desirable to adopt some more intelligible classification of the convicts, and, with this end in view, Government have ordered that seamen should for the future be entered under a distinct heading. The number of Europeans in Government employ sentenced to imprisonment in the House of Correction is very high. 75 persons of this class appear to have been received in 1872.

Conduct and Discipline.

The general conduct of the prisoners seems to have been more satisfactory in 1872 than in the preceding year. Flogging was resorted to as a punishment in three cases, but in the majority of instances solitary confinement was deemed a sufficient penalty. In proportion to their numbers, the European prisoners appear to have committed more breaches of the jail rules than the Native convicts.

Jail Factory.

The financial results of the year, as displayed in the working of the jail factory, were by no means so satisfactory in 1872 as they were in the previous year. The estimated profits of the factory in 1872 were only Rs. 5,446-1-1 as against Rs. 9,222-14-3 in 1871, although the number of convicts daily employed in the factory in 1872 (159) was only two less than the number in 1871. The average profits per head of the prisoners so engaged fell from Rs. 57-4-6 in 1871 to Rs. 34-4-0 in the year under report. This unfavourable

result would appear to be in great measure attributable to the difficulty experienced in finding a market for the various articles manufactured in the jail.

Financial Results.

The total gross expenditure on the House of Correction during the year 1872 is stated to have amounted to Rs. 51,474-4-5, or Rs. 211-13-3 per head of average strength. In the previous year the total gross expenditure was estimated at Rs. 50,152-1-9, exhibiting an annual charge per head of Rs. 222-14-4. The gross cost per head in 1872 was, therefore, a little more than Rs. 11 less in the year under review than in the previous year, notwithstanding that the charge for building operations in 1872 exceeded that in 1871 by over Rs. 3,160. This satisfactory result is, however, counterbalanced by the falling off in the proceeds of the jail factory, and the net cost per annum to the State of each convict was higher in 1872 than in 1871; the sum in the former year being Rs. 189-6-7, and in the latter Rs. 181-14-6.

Health of Prisoners.

The general health of the prisoners is reported to have been good. Only three deaths occurred, and of these two were from consumption; the rate of mortality was, therefore, only about 1¼ per cent. of the daily average strength. The total number of prisoners admitted into hospital for treatment was 140, the daily average of sick being 3·82 per cent. of the total average strength in 1872, as compared with 4·29 per cent. in 1871.

Common Jail.

From the report of the Superintendent of the Common Jail for the year 1872 it would appear that the number of prisoners was 1,111, or 297 less than the number in the previous year. 74 Europeans were committed in 1872 as against 95 in the preceding year, and almost double that number in 1870. This result cannot but be deemed highly satisfactory, as envincing a marked improvement in the conduct of the Europeans of the lower classes either resident in Bombay or staying there temporarily. The number of Muhammadan and Hindu prisoners in 1872 was respectively 457 and 597, as compared with 561 and 760 in 1871, showing a falling off to the extent of nearly 21½ per cent. in the number of the Hindu

and of 18½ per cent. in the number of the Musalman prisoners. The number of female prisoners in the Common Jail in 1872 was 91, or 54 less than in 1871. The reduction was most conspicuous in the number of Musalman women. The total daily average strength of convicts in 1872 was 186⅓, as compared with 197⅔ in 1871.

Juvenile Offenders.

Six juvenile offenders, one of them a girl, were committed to the Common Jail in 1872. Only two prisoners—one a woman—were above 60 years of age, whilst 1,127 were of ages varying from 16 to 40 years.

Conduct and Discipline.

No prisoner escaped during the year under review. Two murderers were executed. For breaches of jail rules 225 convicts were punished in 1872, as compared with 133 in the previous year. This very serious increase, rendered the more noteworthy by the decrease in the total number of the prisoners in confinement, does not speak well for the conduct of the convicts during 1872. 76 Native prisoners were punished for smoking or having tobacco in their possession, 64 for neglecting their work, and 33 for quarrelling. The punishments awarded were solitary confinement in 104 cases, and reduction of diet in 60 instances. The question of legalising the infliction of corporal punishment in the Common Jail and the House of Correction is at present under the consideration of Government.

Education.

No attempt was made to educate any of the prisoners in reading and writing; and as the vast majority of them are sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, the attempt, if made, would probably prove ineffectual. The proportion of Native prisoners able to read and write well, about 1 in 7, is, it may be remarked, very much higher than in the Mofussil jails.

Financial Results.

Excluding charges for jail additions, alterations, and repairs, the total cost per head of average strength for the year 1872 was Rs. 192-6-8, or Rs. 3-2-1 in excess of the total cost for the previous year. The cost of rations per head in 1872 was Rs. 41-6-10, or Rs. 11-4-11 less than in 1871, a result mainly attributable to the reduction carried out by order of Government in the scales of diet for the prisoners—a reduction

which, it is satisfactory to find, had no prejudicial effect upon the health of the convicts. The average charge per head for fixed establishment and police guards was Rs. 102-5-0 in the year under review, as compared with Rs. 96-1-8 in 1871. The increase in the average cost per head under this item is due to the diminution in the number of prisoners in the jail during 1872, whilst the strength and cost of the establishment and guards remained unaltered. A slight increase of seven annas per head is perceptible in the item embracing all hospital charges. The average cost per head of clothing in 1872 (Rs. 7-12--11) exhibits a decrease of Rs. 1-5-1 on the similar charge for the preceding year.

Convict Earnings.

The total estimated earnings of the convicts confined in the Common Jail in 1872 were Rs. 10,102 as against Rs. 10,393 in 1871. The average estimated earnings per head of each prisoner sentenced to labour were Rs. 56-6-0, or Rs. 1-6-0 in excess of the estimated earnings in 1871. The earnings of the prisoners employed as jail servants are still estimated at the high sum of Rs. 12-8-0 per mensem. The average daily number of convicts so engaged was almost 31. The average daily number of men employed on building operations inside the jail, grinding wheat, &c., was 17, and their monthly earnings are calculated to have amounted to from Rs. 8½ to Rs. 7½ per head. 84 prisoners were employed daily on an average in the jail factory, and the profits accruing from their labour are estimated at Rs. 3,212-4-0. The factory profits in 1871, when 85 convicts were engaged daily in the factory, were Rs. 2,749.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure on the Common Jail for the year under review is stated to have been Rs. 38,898-15-3, as compared with Rs. 45,764-5-7 in 1871, exhibiting a diminution of Rs. 6,865-6-4. The net cost to Government during 1872 per convict was Rs. 193-4-3, or Rs. 25-6-6 per head less than in the preceding year.

Health.

The health of the prisoners is reported to have been good. Six deaths occurred; the ratio of deaths to daily average strength being accordingly 3·2 per cent. Two of the deaths were attributable to liver disease, one to dysentery, one to

diarrhœa, one to phthisis, and one to disease of the heart. No case of cholera or small-pox occurred.

Civil Prisoners.

The statistics furnished regarding the civil prisoners in the Common Jail do not call for much comment. 1,091 male and 124 female prisoners were admitted into the jail during 1872, showing a slight reduction as compared with the numbers received in 1871. The number of civil prisoners remaining in custody at the close of 1872 was 51.

Statistical information.

In the Appendix III.—D. (1—6) will be found statistical statements showing, for the different jails under the superintendence of the Inspector General of Prisons, (1) the number and distribution; (2) the sickness and mortality; (3) the employment; and (4) the religion, of the convicts. Form No. 5 shows the expenditure incurred in the different jails, and Form No. 6 furnishes particulars with regard to civil prisoners.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Administration of Civil Justice.

As regards the administration of Civil Justice the Presidency may be divided into the four following parts:—

The City of Bombay.

The Regulation Districts.

The Non-Regulation Districts.

Native States under the direct management of Government.

Within the local limits of the City of Bombay the High Court exercises original jurisdiction in civil matters.

In the Regulation Districts there are four classes of judicial officers entrusted with civil powers—

1. Subordinate Judges of the second class with jurisdiction in civil suits of less than Rs. 5,000 in amount or value.
2. Subordinate Judges of the first class, with power to entertain all civil suits, except those in which Government or any officer of Government, in his official capacity, is defendant.
3. Assistant Judges authorised to try original suits of less than Rs. 10,000 in amount or value referred to them for decision.

4. District Judges who have power to entertain any original suit, and who exercise a general control over all Civil Courts within their charge.

All District Courts are subject to the control and superintendence of the High Court.

The Non-Regulation portion of the Presidency consists of Sindh and the Pánch Maháls. In Sindh the Court of the Judicial Commissioner holds, with reference to the other Civil Courts of the province, the position of a High Court, while appeals from the decisions of the Civil Courts in the Pánch Maháls lie to His Excellency the Governor in Council.

The administration of Civil Justice by officers in charge of Native States is under the direct control of Government, their decisions being, in certain cases, subject to an appeal to His Excellency in Council.

City of Bombay.

No detailed information has been furnished with regard to the administration of Civil Justice in the City of Bombay during the past year. It would seem, however, that on the Original Side of the High Court 767 civil suits were disposed of, and of these 45·1 per cent. were decided on their merits. Including special cases referred by the Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court, 29 appeals were also heard by the High Court on its Original Side, of which 52·17 per cent. were on the merits reversed.

Regulation Districts.

In the Regulation Districts there were (at the beginning of the year 1872) on the files of the different District Courts 30,143 undecided suits; 142,534 fresh suits were instituted during the year, and 6,468 were added by transfer.

The total number for disposal was, therefore, 179,145, of which 6,744 cases were removed by transfer, and 133,571 were decided, leaving at the close of the year an undisposed balance of 38,830. The Courts have, therefore, failed in overtaking the increase in the number of suits instituted as compared with the preceding year, the balance at the end of the year being 8,693 in excess of the arrears at its beginning.

A comparison of the present returns with those of the previous year shows that the increase in litigatiou has been pretty generally distributed. This advance is most marked in the Sholápur District, where the institutions, during the past year, are 29 per cent. in excess of those for 1871, but it is also noticeable in Ahmadabád and Belgaum, where the number of suits has risen 16·8 and 15·3 per cent. respectively. In the districts of Tánna, Sátára and Dhárwár the returns show but little change, while in Kánára there has been a falling off of 19·1 per cent.

Table showing per cent. of Suits to Population.

Ahmadábád ...	... 2·4	Poona ...	... 0·9
Surat ...	... 1·9	Sholápur ...	... 1·2
Tánna ...	... 1·3	Sátára ...	... 1·2
Ratnágiri ...	... 0·8	Belgaum ...	... 0·6
Khándesh ...	... 2·4	Dhárwár ...	... 0·3
Ahmadnagar ...	... 1·2	Kánára ...	... 0·7

It appears from this table that, as compared with their population, the proportion of law suits is highest in the collectorates of Ahmadábád and Khándesh, and lowest in the Karnatic Districts.

Nature of Suits.

Of the total number of cases disposed of, 6,721, or 546 less than the corresponding number in 1871, were suits for the possession or the rent of land; 2,700 to 2,810 related to house property; while the number of proceedings instituted to enforce debts on written contracts rose from 114,688 to 116,151. A comparison of these figures with those given in the Sindh returns shows that, while in Sindh the number of suits to enforce verbal agreements to pay money was 5,910, or 296 in excess of that brought to recover debts on written contract, the returns for the rest of the Presidency show only 510 suits in which the agreement was verbal as compared with 6,738 suits in which the contract had been put into writing. The use of written agreements would seem to be commonest in Kánára, where out of 597 suits to recover money in 3 only did the plaintiff rely on a verbal agreement.

Suits for immoveable property amounted to 7·0 per cent. of the whole: 5·0 relating to land, and 2 per cent. to

house property. Suits for the recovery of money extended to 91·9 per cent., of which 8·9 per cent. were on parol and the remainder on written contracts; 1·3 of the whole were miscellaneous suits.

It appears from the accompanying table that the percentage of suits relating to land varies from 20·5 in Kánára to ·6 in Khándesh.

Statement showing the per cent. of Suits relating to Land.

Ahmadábád...	2·2	Poona ...	6·6
Surat ...	4·0	Sholápur ...	2·8
Tánna ...	4·8	Sátára ...	4·4
Ratnágiri ...	18·2	Belgaum ...	7·6
Ahmadnagar	3·9	Dhárwár ...	12·0
Khándesh ...	0·6	Kánára ...	20·5

Value of Suits.

The total value of the suits under adjudication during the past year is returned at Rs. 1,44,33,646 against 1,38,54,789 in 1871. Of this amount Rs. 22,14,938 against Rs. 20,00,268 represent the value of suits relating to land; Rs. 5,32,449 to Rs. 4,17,618, the value of the house property under litigation; and as compared with Rs. 1,14,36,902 in the previous year, the aggregate amount of money sought to be recovered was Rs. 1,16,96,258. Of suits to recover possession of immoveable property 26,4 of which were instituted in the District of Ahmadábád, were valued at more than Rs. 10,000; while 2,142 institutions, or 54·1 per cent. of the whole number, were for property of less than Rs. 50 in value. Among money suits only 784 were for sums in excess of Rs. 1,000, while 90 per cent. were for sums under Rs. 500, and of these 57·2 per cent. were to enforce claims of less than Rs. 50 in amount.

A comparison of the different districts shows, as noted in the margin, that the highest proportion of suits for sums of less than Rs. 50 was 69·5 in Ratnágiri and the lowest 33·2 in Dhárwár. The average value of suits for immoveable property was Rs. 185, Rs. 95 being the corresponding value in suits for the recovery of money.

Ahmadábád...	67·6
Surat ...	54·7
Tánna ...	58·1
Ratnágiri ...	69·5
Khándesh ...	55·1
Ahmadnagar	52·2
Poona ...	52·9
Sholápur ...	51·8
Sátára ...	59·2
Belgaum ...	45·3
Dhárwár ...	33·2
Kánára ...	54·4

Suits how disposed of.

115,184 suits, or 86·1 per cent. of the whole number, were uncontested, 1,193 of which, or about one per cent. of the whole, were, as detailed in the margin, given in the defendant's favour. Of the rest, 10·3 per cent. were adjusted, and 2·3 settled out of Court; 2 per cent. were dismissed with leave to bring a fresh suit, while 6·4 were decided for the plaintiff on defendant's admission, and 77·3 on his failing to appear. The number of cases in which the plaintiff's claim was contested was 18,356, or only 13·6 of the whole, and of these 13,535, or 73·6 per cent., were decided in the plaintiff's favour. In 2,999, or only 2·26 per cent. of the whole number of suits, did the Courts find for the defendant.

Default of Plaintiff	165
Withdrawn	801
Abated	227
Total	1,193

Statement showing per cent. of Cases decided ex-parte.

Ahmadábád	72·8	Poona	67·5
Surat	60·5	Sholápur	70·7
Tánna	58·4	Sátára	73·4
Ratnágiri	57·2	Belgaum	66·3
Khándesh	72·4	Dhárwár	69·
Ahmadnagar	73·0	Kánára	46·6

The proportion of cases decided *ex-parte* is thus shown to be highest in Ahmadábád, Ahmadnagar, Khándesh and Sátára, and to be considerably lower in Ratnágiri and Kánára, while a comparison with the Sindh returns shows that in that province only a small proportion of cases is decided in the absence of the defendant.

Costs.

The aggregate amount of costs was Rs. 18,78,742 as compared with Rs. 19,23,182 in 1871. The average incidence was Rs. 14 on each suit, or 13 per cent. of the average amount under litigation. The total value of stamps employed in the different suits was Rs. 10,42,968 as compared with Rs. 10,57,564 in the previous year.

Duration of Suits.

As compared with an average duration of 4 months and 8 days in 1871 the present returns show an average of 3 months and 14 days. The greatest delay in deciding cases would seem to have taken place in the Dhárwár Courts,

where the average interval was 7 months and 14 days, and the least in Sholápur, where, on an average, each suit was decided in one month and 19 days.

Appeals. In the Regulation Districts Appellate Jurisdiction is, in addition to the High Court, exercised by District Judges, by Assistant Judges and certain Sub-Judges of the first class. During the past year there were in all 3,889 appeals disposed of against 3,926 in 1871, the returns showing in their average duration a slight decrease as compared with the previous year.

Nature of Appeals. 36·9 per cent. of the entire number of appeals related to land and 15·4 per cent. were filed in suits for the recovery of sums of less than Rs. 50.

Number of Appeals. In the Regulation Districts there is a considerable falling off in the number of appeals filed, from 4,101 in 1871 to 3,495 in the year under review. The falling off under this head is pretty generally spread over the different districts, with the exception of Tánna and Ahmadnagar, which show a slight increase. It appears from the accompanying table that the percentage of appeals to the total number of cases decided is highest in Dhárwár and lowest in Surat and Karáchi, and that on the whole appeals are most common in the Kárnátic Districts.

Percentage of Appeals filed to Cases disposed of.

Ahmadábád ...	... 1·3	Poona } Sholápur } ...	... 3·0
Surat	... 1·1		
Tánna ...	... 2·6	Sátára ...	... 2·2
Ratnágiri ...	... 6·8	Belgaum ...	... 4·2
Khándesh ...	... 1·4	Dhárwár ...	... 8·8
Ahmadnagar ...	... 2·8	Kánára ...	... 6·8

Appeals how disposed of. Of the total number of appeals 118 were withdrawn, 17 abated, 122 were dismissed, and 284 decided *ex-parte* in appellant's favour. Of the 3,184 decided on the merits, 601 were for the appellant and 2,210 for the respondent. The percentage of successful appeals was thus 15·7 as compared with 21·1 in the previous year.

Cost of Appeals.

The total cost of appeals was Rs. 1,13,549 against Rs. 1,29,217 in 1871. The percentage of cost to value being nearly constant 13·4 in 1871 and 13·6 in 1872.

Appeals undisposed of.

The number of appeals remaining undisposed of at the close of the year under review was 3,191, as compared with 3,686, the number of appeals on the files at the beginning of the year. 1,082 or one-third of the whole number of arrears are on the files of the Tánna Courts.

Execution Decrease.

The total number of applications for executions of decrees was 185,293 against 185,251 in 1871, while of the warrants issued in consequence of these applications no fewer than 139,285, or 75 per cent. of the whole, were returned unexecuted.

Table showing per cent. of Warrants returned unexecuted.

Ahmadábad.	Surat.	Tánna.	Ratnágiri.	Khándesh.	Ahmadnagar.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Dhárwár.	Kánára.
80·4	80·1	70·2	71·6	71·2	75·4	67·7	59·7	61·4	57·3	48·0	41·1

A comparison of this table with the statement given above under the head "decrees *ex-parte*" shows that on the whole the highest percentage of unexecuted warrants is to be found where undefended suits are most numerous. It would seem, therefore, that the failure of the wilder tribes, the Bhils and Kulis, to defend themselves in civil suits, which makes in some districts the action of the Civil Courts seem so one-sided, is due not more to their knowledge of the difficulty of disproving a claim than to their experience of the ease with which the execution of a decree may be avoided.

9,04,948 Rupees, being 16,290 Rupees less than in the previous year, were realized by the sale of immoveable property. Sales of moveable property realized about 2 lakhs of Rupees as against 1½ lakhs in 1871.

Civil Prisoner

The total number of judgment debtors committed to civil jails in the Regulation Districts was 1,877 as compared with

1,958 in 1871. Of these, 407 were released at the request of the imprisoning creditor, and 1,130 on account of failure on the creditor's part to pay the subsistence allowance. Of the rest, 76 disclosed all their property, and 124 satisfied the decree; while 48 were released on the expiry of the legal term of imprisonment.

High Court, Appellate Side.

From the decisions of Civil Courts in the Regulation Districts two classes of appeals, regular and special, lie to the Appellate Side of the High Court. A regular appeal on questions of fact and law lies from the decisions of Subordinate Judges of the first class, of Assistant Judges and of District Judges, in original suits relating to property in excess of Rs. 5,000 in value. From the decisions in appeal of judicial officers invested with appellate powers a special appeal on questions of law lies to the High Court.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court there were depending, at the beginning of the year, 452 cases, of which 125 were regular and 327 special appeals, and during its course 125 regular and 539 special appeals, or in all 664 additional cases were admitted. The total number for disposal was, therefore, 1,116, and of these 553 special and 116 regular appeals have been decided, leaving a balance of 313 and 134 respectively.

The Court has thus overtaken the work which arose in the year under review, and in addition has reduced by fifty the number of suits in arrear. The small reduction effected as compared with the number of cases still in arrear would seem to be due in great measure to the employment of Civilian Judges in the conduct of the Bankruptcy Court, and in otherwise aiding the reduced Bench on the Original Side. As, however, the number of High Court Judges has during the current year been restored to its normal strength, it may be hoped that a reduction will speedily be made in the amount of arrears on both sides of the Court.

1868	284
1869	297
1870	508
1871	497
1872	447

Of the whole number of appeals, 53 per cent. were from the decisions of District Judges and 39 from those of their Assistants. The proportion furnished by Additional and Sub-Judges, first class, was respectively two and six per cent.

Result of Appeals.

The accompanying table shows for the last two years the results of appeals from the decisions of the different classes of District Courts:—

	Affirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
District Judge	63·9	65·1	8·1	5·6	11·3	14·0
Assistant Judge... ...	63·2	65·2	4·6	6·6	14·9	11·1
Sub-Judge, 1st Class...	52·9	43·7	29·4	31·2	5·9	6·1

Value of Suits.

The value of suits depending during the past year shows, as compared with the previous year, a falling off from Rs. 22,43,448 to Rs. 19,94,236.

Small Cause Courts.

For the more easy recovery of small debts and demands, Courts invested with summary powers have been established in the city of Bombay and in the towns noted in the margin. In the Presidency Small Cause Court there are four Judges with power to decide suits where the amount or value claimed does not exceed Rs. 1,000.

Poona.
Ahmadábád.
Ahmadnagar.
Surat.
Broach.
Dhárwár.
Hubli.
Karáchi.

Presidency Court.

The total number of suits instituted in the Presidency Small Cause Court during the past year was 30,025 as compared with 28,906 in 1871, displaying an increase of 1,119, and being the largest number instituted in any year since the establishment of the Court. Of these suits 3,536, as compared with 3,278 in 1871, were brought for the recovery of sums not exceeding Rs. 10. It is to be regretted that so considerable a portion of the whole number of suits should relate to so petty amounts, especially as the institution of cases of this class would seem to be due to the instigation of daláls or law brokers, persons who earn a

livelihood by fomenting litigation. Of the 30,025 suits instituted during the year, 23,931, or nearly four-fifths, were for the recovery of sums varying from one to a hundred Rupees, 5,263 were for the recovery of sums exceeding one hundred but not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and 831 were for the recovery of sums above five hundred Rupees. The decrease in the number of suits of the nature last mentioned, which continues from year to year, would seem to be partly due to the depressed state of trade in Bombay and in part to be the result of the introduction of a new system for the disposal of short causes in the High Court, which has materially shortened the average duration of such suits.

The amount litigated in 1872 was Rs. 25,46,050, or Rs. 2,782 less than in the previous year, notwithstanding the material increase in the number of suits instituted. The average amount litigated in each suit was Rs. 84-12-9 in 1872 as compared with Rs. 88-2-10 in 1871, and Rs. 98-11-9 in 1870.

29,666 cases in 1872, as compared with 29,400 in 1871, were disposed of by the Judges of the Small Cause Court. In 18,019 of these suits the judgment was for the plaintiff, and in only 628 for the defendant. 6,805 were compromised, and 2,815 struck off, and in 1,399 cases the plaintiff was non-suited.

Mofussil Small Cause Courts.

The Mofussil Small Cause Courts are under the presidency of a Judge invested with summary jurisdiction in suits for the recovery of pecuniary claims not exceeding Rs. 500 in amount. In the case of the Courts at Surat and Broach as well as of those at Dhárwár and Hubli, one Judge has been found sufficient for the disposal of the work attaching to both Courts. With the exception of the Court at Poona the working of the Mofussil Small Cause Courts cannot be considered satisfactory. Though performing an increasing amount of business, they fail to attract so much work as they could dispose of; nor do they command the confidence which it is desirable that every Court of final jurisdiction should possess. The advisability of reducing their number has been

under the consideration of Government during the past year.

The number of institutions in these Courts was 26,539 against 23,266 in the preceding year. The number of cases disposed of, also shows an increase from 24,050 in 1871 to 25,341 in the year under report, and the amount under litigation from Rs. 14,86,745 to Rs. 15,06,745. Of the cases disposed of, 19·0 per cent. were withdrawn, 12·8 per cent were decided in plaintiff's favour on the defendant admitting the claim, and 54·0 per cent. on his failing to appear. Of the entire number, therefore, only 14·1 per cent. were contested. The accompanying table shows the percentage of suits contested in each Court. The small amount of business transacted by some of these Courts appears from the consideration, that while the Poona Small Cause Court decides 1,521 contested suits, the Ahmadábád Court, which comes next, has disposed of about one-half of that number, and Ahmadnagar and Surat less than one-third each; while that at Hubli has settled only 162 suits, that at Dhárwár 115, and that at Broach as few as 96. Of the entire number of suits 84·5 per cent. were for sums of less than Rs. 100, while 36·7 per cent. of the whole were to recover sums less than Rs. 25 in amount. The average cost of a suit was Rs. 8-15-7 and the average duration 34 days.

Table showing percentage of contested Suits.

Ahmadábád	11·5
Poona	17·5
Ahmadnagar... ...	13·8
Surat	12·4
Broach	8·1
Dhárwár	17·1
Hubli	13·4

Non-Regulation Districts: Sindh.

The Sindh returns show, as compared with the previous year, an advance in the number of suits disposed of from 11,861 to 12,386. The increase has been chiefly in the Haidarábád and Thar and Párkar Districts, there being a falling off of 9 per cent. in Karáchi.

A comparison of the accompanying table with the corresponding statement for the Regulation Districts would seem to show that the percentage of litigation in Sindh is lower than in any other part of the Presidency.

Percentage of Suits to Population.

Karáchi	0·4
Haidarábád	0·9
Shikárpur	0·7
Thar and Párkar ...	0·1

Nature of the Suits.

The returns show a falling off in the number of suits relating to land from 201 in the previous year to 189 in 1872. The proportion which suits of this nature bear to the entire number of suits is, it will be seen, lower in Sindh than in the Regulation Districts.

Percentage of Suits relating to land.	
Karáchi...	1·0
Haidarábád	0·6
Shikárpur	2·6
Thar and Párkar ...	3·7

Value of suits.

The total value of suits under adjudication was Rs. 13,26,189 as compared with Rs. 12,55,744 in 1871. Of this amount, Rs. 41,466 against Rs. 39,557 represent the value of suits relating to land, Rs. 15,276 to Rs. 8,972 the value of the house property under litigation, and, as compared with Rs. 12,07,214 in the previous year, the sum of money sought to be recovered was Rs. 12,69,447.

Of suits for the recovery of immoveable property only one was valued above Rs. 10,000, while of the entire number 89·3 per cent. related to property valued at less than Rs. 500. Among pecuniary suits there were 6 brought to recover sums in excess of Rs. 10,000, but no less than 97·4 per cent. of the whole number were to recover sums of less than Rs. 500.

The average value of suits for immoveable property was Rs. 274 as against Rs. 256 in 1871. In the case of pecuniary suits the corresponding amount was Rs. 104 as compared with Rs. 103 in the previous year. The average value of suits in Sindh is thus in excess of that in the Regulation Districts.

Suits how disposed of.

9,554 suits, or 77·8 per cent. of the whole number, were uncontested, 170, or 1·3 per cent. of which were, as detailed in the margin, given in plaintiff's favour. Of the rest 1·5 were adjusted, 4·4 settled out of Court, and 20·3 dismissed with leave to institute fresh proceedings, while 29·1 were decided for the plaintiff on defendant's admitting the claim, and 19·2 on his failing to appear.

Default of Plaintiff	56
Withdrawn... ...	108
Abated	6
	170

2,612 cases, or 21·8 per cent. of the whole, were contested, and of these 1817, or 69·5 per cent., were decided in plain-

tiff's favour. Of the entire number of suits disposed of, only 363, or 2·9 per cent., were decided in defendant's favour. It will, be seen from the accompanying table that there is little variation among the different districts of Sindh in the number of cases decided *ex-parte*, while the proportion is conspicuously less than that shown for any of the Regulation Districts. As compared with the returns for the Regulation Districts, the proportion of cases decided in plaintiff's favour is also smaller.

	Per cent. of cases decided *ex-parte*.
Karáchi .	...18·1
Haidarábád...	...19·8
Shikárpur...	...20·3
Thar and Párkar	...14

Small Cause Court, Karáchi

There is one Small Cause Court in Sindh—that at Karáchi. The total number of suits on the files of this Court during the past year was 3,238, and of these 3,229 were decided. Of the whole number 2,713 were settled in plaintiff's favour and only 181 for the defendant.

Costs.

The aggregate amount of costs was Rs. 1,88,230 as compared with Rs. 1,78,252 in 1871. The average incidence was Rs. 15 on each suit, or 14 per cent. of the average amount under litigation.

Duration of Suits.

The average duration of a suit has risen from one month and nineteen days in 1871 to three months during the past year. This increase is due to the high average of delay, eight months, shown in the Thar and Párkar returns, the average detention in the remaining Courts being less than in the previous year.

Appeals.

There were in all 127 appeals disposed of as compared with 158 in the preceding year. Of these 181 per cent. related to immoveable property and 52·7 were to recover sums of less than Rs. 50 in amount.

The percentage of appeals to the entire number of suits filed is highest in Shikárpur, where it is 2·3 per cent. The Thar and Párkar returns show 1·1 per cent. and Haidarábád and Karáchi only ·7 and ·1 respectively.

The proportion of decisions appealed against is, therefore, smaller in Sindh than in the Regulation Districts. Of the

total number of appeals, 6 were withdrawn, 8 dismissed, and 4 decided *ex-parte* in appellant's favour. 102 were heard, and of these 24 were decided for the appellant and 68 for the respondent.

The total cost of appeals was Rs. 3,618 as against Rs. 7,088 in 1871. The percentage of cost to value was 12·9.

Execution of Decrees.

The total number of applications for the execution of decrees was 5,774 as compared with 5,377 in 1871. In the Haidarábád Districts no fewer than 46 per cent. of the warrants issued remained unexecuted, the corresponding return for Karáchi and Shikárpur being 39·2 and 38 per cent. respectively, while in Thar and Párkar the returns show only 6 per cent. of failures. The average for the whole province is 41·0 per cent., a satisfactory result when compared with the returns for the Registration Districts.

Civil Prisoners.

275 judgment debtors were committed to the civil jails in the different districts in Sindh. Of these 100 were released at the request of the judgment creditor and 101 on his failing to pay subsistence money. The decrees were satisfied in 38 instances, and in 18 the prisoners disclosed all their property. In two cases the prisoners suffered the full term of confinement.

Pánch Maháls.

During the past year, in 16 cases appeals were made to Government from the decision of the Agent's and Assistant Agent's Courts in the Pánch Maháls. Of these appeals 8 were rejected, 7 decided against the special appellant, and 1 in his favour.

Native States under direct management.

An analysis of the Judicial returns from the different States under the direct management of Political Officers has already been given under the section relating to Tributary States; it, therefore, only remains to show the results of appeals from the decisions of such officers to the Court of His Excellency the Governor in Council. Of 69 appeals disposed of by Government during the past year, 27 were rejected. In 29, of the remaining 42, the decisions under appeal were affirmed, in 10 they were reversed, 1 was modified, and in 2 instances the papers were returned for further inquiry.

Of the entire number of cases 55·6 per cent. came from Káthiáwár and 23 per cent. from Sáwantwári. Of the remainder, 5 came from Kolhápur and 4 from Kachh, while the Political Agents of Rewa Kánta and Sátára supplied 2 each. When arranged according to the nature of the suits, the returns show that 28 were political cases, *i.e.*, suits in which questions of boundary or jurisdiction were involved, 26 related to immoveable property, and 15 were suits for the recovery of money.

Agent for Sirdárs in the Deccan.

The only remaining Court which calls for special notice is the Court of the Agent for Sirdárs in the Deccan.

This tribunal was instituted in 1827 for the hearing of suits brought against persons of rank who had enjoyed peculiar consideration under the Government of the Peshwa. A reference or appeal lies from the Agent's decision to the Court of the Governor in Council. During the past year 34 suits were instituted in the Agent's Court, of which 18 were decided by the Agent himself and 16 by his Assistant. In two cases the decision of the Agent formed the subject of appeal to Government.

Income and Expenditure.

It appears from the accompanying tabular statement that the total receipts in excess of expenditure derived from the administration of Civil Justice amounted to Rs. 11,44,874, of which sum Rs. 9,99,030 were derived from the Courts of Subordinate Judges and Rs. 1,45,844 from Small Cause Courts. The entire cost of administration in excess of receipts amounted to Rs. 8,09,911, of which Rs. 4,06,868, or about one-half, is to be debited to the Courts of District Judges, the remaining outlay being incurred in the support of the High Court. The administration of Civil Justice has, therefore, during the past year yielded a net revenue of Rs. 3,34,963.

Class of Court.		Income.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Surplus.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
High Court—						
(A)—Original Side	...	2,53,235	4,19,371	1,66,136	.....	
(B)—Appellate Side	...	39,912	2,76,819	2,36,907	.....	
District Courts	...	1,39,137	5,46,005	4,06,868	.....	
Courts of Sub-Judges	...	16,89,745	6,90,715	.....	9,99,030	
Small Cause Courts—						
Presidency	..	2,20,513	1,66,984	.....	53,529	
Mofussil	...	1,88,221	95,906	.....	92,315	
	Total...	25,30,763	21,95,800	8,09,911	11,44,874	Net Surplus. 3,34,963

Full statistical information will be found in the Appendix III.—E. (1—14). Statistical Forms.

REGISTRATION.

During the past year there were in all 90,361 registrations against 84,388 in the year 1871-72, the increase being at the rate of about 7 per cent. Optional registrations numbered 20,525 against 21,147 in the preceding year, the decrease being at the rate of about 3 per cent., and compulsory registrations rose from 63,241 to 69,836, the increase being between 9 and 10 per cent. The proportion of optional to compulsory registration has been about 29 per cent. against 33 per cent. in the previous year. Comparison with preceding year.

In the districts of Bombay, Kaira, Surat, and North Kánára there was a decline in the number of registrations as compared with the previous year, while the contrary was the case in the districts of Ahmadábád, the Pánch Maháls, Broach, Tánna, Alibágh, Ratnágiri, Násik, Ahmadnagar, Khándesh, Poona, Sholápur, Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár, and Kaladgi. In Sindh the falling off has been very heavy in both classes of registration. In Aden, during the six months that the Act was in operation, there were 77* registrations of all sorts.

*61 compulsory.
15 miscellaneous.
1 will.

There have been 404 registrations of wills in the past year against 279 in 1871-72, and 11 registrations of authorities to adopt against 22 in the previous year. 3 wills were Registration of Wills.

deposited against 7 in 1871-72; one was withdrawn against 3 withdrawals in 1871-72, and there were two cases of wills being opened and re-deposited against 1 in 1871-72.

Refusals to register.

The number of refusals to register has during the past year been 275 against 356 in 1871-72.

Offences against the Registration Act.

There have been 7 prosecutions affecting 18 persons for offences against the Registration Law. 16 of the accused were convicted and two acquitted.

Receipts.

The receipts of the department for the past year as compared with those for the previous year, are classified under the various heads in the statement which appears below. It will be observed that the increase in receipts on those of 1871-71 is at the rate of about 13 per cent. The fee of Rs. 19,908 paid by Government for the registration of the Elphinstone Conveyance Deed is the chief source of the increase :—

Nature of Items.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Compulsory	2,17,428 11 0	1,47,731 7 0	.....	69,697 4 0
Optional	11,473 5 0	14,975 12 0	3,502 7 0	.....
Miscellaneous	5,988 4 0	8,007 6 0	2,019 2 0	.....
Special	2,681 8 0	.....	.....	2,681 8 0
Deposit of wills and authorities to adopt	44 4 0	12 0 0	.....	32 4 0
Registration of wills and authorities to adopt	598 4 0	1,493 2 0	894 14 0	.....
Memoranda under Section 41	204 8 0	.....	.....	204 8 0
Do. do. Section 42	7,147 8 0	.....	.....	7,147 8 0
Penalties	3,019 11 0	3,334 6 0	314 11 0	.....
Withdrawal of sealed covers	15 0 0	12 0 0	.....	3 0 0
Powers of Attorney—General	670 0 0	686 0 0	16 0 0	.....
Ditto —Special	489 0 0	540 0 0	51 0 0	.....
Commissions	105 0 0	163 0 0	58 0 0	.....
Visits	5,700 0 0	6,620 0 0	920 0 0	.....
Searches and inspections	1,744 0 0	1,761 0 0	17 0 0	.....
Translations, filed	552 0 0	84 0 0	.....	468 0 0
Extra fee for Registration by Registrar General, Branch Registrar General under Act XX. of 1866, or District Registrars	1,893 0 0	2,210 9 0	317 9 0	.....
Carried over	2,59,753 15 0	1,87,630 10 0	8,110 11 0	80,234 0 0

Nature of Items.	1871-72.			1872-73.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward.....	2,59,753	15	0	1,87,630	10	0	8,110	11	0	80,234	0	0
* Copying fee credited to Government	6,354	4	0	1,06,371	0	0	1,00,016	12	0	.....		
Copies granted	.....			3,927	10	0	3,927	10	0	.....		
Extra fee for registration at private residence or Jail	1,768	2	6	2,933	14	0	1,165	11	6	.....		
Other miscellaneous receipts	.....			207	2	8	207	2	8	.....		
Fee for memos. or copies under Sections 64 & 67.	.....			1,392	10	0	1,392	10	0	.....		
Total.....	2,67,876	5	6	3,02,462	14	8	1,14,820	9	2	80,234	0	0
							Deduct Decrease...	80,234	0	0		
							Net Increase.....	34,586	9	2		

The expenditure for the past year is classified under the various heads of charge in the subjoined statement. The only head of charge under which an increased expenditure is observable is that of percentages payable to the Sub-Registrars, such a course, owing to the increased fee receipts, being inevitable:— Expenditure.

Nature of Item.	1871-72.			1872-73.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Fixed salaries of Registering Officers...	1,13,688	7	0	1,12,324	0	0
Percentage paid to the same..	50,823	11	2	55,120	12	7
Cost of Establishment —Permanent	51,600	1	2	49,283	7	11
Ditto —Temporary	488	15	5	220	14	5
Travelling allowance	6,269	5	6	6,154	9	9
Furniture and house-rent	3,432	13	7	2,642	15	0
Postage...	6,152	12	11	3,730	14	0
Printing and Stationery...	12,852	8	11	11,303	9	7
Miscellaneous...	5,271	9	8	4,879	0	9
Total.....	2,50,580	5	4	2,45,660	4	0

* In 1871-72 these fees were included in the receipts for optional and compulsory registration.

Financial Results.

The following is the balance sheet of the Department for the past year, showing that the surplus which has accrued during the year from all sources amounted to Rs.63,457-7-5:—

1872-73.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Fees and Penalties	3,02,255 12 0	2,45,660 4 0	56,595 8 0
ADD			
Value of books and forms, including stationery supplied out of the stock on hand on the 31st March 1872	3,281 11 2	.....	.....
Sale proceeds of waste paper, &c...	207 2 8	.....	3,488 13 10
	3,05,744 9 10	.....	60,184 5 10
Under the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866	4,436 4 0	1,063 2 5	3,373 1 7
	3,10,180 13 10	2,46,723 6 5	63,457 7 5

Value of property under Registration.

The total value of the property affected by instruments registered during 1872-73 is estimated at Rs. 7,39,07,967-13-1 against Rs. 4,54,71,999-6-4 in 1871-72. The average value per transaction in 1872-73 was Rs. 830-14-8¾ against Rs. 554-5-4 in 1871-72.

Average incidence of costs

The average fee during the months of April and May 1872, when the late fee table was in operation, amounted to Rs. 2-13-10, the average fee for the whole year of 1871-72 having been Rs. 2-13-6. The average *registration* fee for the ten months of the year during which the present *ad-valorem* fee system was in operation amounted to Rs. 1-10-5.

Preparation of Indexes.

The whole of the indexes of the districts and sub-districts for the calendar year 1872 have, with very few exceptions, been bound.

Departmental Inspections.

During the past year there were 112 examinations of Sub-Registry offices by Registrars and 120 by Assistant and Deputy Collectors. The Branch Inspector General examined

3 Registry and 14 Sub-Registry offices; while the Inspector General's examinations embraced the inspection of 14 Registry and 36 Sub-Registry offices.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

City of Bombay.

During the past year the law for regulating the municipal administration of the town and island of Bombay was revised and a new Act (No. III. of 1872) passed. The principal provisions of that law will be found described in the chapter on the Course of Legislation. Although it did not come into operation until the 20th of June last, the arrangements that have been effected may be conveniently noticed here.

Election.

The first election of members of the Corporation was held on the 26th July 1873. The number of electors of different races entitled to vote and the number who actually voted are as follows :—

Race.	Number of Electors.	Number who voted.
Europeans ...	190	60
Portuguese ...	114	25
Jews ...	28	1
Hindus ...	1,648	269
Parsis ...	1,045	233
Muhammadans...	902	112
Total...	3,927	700

For the purposes of the election the city was divided into 10 wards, and seats proportioned to the number of its population, and electors were allotted to each ward.

Constitution of Corporation

The Corporation is made up of members of the different races as below :—

Europeans ...	22
Portuguese ...	1
Parsis ...	17
Hindus ...	19
Muhammadans ...	5
Total...	64

And of Town Council. And the composition of the Town Council is as follows:—

Europeans	...	6
Hindus	...	3
Parsis	...	2
Muhammadans	...	1
Total	...	12

Municipal Revenue. The principal items of municipal revenue are as follows:—

House rate for the year* under review 6 per cent. on the net annual valuation of real property, assessed on the owners.

Police and lighting rates, each 2 per cent., assessed on the occupiers.

Wheel-tax on draught animals and vehicles.

Duty on tobacco and licenses for the sale of liquor.

Town duties or octroi on ghee, sugar, liquors, timber and metals brought into the city for consumption, at rates which average a little over 1 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Halalcore cess, a rate at 3 per cent. on the net valuation of houses served by municipal sweepers, recovered from the occupiers.

Water rate, levied either on the quantities actually consumed as ascertained by meter, at the rate of Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons, or by an equivalent rate on the house valuation.

Income from municipal property, chiefly rents of shops and stalls in the municipal markets, situated in four different quarters of the city.

Receipts. The details of revenue and expenditure are as follows:—

REVENUE.

Taxation Proper.

	Rs.	Rs.
House rate...	7,09,953	
Police rate...	2,41,773	
Lighting rate	2,41,348	
Wheel taxes and Land Conveyances	2,09,959	
Tobacco & liquor duty & licenses ...	2,07,568	
Town duties	4,67,638	
		20,78,239

* This is the calendar year 1872, which is the period for which this Municipality makes up the accounts.

Service rendered.		
Halalcore cess	2,17,071	
Water rate	4,07,835	
		6,24,906
Returns to Property and Miscellaneous.		
Market receipts	2,28,157	
Other receipts, including Government grant for census of Rs. 12,000...	1,17,029	
		3,45,186
Grand Total		30,48,331
EXPENDITURE.		Disbursements.
General supervision, assessment, collection of taxes, and accounts ..	2,50,418	
Police and Fire Brigade	3,61,643	
		6,12,061
Public Health.		
General supervision, Conservancy Branch	6,60,182	
Markets and slaughter-houses ...	59,573	
Registration of births and deaths ...	10,327	
Cemeteries and vaccination ...	11,399	
Census	20,373	
		7,61,854
Public Works.		
Establishment	48,540	
Lighting	2,52,999	
Watering roads...	1,18,840	
Road repairs	2,82,131	
Repairs to buildings	3,011	
Street improvements	2,038	
Water Works	70,149	
Drainage	88,902	
Gardens	27,273	
		8,93,883
Interest and Sinking Fund on Public Debt	...	... 6,78,171

Miscellaneous.

Contribution to Primary Education, Pensions, Auditors' allowance.	..	31,749
Grand Total	...	29,77,718

Incidence of Taxation.

The incidence of the municipal revenue per head of population is Rs. 3-3-6 of taxation proper, and Rs. 4-11-7 of total revenue, while that of actual expenditure on sanitation alone is about Rs. 1-2-10. It is estimated that the gross annual income of the city is about 855 lakhs of Rupees, on which sum municipal taxation proper amounts to about 2·43 per cent., total municipal income to about 3·56 per cent., and total municipal expenditure about 3·48 per cent.

Municipal Debt.

The municipal debt at present amounts to about 79 lakhs, or not quite $2\frac{1}{2}$ years' income. It is composed of the following items:—

Due to Government.

Debt incurred for the construction of the Vehar Lake, being liquidated with interest at 4 per cent. by annual instalments of Rs. 1,75,200	...	36,00,000
* Fifteen Lakh Loan of 1869, at 5 per cent., with Sinking Fund of one-tenth of the capital	...	9,50,000
* Fifteen Lakh Loan of 1872, at 5 per cent., with Sinking Fund of one-twentieth of the capital...		14,25,000
Loan for construction of Tulsi Lake at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		2,00,000

Local Debt.

Debts chiefly incurred to meet cost of drainage, construction of markets, &c., bearing interest at 6 per cent. with Sinking Fund ...	...	17,38,000
		Rs. 79,13,000

* These loans were obtained from Government to meet pressing liabilities.

Water-supply.

The city is supplied with water from the Vehár lake, an artificial reservoir situated in the island of Salsette, about 16 miles from the Fort, on the high pressure system by means of a 32-inch iron main. This lake was constructed in 1856-60 at a total cost of Rs. 65,43,886-15-6. The daily supply, about 17 gallons per head of population, being insufficient for the wants of the city, a smaller reservoir, the Tulsi lake, which when completed will raise the daily supply to about 23 gallons per head, is now under construction.

Sanitation.

A century ago Bombay was considered one of the most unhealthy of Indian cities. It is now one of the healthiest, the average death-rate for the five years ending 1872 being 25·45 per mille. The following table shows the details of this rate :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Cholera	·35	1·17	·60	·41	·29
Small-pox	1·74	2·68	·86	1·43	2·88
Measles	·26	·74	·27	·43	·61
Fever	8·50	7·93	7·36	9·84	11·66
Other causes	13·51	14·97	14·01	12·82	14·03
Total death-rate per mille...	24·36	27·49	23·10	24·93	29·47

The first sanitary improvement in Bombay was the construction of the Vellards, towards the end of the last century, which prevented the sea at high spring tides from overflowing the Flats in the centre of the island. A tolerably copious supply of pure water for domestic purposes, to replace an exceedingly insufficient supply of well and tank water much polluted with sewage, and the reclamation of an immense area of foul muddy foreshore on the east side of the island, have also contributed greatly to an improved condition of the public health. And, finally, whereas a quarter of a century ago there was hardly any attempt whatever at a system of public sanitation, drains and sewers scarcely existed in the island, public streets and places can hardly be said to have been scavenged at all, it was left to each citizen to remove, or not to remove, garbage

and excreta from his premises; and if he did remove his refuse, he was allowed to deposit it pretty much where he chose; the city has now been drained, not, indeed, by any means on a perfect system, but still tolerably completely, and a very thorough and efficient system of public sanitation has been established.

The existing conservancy system is as follows—

A corps of halalcores or sweepers, numbering altogether over 1,000 men, collect the night-soil from each house early in the morning, and place it, to the quantity of about 150 tons daily or 44,000 tons yearly, in closed iron carts, which convey it to a central depôt, where it is discharged through a tubular drain into the sea.

The liquid sewage and sullage of houses and in the rains the storm water is discharged into the sea by means of sewers or open gutters communicating with a main sewer led to a pumping station on the seashore at a distance from the city. The cleaning of these drains, which owing to their want of slope is very expensive, employs a corps of about 500 men and 100 carts.

And a corps of about 1,100 men and 200 carts is employed in the collection and removal of the garbage or dry refuse of the city. About 115,000 tons are yearly collected, about $\frac{5}{6}$th of which quantity is removed by the railway to a salt swamp in the island of Salsette which is being reclaimed with it; the remainder is burnt or buried in different suitable places within municipal limits.

Mofussil and Sindh Municipalities.

The statements in the Appendix show that there are in all 213 municipalities in the Mofussil and in the province of Sindh. They have all been established and hitherto administered under the old law, Act XXVI. of 1850. For some time past the Government have had under consideration proposals for enacting a new Act with a view of ensuring this important branch of the administration being conducted with a greater degree of precision and exactness than has hitherto been possible under the very indefinite and wide provisions of the existing law. A Bill to this effect has recently been

prepared by the Bombay Council, and is now awaiting the assent of the Viceroy.

A reference to the accompanying statements shows that there are four municipalities with an income of over one lakh of Rupees each, viz. :—

Name of Municipality.	Population.	Income in Rs.
Karáchi	53,526	2,48,373
Surat	107,149	2,24,677
Ahmadábád	116,873	1,90,113
Poona	90,436	1,10,013

There are 27 municipalities with an income in excess of Rs. 10,000 each, viz. :—

Name of Municipality.	Population.	Income in Rs.
Sakkar	13,318	97,511
Broach	31,500	85,970
Pandharpur	16,275	83,751
Haidarábád	41,152	70,487
Shikárpur	38,107	58,211
Násik	21,979	45,182
Sholápur	53,103	43,475
Ahmadnagar	32,841	34,800
Sátára	24,297	29,880
Ketibandar	2,199	20,064
Hubli	37,961	18,980
Belgaum	26,947	17,355
Tánna	14,299	16,142
Dholka	20,854	15,965
Kalian	12,804	15,551
Balsar	11,315	15,226
Virámgaon	19,661	14,995
Bársi	18,560	14,575
Nariad	25,623	14,008
Kumpta	10,932	13,804
Lárkhána	10,643	13,670
Malcolm Peit	27,059	13,603
Bhiwandi (Bhewndy) ...	11,907	12,375
Dhulia	12,489	12,189
Rohri	8,580	10,820
Dhárwar	27,136	10,548
Kárwar	13,263	10,535

There are 22 Municipalities with incomes in excess of Rs. 5,000; 94 Municipalities with incomes in excess of Rs. 1,000, and no less than 66 Municipalities with incomes under Rs. 1,000.

Explanation regarding petty Municipalities.

It will be observed that most of these smaller Municipalities exist in the Sátára Collectorate, and as a good deal of misapprehension prevails as to their origin, it is necessary to explain that the taxes they collect merely represent those levied by the former Government under the denomination of town duties and Motarfa, and which at the time of the annexation it was considered advisable to continue with a view to provide for local requirements, instead of indiscriminately abolishing them as was done elsewhere. Had it been possible to collect these petty levies into a common fund, the total amount would have been considerable, and some results might have been obtained. But it is admitted to be almost impossible to effect much good when each village has to be treated as a separate unit. Thirty-two of these small Municipalities have recently been abolished and there is every probability of the remaining being similarly done away with.

Sources of Revenue and Incidence of Taxation.

Exclusive of the town and island of Bombay, the total revenues realised under the denomination of Municipal taxation amount to Rs. 19,88,578, and the average incidence per head of population is Rs. 1-1-1. The different sources of this revenue, the total amounts yielded by each, and the average incidence per head of the population contributing the same is shown as follows :—

Source of Revenue.	Total amount.	Incidence per head of Population.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Octroi	11,96,821	0 11 6
House Tax	1,64,267	0 3 1
Wheel Tax	46,902	0 1 1
Miscellaneous	5,80,588	0 5 3
Total	19,88,578	.....

It will be seen from the above that most of the revenues are realised from octroi and that the wheel-tax yields the least. As a rule, the House Tax, the yield of which is the next smallest, is unpopular in most parts of the country.

The funds have been expended on the following objects:— Expenditure.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishments	2,21,204	9	2
Conservancy	4,10,825	11	1
Police	1,41,529	0	0
Lighting	1,20,328	0	3
Education	56,725	15	4
Vaccination	9,095	3	11
Dispensaries and hospitals ...	84,272	5	0
Original works	3,53,396	9	1
Repairs	2,43,799	14	11
Miscellaneous ... ... „	3,37,671	8	9

No project of any particular magnitude has been undertaken. The Surat Municipality has, under the able and energetic direction of Mr. Hope, effected greater results than any other in the Presidency. The town has within the last few years been quite transformed in appearance by the number of new roads that have been constructed; and security against two of its most dangerous enemies, fire and flood, in a great measure obtained by the organization of an effective fire-engine establishment and by the construction, at a considerable outlay, of inundation works. It cannot be denied that in many instances Municipalities are not popular institutions. This is, perhaps, chiefly due to the exercise of a too minute and vexatious interference with the domestic life of the people and a want of knowledge of and sympathy with their views. The great aim should be to see that the revenues are spent on objects which are appreciated by the tax-payers. First and foremost amongst them is the creation of a good water-supply. Water-supply. All Municipalities have recently been urged to give their best attention to this important matter, and have been promised the assistance of the Irrigation Department in pre-

paring and maturing projects. The Government are now in a position to lend money on easy terms, and it is right that charges of this nature should be met by loans.

The town of Pandharpur, in the Sholápur Collectorate has, lately been given an excellent supply of water at a cost of Rs. 1,83,914; Karár in Sátára has also been provided with water from the Kristhna Canal; and an outlay of Rs. 12,225 has been incurred by the Poona Municipality in improving the supply of water from the Katraj tank and from other sources. A project has lately been prepared for giving the town of Haidarábád in Sindh a thorough supply at a cost of Rs. 8,00,000, and steps are now being taken to commence the work. The greatest difficulty is in respect to conservancy. There is reason to believe that when a thoroughly efficient system of halalcore service can be maintained, house-holders readily admit the benefits they derive from it. The town of Násik, which is inhabited by a large Brahman community and into which a Municipality has only recently been introduced, affords a satisfactory proof of the manner in which the people recognize the comfort and convenience of having their privies kept clean. Mr. Erskine states that it is the one object for which they most willingly pay. It is, however, only in large towns that work of this kind can be undertaken by an expensive and well-organized establishment. In the smaller places it is, perhaps, better to leave the house-holders to make their own arrangements for the removal of night soil, and to do no more than establish latrines for the use of the general public.

Conservancy.

Pilgrim Tax.

This seems the proper place to notice the efforts that have been made by Municipalities to ensure the comfort of the large concourse of pilgrims and others who at stated periods assemble at sacred places and fairs. Amongst these, Pandharpur, in the Sholápur Collectorate, is famous for its temple in honour of the god Vithoba; and three times in the year, namely in the months of Chaitra (April), Ashad (June and July), and Kártik (November), large numbers of devotees congregate from all parts of Western India to worship the

god. On many occasions cholera has broken out amongst these assembled multitudes, and the disease thus generated at Pandharpur has been disseminated over the country by the pilgrims on their return journey. Of late years much attention has been paid to the sanitary condition of the town, and every precaution taken to enforce cleanliness and a proper system of conservancy, and to protect the worshippers from being overcrowded when visiting the temple. To carry out these arrangements, a pilgrim-tax, at the rate of four annas per head, is levied; and with the proceeds a good number of improvements have been carried out, the chief of which has been the creation of an abundant supply of good water. The tax, which is farmed, realized last year Rs. 25,620. There is no reason to believe it is unpopular, and a very marked diminution in the spread of epidemic disease has been observed since the special arrangements referred to for attending to the health and comfort of the pilgrims have been introduced.

A similar system of special taxation has been established at other places at these large *jatrás* take place. Amongst the principal of which may be mentioned Jejuri and Alandi in the Poona, Saptashring and Násik in the Násik, Singnápur in the Sátára, and Yelama in the Belgaum, Collectorate.

MILITARY.

The following is the strength of the Bombay Army as it stood on the 1st April 1873:— Strength of the Bombay Army.

	European Commissioned Officers.		European Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File.	Total.	Remarks.
	In India.	Out of India.				
Bombay Staff Corps ...	359	144	...	...	503	
Unattached List... ...	...	...	333	...	333	
Officers unattached and on Veteran Establishment and holding Honorary Commissions	26	1	...	...	27	
Artillery	114	28	2,411	159	2,712	
Artillery Store Lascars ...	...	...	...	226	226	
Royal Engineers ...	4	21	...	...	85	
and Corps of Sappers and Miners ...	...	...	21	479	500	
Staff and Guides attached to Sindh Horse ...	...	...	...	315	315	
Cavalry	48	14	474	3,589	4,125	
Infantry	343	88	7,828	20,651	28,910	
Lascars	...	...	...	1,583	1,583	
	954	296				
Grand Total...	1,250		11,067	27,002	39,319	

Artillery.

Several changes have been made in the armament of this branch of the service.

All the 9-Pr. M. L. R. *bronze* guns in regimental charge have been replaced by wrought-iron guns of the same calibre.

A Battery of Horse Artillery has been equipped with 9-Pr. M. L. R. wrought-iron guns in lieu of its 6-Pr. smooth-bore guns; and another Battery of Horse Artillery has received wrought-iron guns to replace 9-Pr. Armstrongs.

There are now 6 Batteries armed with the new wrought-iron guns, viz., 2 Batteries Horse Artillery and 4 Field Batteries.

E Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery has received 12-Pr. Armstrongs to replace its smooth-bore guns.

3rd Hussars.
1st Light Cavalry.
F 9 Royal Artillery.
E 18 Royal Artillery.
F 18 Royal Artillery.
56th Foot
68th Foot.
83rd Foot.
1st Grenadier Native Infantry.
2nd Grenadier Native Infantry.
4th N. Infantry Rifles.
8th Native Infantry.
11th Native Infantry.
14th Native Infantry.
28th Native Infantry.

Drill and Instruction.

The troops marginally noted having been assembled at Poona under the orders of Government to do honour to the Viceroy and Governor General of India on his recent visit to the Deccan, opportunity was taken to brigade them within a few miles of camp, and exercise them in more extended field manœuvres than is possible with the ordinary strength of the Poona Brigade. During the marching season a similar camp of exercise will from time to time be assembled.

Gymnasia.

During the past official year three new gymnasia were established in the Presidency, so that, at its close, gymnastic instruction was carried on at the following stations, viz :—

Poona,	Disa,
Mhow,	Bombay,
Karáchi,	Kirkee, and
Belgaum,	Ahmadnagar.

Disa
Belgaum.
Kirkee.
Ahmadnagar.

In the four stations noted in the margin the apparatus used is still regimental property, as arrangements for introducing Government apparatus have not yet been completed.

The construction of gymnasia is now being carried on at Belgaum and Disa, while estimates have been framed for supplying Ahmadábád, Nasirábád, and Áden.

At all the stations where baths are available, swimming classes have been formed, and the men attending the gymnastic classes also receive instruction in swimming. The quarterly reports show that, during the last nine months, 23 officers, 23 non-commissioned officers and 621 men passed through a full course of gymnastics; and 15 officers, 13 non-commissioned officers, and 110 men became similarly qualified in fencing. In addition to the above, 16 non-commissioned officers were put through a special course of six months at the central

gymnasium, Poona, and obtained certificates of qualification as instructors.

Table A., hereto annexed, shows the numbers in each regiment who have passed through a course of training in gymnastics during the last 9 months ; Table B., the average increase in physical development of both non-commissioned officers and men.

The average age of the men instructed was 23 $\frac{5}{12}$ years, the 108th Regiment sending the oldest, viz., 25 $\frac{6}{12}$ years, and the 68th Regiment Light Infantry the youngest, viz. 21 $\frac{8}{12}$ years. The 56th Regiment made the greatest increase in physical development, viz., an average of weight lbs. 4 ounces 12, an increase of girth round the chest of 2$\frac{1}{2}$ inches, round the forearm of $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, and round the upper arm of 2$\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Among the men instructed only two fell sick during the 9 months.

Army Signalling.

During the year 33 officers and 39 men passed through a course of instruction in signalling by day, all of whom, with 9 exceptions, received certificates of qualification. In spite of a scarcity of manuals and code books, the classes are reported to have been worked very successfully. No instruction has been given in night signalling, as the necessary appliances have not been received from England.

Garrison Instruction : Poona Class.

Two schools of garrison instruction have been established in this Presidency, one at Poona and the other at Mhow. At Poona, since the 15th December 1871, three classes of officers have completed the course, working respectively from 15th December 1871 to 15th April 1872 ; from 15th June 1872 to 15th October 1872; and from 1st November 1872 to 1st March 1873. The first class consisted at the commencement of 7 officers, of whom 6 belonged to the British regiments, and one to the Staff Corps ; of those who remained throughout the whole time 3 passed. The second course consisted at the commencement of 9 officers, 8 of whom belonged to British regiments, and one to the Staff Corps. Of the number who remained the full time 6 passed. The third class consisted of 9 officers, all belonging to British regiments. They all completed the course.

Mhow Class.

At Mhow, during the year, 18 officers have attended the classes. All these were subalterns, 7 belonging to the Cavalry and 11 to the Infantry. Of these, 6 officers have passed the final examination; 5 have recently been examined, with what result is not yet known; 3 have died, and 4 have failed.

Mhow Working Parties.

At Mhow, during the two cold weather courses, working parties of a strength varying from 15 to 30 men have been drawn from the 49th Foot to assist in the construction of field works. These parties are reported to have worked fairly, and improved greatly under instruction.

Musketry.

The progress made in musketry instruction by the European portion of the Bombay Army during the year is satisfactory. Owing to a change in the system of scoring, the results of the annual practice cannot, however, be compared with those of the previous year.

The 1st, 4th, 6th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th Regiments* of Native Infantry have been armed with the Enfield Rifle during the year; but, with the exception of the 11th and 19th, none have had sufficient time to admit of their going through a course of musketry instruction.

* These are in addition to the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 9th, 10th 21st, 22nd, 25th, 27th, 29th and 30th Native Infantry previously armed with the Enfield Rifle.

Rifle Ranges.

Rifle ranges for Native Infantry Regiments have been sanctioned at the following stations during the past year:—

Máligaon.	Ahmadábád.	Jacobábád.
Belgaum.	Bhuj.	Bombay.
Baroda.	Karáchi.	Nimach.
Rajkot.	Haidarábád.	

Schools.

The work of the Army Education Department is two-fold, viz., that connected with the European branch and that relating to the Native branch.

European Branch.

In the European branch there were 25 schools open during the year, and at the close there were on the rolls 2,683 adults and 1,304 children with an average attendance of 631 and 988 respectively. The attendance on the part of the men is report-

ed still to be very irregular, and only two or three regiments have made any attempt to remedy it by introducing the special class system.

Native Branch.

The work of the department connected with the Native Branch has comprised the inspection of schools, the superintendence of the Native Normal School, and the examination of Native schoolmasters. During the last season 21 regimental schools and 7 girls' schools were inspected. The progress made is said to be marked, the men showing a greater desire for education than was formerly the case. On the 31st December 1872 there were on the rolls 2,335 adults and 2,432 boys. The order issued in 1871 regarding school certificates in Native Regiments has, it is said, done good, and during the year ending 31st December 1872, 334 adults qualified for certificates of the first, second and third classes.

Normal School.

The work of the Normal School has been carried on satisfactorily. At the beginning of the year there were 22 students on the roll, and during its course 10 left and 29 joined the school.

Girls' Schools.

The girls' schools are reported to be working well. During the past year three additional schools have been opened, making in all 17. The number of girls receiving education is over 550.

Veterinary.

The Bengal Code of Regulations for the performance of veterinary duties has been brought into use, and though not in every respect suited to this Presidency, its adoption does not cause inconvenience.

The health of the horses of the Army and of the Commissariat cattle has been generally good, no serious outbreak of contagious disease having occurred amongst them.

The Bombay market has been again but scantily supplied with horses suitable for army remounts.

Four officers, twelve men of the Royal Artillery and Hussars, and twelve Natives from the Siladar Cavalry attended the last course of instruction in the Army Veterinary School at Poona.

TABLE A.

Showing the Numbers instructed in each Regiment for the Year ending 31st March 1873.

Regiment.	3rd Hussars.			15th Hussars.			1st Battalion, 2nd Regiment.			49th Regiment.			56th Regiment.			66th Regiment.			68th Regiment.			83rd Regiment.			108th Regiment.					
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.
Gymnastics	..	1	22	7	8	98	..	6	73	9	2	74	2	2	98	..	..	74	3	1	84	..	...	16	2	3	82	..	..	..
Fencing	..	1	24	..	2	42	..	4	29	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	...	..	21	3	15	..	..	..

The following Regiments were also stationed in the Presidency, but no instruction in either gymnastics or fencing was carried on in them, viz., 59th Regiment, Nasirábád; 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, Aden; also 105th Regiment, Aden.

TABLE B.

Showing the Average Increase in Physical Development of the Men exercised.

Dates.	Number of		Weight.	Chest.	Fore Arm.	Upper Arm.	Remarks.
	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.					
			St. lbs.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Average measurement on commencing course...	23	621	9·13¾	35	10⅜	11⅜	After a 3 months' course.
Average measurement on dismissal.	23	621	10·3½	36¼	11	12⅜	

Non-Commissioned Officers.

Dates.	Number of		Weight.	Chest.	Fore Arm.	Upper Arm.	Remarks.
	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.					
			St. lbs.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Average measurement on commencing course...	16	...	10·5	36	10⅜	12	After a 6 months' course.
Average measurement on dismissal.	16	...	10·8	39⅛	12⅛	13⅝	

CANTONMENTS.

Cantonments.

The following cantonments and stations are occupied by troops under the orders of the Bombay Government:—

Aden.	Dhárwár.	Mhow.
Ahmadábád.	Dhulia.	Nimach.
Ahmadnagar	Haidarábád.	Nasirábád.
Asirghar.	Jacobábád.	Poona.
Agar.	Indor.	Purandhar.
Baroda.	Kirkee.	Rájkot.
Belgaum.	Kolhápur.	Sátára.
Bhuj.	Kaladgi.	Sirur.
Kolába.	Karáchi.	Sholápur.
Disa.	Máligaon.	Surat.
Deoláli.	Máhidpur.	Tánna.

At Aden, Ahmadábád, Ahmadnagar, Belgaum, Deoláli, Kirkee, Karáchi, Poona and Sholápur, Bombay Act III. of 1867 is in force; Asirghar, Baroda, Disa, Mhow, Nimach and Nasirábád are under Bengal Act XXII. of 1864 and at Máligaon, Haidarábád and Jacobábád a Superintendent of Bazaars exercises jurisdiction under the old regulations of 1827; while in the case of the remaining cantonments no special arrangements have been considered necessary.

Cantonment Funds. Sources of Revenue.

The following are the chief sources from which the cantonment funds are derived in stations where a special organization for sanitary and other purposes exists:—

1*st.*—Such portion of the proceeds of any taxes levied under any existing law within cantonment limits for municipal or local purposes which shall be declared by lawful authority to be payable to the cantonment fund.

2*nd.*—Such portion of the surplus receipts from cattle pounds as shall be declared by lawful authority to be payable to the cantonment fund.

3rd.—A portion of the proceeds of fines and penalties levied within cantonment limits from persons convicted of breaches of cantonment rules and regulations.

4th.—Sums derived from the sale of grass, fruit trees, wood or other produce growing upon cantonment ground.

5th.—Sums derived from licenses for slaughter-houses, markets, or public necessaries, from the sale of manure, litter, refuse, rubbish and filth, or from other miscellaneous local sources declared by the cantonment rules to be payable to the fund.

6th.—Sums granted by Government in aid of the general conservancy of the cantonment.

Objects of Fund.

The objects on which cantonment funds may be expended are the following—

The payment of Police, and of the officers and establishments required for the maintenance of the cantonment in a proper sanitary condition; for ensuring the enforcement of all rules and regulations regarding matters affecting the public health, safety, convenience, and decency, and for observing and recording facts of sanitary importance and interest.

For the construction, promotion and maintenance of works of public utility and convenience, such as works of drainage, paving, public necessaries and urinals, water-supply, planting trees, public slaughter-houses, markets, hospitals, dispensaries and public roads, not being roads ordinarily made or maintained at the expense of Government.

The management of the cantonment fund is vested in a committee, called the "Cantonment Committee", constituted as follows:—

The Officer Commanding the Cantonment.....*President.*

The Sanitary Officer of the Cantonment,
The Executive Engineer,
The Magistrate of the District,
} *Members.*

The Cantonment Magistrate.....*Member and Secretary.*

But the Commander-in-Chief may, with the concurrence of Government, make any alterations in the constitution of the committee which may, for any reason, seem desirable.

The aggregate of the different cantonment funds amounts to Rs. 1,41,254, of which Rs. 46,382, or 38·8 per cent., are contributed by Government. The only cantonments in which the cantonment funds are self-supporting are those noted in the margin. Of these only two, Ahmadnagar and Sholápur, come under the provisions of the Bombay Cantonment Act; the Bengal Act No. XXII. of 1864, which provides for the levy of taxes for cantonment purposes, being in force in the remaining stations.

Ahmadnagar.
Asirghar.
Baroda.
Mhow.
Nimach.
Nasirábád.
Sholápur.

In the Appendix will be found a statement [III.—G. (2)] showing the present strength, cost and other particulars of the army attached to the Bombay Presidency. Statistical information.

MARINE.

The administration of the Marine Department during the past official year has not been marked by any important event; the services performed by the several vessels and departments belonging to the Marine being merely of a routine character. Of the 10 ships which constitute the strength of the Bombay Marine, the "Amberwitch", sent out by the Secretary of State for the Indo-European Telegraph service, has been employed exclusively on telegraph duty; the "Hugh Rose", gun boat, was placed under the orders of the Resident in the Persian Gulf, and the "Kwangtung" under the Political Resident at Aden. While so detached the employment of these vessels has been of a *quasi* political character. The "Comet" continues still at her old station on the rivers of Mesopotamia. Administration during the past year.

The "Satellite", which had belonged to the Government Flotilla on the River Indus, was, since the abolition of the

Flotilla, exclusively employed by the Commissioner of Sindh as a despatch boat; but from age and long service this vessel was condemned two years ago, and has in consequence been dismantled and sold. It is now in contemplation to replace her by one of the vessels belonging to the late Punjaub Flotilla.

The "Constance" is still employed in the Persian Gulf in connection with the Bahrein and El-kateef reef channel survey.

The "Clyde", gun boat, has been dismantled, and is now laid up in ordinary with a harbour crew to look after her.

The "Dalhousie", steamer, and the "May Frere", despatch boat, are the only vessels available for employment wherever required. During the past year they have performed various duties, such as the transport of troops from station to station during the relief season, and the conveyance of high officials and other personages who required passage by sea.

With regard to the "Abyssinia" and "Magdala", turret ships, nothing calling for notice has taken place during the past year. It is, however, believed that certain alterations and improvements are required to render them more suitable for service in a tropical climate.

The "Dagmar" has been recently sanctioned as a tug for the Bombay Harbour.

The "Sind", formerly employed as a harbour tug, will shortly be sold, there being no further need for her services.

Dockyard.

During the official year eight vessels of the Royal Navy, as also the two turret ships, have been repaired in the Dockyard. Besides these the following foreign and British merchant ships have also undergone extensive repairs;—

French Corvette "Duconodie".
Portuguese Corvette "Maria Anna".

British Merchant Ships.

Steamer "Thomas Wilson".
Steamer "Pearl".
Steamer "Alabama".
Steamer "Taptee".
Ship "Bernard".

The cost of the work executed by the Builder's and Engineer's Department of the Dockyard during the year is estimated approximately at Rs. 4,68,610.

Twenty-nine vessels have in all been docked during the year.

Considerable reductions have been made in the number of European engineers and boilermakers in consequence of slackness of work. The prospect of a bonus of 50£ was held out to induce those whose services were not required, to take their discharge before the expiration of the term of their covenants.

The earnings of the Lift during the three months it was in operation amounted to Rs. 1,302-4-0. The undermentioned vessels have been docked on the Lift:— Hydraulic Lift.

Government Vessels.

H. M.'s Ship "Wolverine", R.N.
H. M.'s St. Vessel "Sind", B.M.

Merchant Vessels.

Steamer "Neera".
Steamer "Sir Bartle Frere".

The question of laying up the Lift, with an establishment to keep it in order only and prevent deterioration of its machinery, is at present under the consideration of the Government of India.

In the early part of the year a dress uniform was sanctioned for all ranks serving in the Bombay Marine.

The hitherto unsatisfactory state of the Marine services in India has at last awakened attention; ere long they will, it is hoped, be placed on a proper footing.

The total cost incurred under the head of Marine during the past year amounted to Rs. 15,60,503 ; a saving of Rs. 3,87,420 as compared with the preceding year. The present strength of the Bombay Marine is shown in the Appendix (III.—H.)

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

ARGICULTURE.

Agricultural Statistics how collected.

The Bombay system of land revenue administration, under which each individual ryat deals direct with the Government in the persons of the village officers, and under which an exact record of the area and assessment of each separate field or number is kept, affords special facilities for the collection of precise agricultural statistics. The form in which this information is to be compiled has been lately settled with much care and attention in what is known as Hope's Manual of Revenue Accounts. A reference to that work will show how, step by step, commencing with the village accounts, and proceeding through the Taluka or sub-divisional accounts, the minutest particulars affecting the administration of the land revenue are carefully and systematically recorded and compiled, until the total results for the whole collectorate are finally shown in what are known as Huzur or Collectors' accounts. It is the principal duty of the higher stipendiary officers of Government, by personal check and supervision, to see that these details, on the observance of which the efficient administration of the Ryatwár system of land revenue so greatly depends, are duly and punctually attended to; and it is mainly with this object that the Government have always laid so much stress on the Assistant and Deputy Collectors spending many months of the year in the districts and amongst the people.

Statements showing the area under cultivation, the proportion in which the several staples are cultivated, and the number of live stock in each collectorate.

The statistical information [*vide* Appendix IV.—A. (1), (2), and (3)] regarding the extent of each description of culturable land the proportion in which the several staples are cultivated, and the quantity of agricultural stock, is, in respect to Government villages in which the Survey Settlement has been introduced, believed to be fairly correct. There is,

no doubt, much room for improvement; and greater attention is now being given to ensure accuracy.

An examination of Statement No. 2 [*vide* Appendix IV.—A. (2)] shows that, taking the Presidency as a whole, jawári is the staple most greatly cultivated, and then follow bájri, rice, cotton, wheat, pulses, &c.

Model Farms. The means at the disposal of Government for the establishment of model farms have hitherto been very limited. At present there are only two of these institutions in existence, viz., one at Hála, near Haidarábád, in Sindh, under the supervision of Mr. Strachan, and the other under Mr. Fretwell in Khándesh. It is hoped that funds may be forthcoming to establish two more farms, one in the Southern Marátha Country near Dhárwár, and another in Gujarát near Surat; and that in this way employment may be found for all the five skilled practical agriculturists who have come out from England.

Fibre experiments in Surat. Mr. Stormont is now engaged under the orders of the Collector of Surat in making experiments in the cultivation of fibre plants, and it is hoped he may obtain valuable results.

Carolina Rice. Large quantities of Carolina rice seed were distributed over the country, but the results hitherto cannot be deemed to have been successful. It has been ascertained that it should be grown in a drier soil than that which suits the indigenous rice. Several of the Collectors have expressed their desire to continue the experiments.

Tobacco experiments. Mr. E. P. Robertson, the Collector of Dhárwár, has given much attention to the cultivation of exotic kinds of tobacco. He reports that both the Havannah and Shiráz seed can be cultivated with advantage, and that their yield is found to be larger and more valuable than that of the country plant. Until, however, some process can be discovered for the curing and preparation of these foreign descriptions of tobacco, there is not much prospect of a trade in them being opened.

Cinchona cultivation. For some years past endeavours have been made to propagate the Cinchona tree at Lingmála, near Mahábaleshwár. The attempt cannot be said to have been successful.

A large sum of money, amounting in all to Rs. 58,533, has been expended in the plantation since its formation in 1864. In the month of April last, there were 10,203 trees of different sizes of the following varieties :—

I.—C. Succindra.

II.—C. V. Condaminea.

Specimens of the former have, on two occasions, been forwarded to Dr. Broughton at Ootacamund for analysis and the results were not discouraging. The great drawback is the difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of water, and the indifferent personal character of the European formerly in charge of the plantation has also prevented the experiment having a fair trial. After the heavy expense that has already been incurred, Government have been loath to abandon the attempt without a further trial. Endeavours are being made to obtain a better supply of water, and to secure the services of a competent Superintendent.

Horse-breeding.

The Government stud for the improvement of horse-breeding in this Presidency consists of 59 stallions, of which 7 are English, 49 Arabs, 1 Australian, 1 Gulf Arab, and one country-bred. The districts which are considered the most favourable for stud operations are Káthiáwár, Khándesh, Ahmadábád, Ahmadnagar, and Poona. The returns of the past year show an advance over those of 1871-72, the number of mares covered being 1,300 and 1,217 respectively.

List showing the distribution of Stallions.

Káthiáwár	...	11
Khándesh	...	8
Ahmadábád	...	9
Ahmadnagar	...	2
Poona	...	11
Sholápur	...	3
Kaladgi	...	1
Dhárwár	...	2
Sátára	...	4
Pánch Maháls	...	1
Kaira	...	1
Sindh	...	6
		59

The greatest portion of this increase has been in Káthiáwár, where the number has nearly doubled, rising from 168 in 1871-72 to 308 in the year under review. Though this result may in part be due to the fact that the season was a favourable one for grass, it may fairly be considered to show that the Government stallions are becoming more popular.

The returns received from Khándesh, Belgaum, and Ahmadnagar, are also favourable, while the falling off at Sirur was the result of isolating the camp to prevent the spread of cholera. In the case of Ahmadábád, too, the decrease from 220 to 165 would seem to be due, not to the diminished popularity of the stud horses, but to the course lately adopted of confining their services to the better class of mares.

Horse Shows.

Annual horse shows and fairs are held at the places noted in the margin. The value of such shows would seem to be established, not only as awakening an interest among the cultivating classes in the improvement of the breed of horses, but as furnishing the only trustworthy test of the practical result of the stud operations.

Sirur.
Máhiji.
Rájkot.
Wadwán.
Ahmadábád.
Pingli.

The Ahmadábád, Wadwán, and Rájkot Shows would seem to have been well attended, but the reports of the fairs at Máhiji in Khándesh and Sirur in Poona are disappointing. A central show and horse fair was held for the first time at Poona in October 1872, at which 240 horses were exhibited, 166 of these being country-bred and 54 imported horses and mares. The show was on the whole so satisfactory that it is intended to continue it annually.

Cotton.

The very general interest that attaches to this particular staple makes it advisable to treat of everything pertaining to its cultivation and trade with some degree of minuteness. A comparative statement, exhibiting the area under cotton and the estimated out-turn for the seasons 1871-72 and 1872-73, will be found in Appendix IV.—A. (4).

General increase of Land under Cotton.

A—general increase of land under cotton cultivation has taken place in all the divisions of the Presidency, as appears from the following statement :—

Statement showing Area of Land in the several Divisions of the Bombay Presidency under Cotton Cultivation during 1872-73 *as compared with that under Cultivation in the preceding year.*

Divisions.	Land under Cotton Cultivation during 1871-72.	Land under Cotton Cultivation during 1872-73.	Increase in 1872-73.	Decrease in 1872-73.
	Acres. gs.	Acres gs.	Acres. gs.	Acres. gs.
Northern Division...	962,150 11	1,052,078 7	89,927 36	...
Southern Division...	1,020,343 1	1,052,113 18	31,770 17	...
Sindh	50,705 23	50,942 37	237 14	...
Native States ...	1,346,738 24⅜	1,560,810 32	214,072 7⅝	...
Total.....	3,379,937 19⅜	3,715,945 14	336,007 34⅝	...

The total increase has thus amounted to the large number of 336,007 acres.

The present increase of area will fall short of that under cotton in the year 1870-71 by 20,327 acres, and the estimated out-turn by 23,273 candies.

From the estimates of the past three years, it appears that in the season 1870-71 about 13⅐ acres produced 1 candy (784 lbs.) of clean cotton; in 1871-72 it required 15¼ acres to yield 1 candy; and in 1872-73 the same quantity was produced by about 14¼ acres.

The following table exhibits the increase and decrease, in the season under report, of the indigenous and exotic area and out-turn.

Table showing the increase and decrease of Exotic and Indigenous area.

In the Southern Division, although 31,770 more acres of cotton were cultivated than in the preceding year, the out-turn was less, being 4,115 candies. This is attributable to a falling off in the yield of the Dhárwár, Kaladgi, and Belgaum Collectorates, owing to unusually unfavourable weather in the month of January.

Table showing Increase and Decrease, during the Year 1872-73, *of the Indigenous Cotton Area and Crop, as also of the Exotic, in the several Divisions of the Bombay Presidency.*

Divisions.	Indigenous Cotton.				Exotic Cotton.				Total Increase, Indigenous and Exotic Cotton.		Total Decrease, Indigenous and Exotic Cotton.	
	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.					
	Area.	Crop.	Area.	Crop.	Area.	Crop.	Area.	Crop.	Area.	Crop.	Area.	Crop.
	Acres. Gs.	Candies. lbs.	Acres. Gs.	Candies. lbs.	Acres. Gs.	Candies. lbs.	Acres. Gs.	Candies lbs.	Acres. Gs.	Candies. lbs.	Acres. Gs.	Candies. lbs.
Northern Division.	....	1,999 415	23,274 36	....	113,202 32	18,389 710	....	.....	89,927 36	20,389 341	.....	....
Southern Division.	39,992 9	....	....	3,517 $657\frac{3}{16}$	....	10 0	8,221 32	597 $371\frac{3}{4}$	31,770 17	....	....	4,115 $244\frac{15}{16}$
Sindh ...	194 3	1,481 220	....	....	43 11	10 0	.....	....	237 14	1,491 220	.....	....
Native States ...	210,625 $5\frac{1}{8}$	20,830 $50\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	3,447 $1\frac{1}{2}$	704 507	.....	.....	214,072 $7\frac{5}{8}$	21,534 $557\frac{3}{4}$	....	....
Grand Total ..	250,811 $17\frac{1}{8}$	34,310 $685\frac{1}{4}$	23,274 36	3,517 $657\frac{3}{16}$	116,693 $4\frac{1}{2}$	19,104 423	8,221 32	597 $371\frac{3}{4}$	336,007 $34\frac{3}{8}$	43,415 $334\frac{1}{4}$	....	4,115 $244\frac{15}{16}$
Total Increase in Area and Crop ..									336,007 $34\frac{3}{8}$	39,300 $89\frac{5}{16}$		

The total estimated out-turn represents an increase of 78,600 bales, while the export to foreign ports has decreased by 207,882 bales; there should, therefore, be in the country about 286,482 bales, the produce of last season, more than at the same period of the previous year. This is, doubtless, owing to the low prices ruling in the home markets for East Indian cotton as compared to local rates, and to the fact of Native dealers being, as a rule, firm holders.

Returns of estimated yield per acre.

The estimated yield per acre is shown in the following return framed by the Inspector-in-Chief from the returns of the revenue officials :—

No.	States, Divisions, or Collectorates.	Yield of Cotton per Acre in		Increase per Acre in 1872-73.	Decrease per Acre in 1872-73.
		1871-72.	1872-73.		
1	Poona*	303·87	45·95	...	257·92
2	Máhi Kánta	236·89	141·2	...	95·87
3	Pálanpur	219·37	115·3	...	104·34
4	Upper Sindh	151·53	52·66	...	98·87
5	Haidarábád	140·12	168·34	28·22	...
6	Baroda	111·46	120·48	9·2	...
7	Rewá Kánta	109·16	109·29	·13	...
8	Thar and Párkar	88·65	83·70	...	495
9	Kaira	70·15	73·73	3·58	...
10	Surat	64·04	66·80	2·76	...
11	Káthiáwár	61·96	68·19	6·23	...
12	Broach	57·67	59·22	1·55	...
13	Dhárwár	54·28	43·52	...	10·76
14	Shikárpur	53·20	51·16	...	2·4
15	Ahmadábád	30·62	40·06	9·34	...
16	Sátára	27·26	60·90	33·64	...
17	Khándesh	23·43	4·48	...	18·95
18	Sholápur	19·42	34·84	15·42	...
19	Kachh	18·50	27·60	9·10	...
20	Karáchi	17·57	15·95	...	1·62
21	Ahmadnagar	15·96	30·72	14·76	...
22	Kaladgi	9·97	8·27	...	1·70
23	Belgaum	8·66	7·54	...	1·12
24	Násik	3·95	52·81	48·86	...
25	Akalkot	1·45	18·64	17·19	...

* This is probably a clerical error, or "Seed Cotton" has been given instead of "Clean Cotton."

Gins worked by steam.

The total number of gins worked by steam during the past season was 2,281, showing a decrease of 76. In Dhárwár there has been an increase of 14; these are understood to be the patent known as Jones' Gin. In some other collectorates, there has been a slight increase. Khándesh and Surat show a falling off in steam gins of 36 and 10 respectively.

Steam Presses, &c.

The number of steam presses has increased by 5; the total employed this season having been 158. There has been a decrease of half-presses worked by hand of 51, chiefly in Broach, Kaira, and Surat.

Working of the Cotton Frauds Act.

Forty-four cases were brought to trial in the year under report; out of these, 24 convictions were obtained, 17 cases were dismissed, 2 were reversed on appeal, and 1 case not decided on date of reports.

At a time when the question of continuing the special department for suppressing adulteration is under consideration, it may be interesting to note here the different opinions of Government officials on this question.

The Collector of Broach in his forwarding letter accompanying the District Cotton Inspector's report, says: "I have no hesitation whatsoever in giving my opinion in favour of the maintenance of an Act. Every honest dealer or ginner with whom I have conversed on the subject, both European and Native, agrees in opinion that cotton has been much improved in quality since the introduction of the Act, and that its abolition would be a great calamity, as it would certainly be followed by a return to the wholesale system of adulteration, which is now kept under by the fear of law."

Speaking of the fewness of convictions, the Collector says: "This does not prove that the law is idle or useless; its deterrent effects must be taken into consideration, and these are vouched for by all those who know anything about the cotton trade." The Collector adds: "There is no doubt that a great defect exists in the wording of the present law as regards the required proof of fraudulent intention"; and quotes a case in proof of this.

Appended to Mr. Turner's report, the Gujarát Inspector, are ten letters from European and Native cotton agents and ginners, strongly approving of an Act and inspection, and requesting the maintenance of the same.

The Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division, in forwarding the Khándesh District Inspector's report, says: "The spread of old Khándesh cotton in Berár is a very serious matter, and if immediate steps are not taken to suppress it, the result will be a very permanent injury to the staple in both Berár and Khándesh. It is, of course, grown as a means of adulterating superior kinds of cotton."

Mr. Wilkinson, the Khándesh and Deccan District Inspector, mentions in the report, above referred to, three or four cases in which the Native dealers and merchants of Bársi, Nagar, &c., have petitioned and requested him to arrange for regular departmental inspection.

The Collector of Dhárwár, in his letter forwarding the report of Mr. Walton, the District Inspector for the Southern Marátha Country, &c., says, in speaking of the Act, and the necessity for maintaining one: "The question is, is adulteration desirable and to be permitted? or is it undesirable, and should it be put down? Mr. Walton is, I consider correct in asserting that it is not the merchant only who has to be thought of. There are the claims of others which require to be equally considered with the convenience and profit of the merchant. Without its cotton trade India would be nowhere in the competition of the present day. To preserve this trade is most important, and this cannot be done unless some attention is paid to the quality and cleanliness of the staple. Were this a matter in which the merchant alone is interested, his plea that the buyer should be left to look after himself might be worthy of some attention. It is, however, a matter in which the Government of the country has a keen interest. Once let our cotton trade fall away, and the result will be loss of revenue of every description. To me it appears clear that

adulteration is not desirable, and that it should be put down, all opposing interests notwithstanding." The Collector then says: "The Cotton Frauds Act requires amendment"; and points out in what direction the same should be effected.

Comparative purity of Madras and Dhárwár Cotton.

Mr. Walton, in speaking of the deterrent value of the Act and of inspection, mentions the case of a European gentleman, a Madras purchaser in the Dhárwár districts, who spoke in the most commendatory terms of the results of the Bombay arrangements; wished the Act was extended to Madras; and averred that the worst of the Dhárwár cotton was purer than any he could purchase in the Madras territory, not forty miles distant.

Remarks by the Collector of Ahmadábád.

The Collector of Ahmadábád, in forwarding the report of the Deputy Collector, Mr. Fernandez, under whom the subordinates of the Cotton Department, four in number, stationed in that collectorate, have been placed, expresses it as his "conviction that the Act has failed in its object, and should be repealed. He cannot see why precautions should be taken to protect the Bombay cotton merchant, while disgraceful adulterations by the Manchester cotton manufacturer are unchecked; nor why the trade in indigo, tea, or sugar should stand in less need of fostering than the cotton trade.

"If the cotton merchant finds it difficult on account of adulteration to make a profit on the staple, his remedy is open to him—to leave it alone. This would re-act on the whole trade. But he complains—at least district agents have complained to Mr. Borradaile—that he cannot afford to throw back adulterated cotton; he would lose his business."

The Inspector-in-Chief's rejoinder to the above.

The Inspector-in-Chief, on the contrary, is of opinion "that the Collector has failed to perceive and to grasp the one important and vital point of the whole question;" and remarks on the above, and on the report of Mr. Fernandez, the Deputy Collector, at some length, pointing out that "it has been frequently explained and stated by gentlemen of the mercantile profession, that a merchant can frequently make as great a profit on adulterated cotton as upon the

purest article; that agents in the districts dare not prosecute"; and further, that "the *primary* object of the Cotton Act is to protect cotton and the status of Indian cotton in the European markets, and not merely to protect merchants or any other class, as the Ahmadábád Collector seems to infer; while the reasons for so protecting cotton, instead of tea, indigo, or sugar, are manifest:—

"1*st*.—That great and most serious adulterations are practised in the cotton trade, to the jeopardy of the English and European connection, while this is not shown to be the case in the smaller exports of tea, indigo, and sugar.

"2*nd*.—That the growth, preparation, and export of two out of three of the above minor products are in the hands of intelligent European tea and indigo planters, whilst cotton in its earlier stages is in the hands and at the mercy of the most ignorant and short-sighted classes in the Presidency.

"3*rdly*.—That the acts of the Manchester merchants—if even the accusations were to the full well-founded, which is problematical—have no bearing whatever on the policy of this country, which is, in its financial interests as separate from Manchester as it is from France; and

"*Lastly*, that the value of the cotton crop has hitherto, of late years, equalled, or exceeded, the whole of the revenue derived from the land assessment of the British Empire in India, which assessed revenue, it is pointed out, is the chief source of income to the Government."

Opinion of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

The following is the opinion of the Bombay and Manchester Chambers of Commerce as embodied in recent communications:—

"The Committee appointed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to consider the Resolution of Government on the subject of the Cotton Frauds Act, are of opinion that the alterations made by Government in working the Act—by placing Cotton Inspectors under the control of the Collectors of the districts in which they are employed—are likely to render its operations more successful than

they have hitherto been; but as these alterations only came into force at the end of the cotton season, they are unable to state, from their experience, that any good has yet resulted.

"Under these circumstances, they consider that it would be premature to express an opinion as to the advisability of repealing the Act as now worked in the districts. But they are distinctly of opinion, that the Inspector-in-Chief and his staff are useless in the Presidency Town; and recommend that the office of Inspector-in-Chief be abolished, and the Bombay staff paid off or transferred to the cotton-growing districts.

"That, from information received, the Directors believe that the condition of the cotton imported from Bombay has during late years materially improved; but they also believe that this may in some measure be attributed to the natural operations of trade, and the facilities now afforded to European merchants for dealing in the interior of India.

"That the Directors are not at present prepared to recommend the absolute repeal of the Cotton Frauds' Act, 1863, preferring that the Bombay Government should institute such modifications therein as the circumstances within their mmediate knowledge may appear to suggest."

The Halá Farm, Sindh.

During the season under report no experiments, with the exception of those on the Hála Farm in Sindh, were carried out. This was owing to a want of funds. The Government considered it inadvisable to sanction, as "advances," further sums from the Cotton Fund, as the legality of the proceeding might possibly, under the present Act, be questioned. The Government of India was, therefore, applied to for the necessary funds to carry on the usual operations: and hence considerable delay unavoidably arose.

Weather, &c., and effects.

At the Hála Farm the season was very unpropitious, owing to an unusual rainfall and other causes; hence all the exotics, more or less, fared badly, as did the hybrids. These

sowings were also exposed to the ravages of locusts and attacks of the ball-worm and fly.

"Sindh Native," as usual, maintained its supremacy as regards yield and general adaptability to the climate, and it seems very doubtful whether any exotic or hybrid can be found to take its place even under favourable circumstances. The highest yield of this variety was at the rate of 946 lbs. seed-cotton per acre, equal to about 315 lbs. clean cotton; this high yield, therefore, at present more than compensates for inferiority in quality. A Native cultivator sowing a field of nearly 5 acres "in lines," got a return of about 300 lbs. clean cotton per acre; this appears to have been on land belonging to the farm.

The "ridge" or "Login's" system is objected to by the Superintendent as being unsuitable to Sindh; the very powerful sun gets more ready access to, and thus damages the roots of young plants.

Prices and condition of the agricultural population.

There has been a decided tendency of late towards a fall in prices, and except, perhaps, in the southern part of the Presidency, the condition of the agriculturist cannot be said to be prosperous. As a rule, he is in a chronic state of indebtedness, and is very much at the mercy of the money-lender. There is no reason whatever to believe that this state of affairs is owing to the undue pressure of the Government assessment. On the contrary, it may be assumed that, owing to ignorance and improvidence, the condition of the cultivating classes would not, in the long run, be materially benefited if they held their lands rent-free. The effects of the action of the Civil Courts have attracted the attention of many of the most experienced and thoughtful officials; and there seems a growing opinion, that the time has come when some steps should be taken towards checking the facilities now afforded for the satisfaction of debt by the forced sale of land; for ensuring the execution of decrees being carried out with a greater degree of care and fairness; and generally, for affording the agricultural classes some kind of assistance in their unequal warfare with their creditors.

Remittance of Ornaments.

In connection with this subject, a statement furnished by the Mint Master has considerable significance. It appears that during the past year ornaments, valued at more than fourteen and a quarter lakhs of rupees have been presented at the Mint for conversion into bullion. This is a new feature in the business of the Mint, which appeared for the first time in the returns for 1871-72. The inquiries then instituted seemed to show that the six and a half lakhs of rupees worth of ornaments presented during that year had come chiefly from Khándesh, and that their remittance was one of the results of the failure of crops in that district in the year 1870.

An attempt to trace in the Railway returns the larger amounts forwarded during the past year has failed, the ornaments having apparently come to Bombay as personal luggage. The opinion, however, is current among the bullion dealers connected with the Mint, that the greater portion of the ornaments has been remitted from the Deccan Collectorates. The realization, by the agricultural classes, of the hoards of previous years, hitherto locked up in an unprofitable form, may in some few instances be the result of increased intelligence. On the whole, however, there seems reason to fear that the parting with so large an amount of their ornaments indicates the pressure of straitened circumstances among the cultivating classes of the Deccan.

Statistics.

Appendix IV.—B. (4) shows the comparative rates of wages earned by labourers and artizans; and IV.—B. (3) gives the rates at which the chief products were sold.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Season.

Taking the Presidency as a whole, the season was much above the average, and the rainfall abundant and opportune. In parts of the Southern Marátha Country, however, the rain did not fall at the right time, and the crops suffered a good deal from blight and insects. In the coast districts, the season was very prosperous, and the Collector of Ratnágiri notices the unusual circumstance of grain having been exported from that district. In the northern part of Gujarát,—in

the Ahmadábád, Broach, and Kaira Collectorates,—no such abundant harvest had been obtained for years previously. The Collector of Ahmadábád notices the very marked fall in prices that resulted, and which is evidenced by the following comparative statement:—

Description of Grain.	Quantity per Rupee per Standard Seer.	
	On the 31st March 1873.	On the 31st March 1872.
Wheat	12·5	10·8
Dál (Tur)	10·2	8·4
Barley	23·1	18·3
Rice, best sort	6·1	4·1
Rice, common	10·2	9·2
Bájri	18·6	14·

The Northern Deccan collectorates of Násik and Khándesh were visited by an extraordinary flood about the 14th or 15th September, and by a very severe frost in the beginning of January. Both these events caused great damage. The storm in September burst in the form of a water-spout and the Godávari, the Girna, and other principal rivers and streams, were at once in flood, and carried with them destruction and desolation to the country along their banks. Fortunately little loss of human life occurred; but crops were entirely swept away, and in many cases the soil was displaced by the violent rush of water, leaving nothing but bare sheet rock in places where before magnificent crops of sugar-cane had been growing. In some places, too, well-stocked gardens full of valuable trees were so entirely swept away that hardly a trace of them could be distinguished. In others, whole villages disappeared. The principal sufferers were at first quite stunned by the calamity that had overtaken them. The officials on the spot, both European and Native, exerted themselves in a most praiseworthy manner to afford relief. Numbers who had lost their all were clothed and fed. The Government advanced whatever sums of money were asked for, for the purpose, and these were supplemented by public subscriptions raised both in the neighbourhood and in the town of Bombay. Assistance was also afforded by free grants

of timber, and by the allotment of new and higher sites for the erection of houses.

The frost that occurred in the early part of January was most unusual, and did an immense deal of damage. Pools of water (there had been rain on the previous day) were coated with ice one-eighth of an inch thick, or even more in places. The vines and other descriptions of trees suffered much, as did also the sugar-cane and vegetables.

In the province of Sindh, the inundation was favourable; but extensive damage was caused by breaches in the Western Nára Canal, and by ravages of locusts in the Thar and Párkar Districts.

Meteorological observations taken at the Colába Observatory.

In the Appendix, statement IV.—B. (1) gives the return of the rain-fall at the several places where registers are kept.

The only place in the Presidency at which correct and scientific meteorological observations are recorded is at the Observatory at Kolába. Reliable information on these subjects being so scanty, it has been deemed advisable to give in this place a somewhat full account of the observations recorded by the Superintendent, Mr. Chambers.

Rain-fall.

The monsoon rains of 1872 commenced on the 10th June and ceased on the 7th October, and, with the exception of 0·06 inch on the 4th May, all the rain of the year, amounting to 76·48 inches, or 5·66 inches above the average, fell within that period; but from the beginning to the end of the monsoon there were only two rainless periods of more than two days' duration, the first from September 5th to 10th, and the second from September 29th to October 6th, the next following day being the last rainy day of the year. The number of rainy days was 98,—a day being classed as rainy if only a hundredth of an inch of rain fell during the 24 hours. Compared with corresponding days of the typical year, the days of heavy rain-fall were June 19th, 21st to 25th and 27th; July 13th, 14th, and 18th to 21st; August 20th; September 12th and 13th, and October 7th; and the quantities which fell on these days respectively were 4·00, 2·33, 5·10, 4·05, 1·50, 2·11, 1·69, 1·42, 1·17, 2·84, 5·19, 3·87, 1·48, 3·74, 9·23, 3·10, and

1·07 inches. The fall on the 12th September was the heaviest in a short time recorded since the year 1847, 7·20 inches having fallen between 10 P.M. and midnight, and 11·03 inches between 9 P.M. and 4 A.M. of the 13th.

As illustrating the generally equable character of the climate of Bombay, it may be noticed that on one day in the year only—the 25th January—did the mean temperature of the air deviate so much as 5° from the normal temperature of the season; and that for periods of such length as from the 4th May to the 8th June, and from the 22nd July to the 19th August, the average deviation was considerably less than 1°. With the exception of nine days in twos and threes thrown here and there together, the whole period from January 3rd to March 7th was one of relatively low temperature, having at first an average depression of about 3°, and gradually changing to less than 1°: the general rise of abnormal temperature continued till the 27th March, when the elevation had reached 4°: after this, there were successive oscillations of temperature, giving maxima of elevation on April 8th, 15th, and 23rd, and on May 3rd, the highest of which was less than 4°, above the normal temperature: from June 9 to 15 there was an average elevation of less than 2°, followed by a marked period of depression lasting till the 27th June, and coinciding in time with the first heavy rains of the monsoon. October 24th to November 8th was a period of depression, averaging about 2°; December 1st to 27th of elevation, averaging also about 2°; and the remainder of the year was made up of oscillations of short period and small extent above and below the normal temperature of the respective seasons. The mean temperature of the year 1872 was 78·9°, which is all but identical with that of the typical year (79·0°).

Winds.

The winds of the year were characterized by a generally close approximation to those of the typical year; so that on only eleven days in the whole year had the abnormal wind so great a velocity as 15 miles an hour, and on three only of those days a velocity of 20 miles. The latter three days were June 13th and 16th and September 17th: the other eight, March 28th, April 24th and 25th, June 17th and 19th,

July 13th, and September 15th and 16th. The abnormal high winds of June 13th to 17th were from the south-east, being such as usually characterize "Elephanta" storms: they commenced with a barometric depression, and were followed by strong abnormal winds from the east, the barometer gradually rising till the 19th, when the first heavy fall of rain occurred, and when another downward movement of the barometer began. From 2 P.M. of the 13th to midnight the velocity of the abnormal wind continued at 30 miles, and at noon on the 16th it was as high as 46 miles. The strong winds of September 14th to 17th followed close upon the very excessive rains which have been already noticed, and they were remarkable for a steady rotation in their direction—possibly cyclonic—lasting over a period of 8 days. The middle of the period coincided with a barometric depression which had been gradually forming since the 5th of September. The rotation—420° in extent—was in a left-handed direction, as will be seen by the velocities and directions of the daily abnormal winds for September 12th to 18th, which are here given in the order of their occurrence: velocities 7, 7, 14, 15, 16, 20, 7, 8 miles; directions NE., NNW., NW., W., S., SE., SE., N. A similar progressive rotation, also left-handed, marks the abnormal winds of July 12th to 22nd; in this case the rotation continues through 440°, and barometric depression, accompanied by high wind, followed by an elevation of 0·1 inch, occurred during the progress of the rotation: it was also during this disturbance that the heavy rains of the 13th, 14th, and 18th to 21st July fell.

HORTICULTURE.

Botanical Gardens.

The Botanical Gardens at Hewra and Ganesh Khind in the Poona Collectorate are under the superintendence of Mr. Woodrow. The principal object of these gardens is to supply the Medical Department; and the following is the out-turn of the gardens and laboratory:—

Botanical Gardens.	lbs.
Senna	700
Henbane	1,300
Dandylion	1,036

Laboratory.

	lbs.
Extract Colycinth compound	107
Extract Hyoscyami...	56
Ground-nut oil	1,621
Castor oil	7,190
Croton oil	11

Experiments have been made with various kinds of artificial manure, such as nitro-phosphate, citrate, dissolved bones, nitrate of soda, hop manure, super-phosphate.

The income of the gardens derived from the sale of produce amounted to Rs. 1,644, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,545. The receipts of the laboratory were Rs. 4,316 and the current working expenses Rs. 5,264-13-0. A new press was fitted up and an old one was repaired, which cost Rs. 3,193.

Arboriculture

Of late years, a good deal of attention has been paid to arboriculture, and it is hoped that ere long there will be avenues of trees on the sides of all roads. These charges are paid for from local funds, and last year in all a sum of Rs. 47,800 was expended.

FORESTS.

Forests.

The forests of the Bombay Presidency are of two classes : the hill forests of the Regulation Districts and the State Reserves in Sindh situated on the banks of the river Indus.

Regulation Districts.

With the exception of some wooded tracts in the Sátpura and Sátmala Hills, forests of the former class are almost entirely confined to the broad belt of rugged country containing the Sáhyádri Range with its numerous spurs and lateral offshoots. Of this tract two portions are of especial value. In the northern extremity the Dángs, low, damp, and enclosed by hills, producing little but timber; and in the south, Kánára, thickly wooded throughout, but in its upland parts one vast forest yielding about one-half of the total forest revenue of the Presidency. The Northern Konkan excepted, the plains of the Regulation Districts contain

no forests of importance. Gujarát and the Kárnatic are too widely cultivated to allow of extensive tracts being set apart for forest purposes; while in the barren plains of the Deccan and Khándesh, with their dry atmosphere and uncertain rainfall, the cultivation of trees makes but slow progress. The Southern Konkan, though naturally a forest-bearing country, is now stript of its timber, the result of the transfer to the Khotes of the State rights in forest produce.

Sindh. Unlike the wide, unsurveyed stretches of hilly land set apart for forest purposes in the Regulation Districts, the forests of Sindh consist of well-defined reserves (Belas) situated on the banks of the Indus. These forests extend over an area of 352,041 acres. Their chief danger arises from the frequent changes in the course of the river. One block, deserted by the stream, is left to wither; while the river, in clearing a fresh channel, carries away the greater portion of another. The average yearly loss from erosion is estimated at about 10,000 acres.

Forest Administration The management of State forests in this Presidency is the work of a special department; the head officers,—of whom there are three, two for the Regulation Districts and one for Sindh,—being styled Conservators. Subordinate to the Conservators are Assistant or Deputy Conservators, each, as a rule, in charge of the forests of one administrative district. Under each of the district forest officers is an establishment of inspectors and foresters varying in number according to the size of the district.

Forest Act.. Though the subject has of late received considerable attention, no special forest Act has as yet been introduced. The difficulty at present experienced of procuring convictions in forest cases is, without doubt, an evil. The rights involved are, however, so complicated, and the subject affects the comfort of so large a section of the community, that Government have felt it advisable to move in the matter with the greatest caution.

The following table shows the comparative results of forest administration in the Regulation Districts during the past and preceding years :— Financial Results.

COLLECTORATE.	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.					
			Conservancy and Working.		Establishment.		Total	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tánna ..	98,407	70,804	13,794	8,347	27,220	48,627	41,014	69,667
Kolába ..	24,877	41,563	21,100	12,693	13,241		34,341	
Ratnágiri ..	3,260	4,992	5,665	1,580	4,559	2,856	10,224	4,436
Khándesh ..	43,291	34,840	9,472	12,813	4,942	6,840	14,414	19,653
Násik ..	18,561	14,117	3,316	2,613	13,337	11,675	16,653	14,288
Ahmadnagar ..	11,694	13,281	1,802	5,879	2,808	6,334	4,610	12,213
Poona ..	32,279	48,155	18,134	13,940	28,053	26,431	46,187	40,371
Sátára ...	23,658	11,357	4,140	2,921	6,291	8,215	10,431	11,136
Sholápur ...	46	2,459	..	2,130	..	..	...	2,130
Surat ..	1,02,846	59,848	22,126	24,274	13,460	13,670	35,586	37,944
Kaira ..	983	10,007	300	5,235	3,514	11,494	3,814	16,729
Ahmadábád ..	112	196	107	85	..	..	107	85
Kánára ...	4,53,668	4,20,775	1,05,027	1,86,009	37,615	50,453	1,42,672	2,36,462
Dhárwár ..	48,669	58,575	29,310	32,788	8,595	12,429	37,905	45,217
Belgaum ...	62,874	84,284	10,167	25,350	12,198	22,245	22,365	47,595
Kaladgi ..	1,147	770	50	647	..	...	50	647
	9,26,372	8,76,523	2,44,510	3,37,304	1,75,363	2,21,299	4,20,373	5,58,603
Conservator of Forests S. D.	..	...	..	..	18,347	..	18,347	..
	9,26,372	8,76,523	2,44,160	3,37,304	1,94,210	2,21,299	4,38,720	5,58,603

The falling off in revenue which the above table shows, is attributed to the decline in the price of wood; and in the Southern Division to the fact of the Public Works Department having purchased hardly any timber from the Government forests, preferring to obtain their supplies from Bombay in the shape of wood sawn by machinery. The result was, that at the close of the year stock remained on hand valued at Rs. 3,87,185 as compared with Rs. 2,48,809 in the preceding year. Steps are being taken to obtain from England a suitable saw-mill for use in the Kánára forests; and it is expected that when this is satisfactorily at work, the competition with the Bombay market will be conducted on less unequal terms than at present. Government have steadily inculcated the policy of looking more to the future requirements of the country than to present revenue. It is believed, however, that, even in a financial point of view, the forest administration of this Presidency will contrast favourably with that of other Governments in India.

In Kánára, owing to the vast extent of the forests, the ordinary process is reversed, and land not specially set apart Demarcation.

for cultivation is considered to be forest. The following are the results of demarcation operations in the other collectorates :—

In the Godra Taluka of the Pánch Maháls the Deputy Conservator surveyed and marked off 13 reserves, aggregating 42 square miles.

In the Dángs a reserve of about 15 square miles was marked off; but the survey and mapping of it remain to be finished.

In Tánna the Deputy Conservator, in co-operation with the Second Assistant Collector, commenced preliminary demarcation in the Wára Taluka.

In Khándesh the Assistant Collector in charge of the forests completed the selection of a block in the north-eas corner of the collectorate, measuring about 50 square miles called the Trans-Purna Reserve, and of six blocks in the Nandarbár and Pimpalner Talukas. These have been treated as first-class Imperial reserves. Preliminary demarcation was also begun in the Chálisgaon, Jámner, and Warangaon Talukas. One first-class reserve of 47 square miles and three second-class reserves of 22 square miles in Chálisgaon; one first-class reserve of 32 square miles and one second-class reserve of 25 square miles in Jámner; one second-class reserve of 29 square miles partly in Jámner and partly in Warangaon, and one second-class reserve of 32 square miles in the Warangaon Taluka, were selected.

In Poona the First Assistant Collector completed the selection of forest reserves in 3 Talukas and one Peta, with the following results :—

Haveli reserves aggregate		25	square miles.
Máwal	ditto	43	ditto.
Juner	ditto	52	ditto.
Mulshi Peta	ditto	$2\frac{1}{13}$	ditto.

The demarcation of forest lands in Sátára has been completed. The reserved land aggregates 516 square miles.

In the Dhárwár Collectorate considerable progress was made in the selection of forest reserves and the erection

of boundary pillars, and little demarcation now remains to be done. In 1872-73, 66,021 acres were demarcated as against 14,628 acres in 1871-72.

In Belgaum little progress was made. The selection of reserves by the late Assistant Conservator in the Bidi Taluka was disapproved by the Conservator and the First Assistant Collector of Belgaum, and the work of demarcation has to be done over again. The Conservator reports that it will be completed within the current year.

In the Kaladgi Collectorate a preparatory examination of the forest lands was made. The report seems to show that there are suitable tracts of considerable extent available for Imperial reserves.

The aggregate expenditure on plantations during the past year was Rs. 24,090. In the Northern Division good progress in planting operations would seem to have been made. Large quantities of seed were collected in all the forests, some fresh varieties were obtained from Kánára, and bábul seed imported from Sindh. In the Déccan collectorates of Poona, Násik, Ahmadnagar, and Sholápur, large spaces in bábul kurans, either sparsely covered with trees or entirely bare, were ploughed up and sown with bábul seed. The seed thus sown germinated freely, and the results are reported to be satisfactory, some of the more favourable plants standing two feet high when seven months old. Plantations.

In Surat 60 acres of new land in the Ganédeva teak plantation have been covered with 98,312 teak seedlings, and nearly 50 acres in Gonira have been prepared to receive transplants. A large nursery of seedlings has also been made.

In the Konkan collectorates of Tánna, Kolába, and Ratnágiri, planting operations have been confined chiefly to filling up blanks in existing forests and plantations. Fifty-five acres of new land have been brought under plantation in the last-named district.

Planting operations were carried on with vigour in the Kánára Collectorate; 69 acres were planted, 67 acres were sown with teak in pits, 126 acres were cleared ready for planting in 1873-74, and 71 acres were prepared for burning and clearing in 1874-75.

The following is the plan now adopted for cultivating teak. On taking up land for planting, one or more sites are selected from which seedlings can be conveniently distributed. The surface of the ground in these nurseries is broken into large clods, which, when dry, are crushed with a malet; with this, rich earth from the adjoining forests is freely mixed, beds of from 3 to 4 feet in width are formed, and the seed after careful selection is planted at a depth of about two inches. During the first year no attempt is made to force the seed to germinate, and the beds are left undisturbed. Grass and rubbish are allowed to grow and accumulate. A fortnight or three weeks previous to the setting in of the rains, dry grass and bamboos are laid upon the beds and burned. The surface of the soil is then loosened with a pickaxe and watered freely for two or three days, when the teak seeds germinate almost simultaneously. The seedlings are allowed to remain undisturbed for one year, and are then planted out. This process is carried on year after year, the sowings in the nurseries being always one year in advance of the planting operations.

The plantations—14 in number, established in former years in Kánára—are reported to have made good progress in the year 1872-73, especially the firewood plantation on the seashore close to Kárwár.

Planting operations in the Belgaum Collectorate were not successful. Large sowings of bábul were made; but, though the seeds germinated, the seedlings died off. Sowings of bamboo were only partially successful.

In the Dhárwár Collectorate a good deal was done in the way of planting and sowing. The results were not, however, satisfactory; for, though the seed germinated in the rains, the seedlings, as a rule, died off at the approach of the hot weather.

Sowings of bamboo, on the other hand, were partially successful, and considerable numbers of teak seedlings which were planted out have survived.

In Kaladgi an attempt was for the first time made to sow the hill sides. A quantity of seed was sent up from Kánára, and this with the seed of plants indigenous to the Kaladgi hills was sown along nalas and ravines. The seed germinated freely, but thousands of seedlings died off during the hot weather. Many, however, were still alive at the commencement of the monsoon of 1873, and are said to be doing well.

In the year under review a forest school was formed at Birchi, in Kánára, under the supervision of the Deputy Conservator, and a number of inspectors and foresters from the Kánára and Belgaum Districts were put through a course of instruction. The Officiating Assistant Conservator of Belgaum also attended. The subjects on which instruction was given were, the preparation of the ground for planting, the formation of nurseries, the opening of pits for sowing teak, and the thinning of young trees. The experiment has been so far successful, and arrangements have been made for the attendance of forest subordinates in rotation. Forest School

The returns show an increase in the number of forest offences; 919 cases having been sent upfor trial against 731 of the previous year; convictions were obtained in 699 cases; fines aggregating Rs. 5,942 were inflicted, and wood to the value of Rs. 489 was confiscated. Forest Offences.

Free grants of wood, amounting in all to Rs. 12,741 in value, were made during the past year. Free grants of Timber.

The following is a comparative statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Forest Department in Sindh during the past year and the year preceding it:— Sindh.

Division.	Receipts.		Expenditure.					
			Conservancy and Working.		Establishment		Total.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shikárpur Division ...	64,865	67,566	27,910	29,687	10,860	12,951	38,770	42,638
Haidarábád ...	1,22,055	1,25,560	38,665	43,054	12,779	16,122	51,444	59,176
Karáchi ...	55,754	61,869	19,842	30,412	13,402	10,657	33,244	41,069
Direction ...	.....	.....	...	.....	21,060	19,391	21,060	19,391
Total...	2,42,674	2,54,995	86,417	1,03,153	58,101	59,121	1,44,518	1,62,274

Financial Results.

From the above statement it will be seen that the receipts from the Sindh forests show, as compared with 1871, an advance of Rs. 12,319, the totals being Rs. 2,42,674 and Rs. 2,54,995 respectively. This increase is, however, more than met by an enhanced expenditure of Rs. 17,756, the total cost for the two years being Rs. 1,62,274 and Rs. 1,44,518 respectively. The net profit has thus fallen from Rs. 98,157 to Rs. 92,720, an amount, however, in excess of the average profit for the last ten years, which is returned at Rs. 90,557.

Causes of increased Receipts.

The advance in receipts is chiefly under the heads of firewood and land revenue, the former apparently due partly to the rise in the price of coal, which has, during the past year, induced the Sindh Railway to use wood fuel only, and in part to the increase in the consumption of fuel by the Indus Flotilla. The increase under the head of land revenue is explained by the introduction of a more precise system of measuring lands under cultivation within forest limits.

Forest Offences.

Except cases of causing mischief by fire, forest offences are reported to be steadily decreasing in number. Fires are rare in the Karáchi and Haidarábád forests, but frequent in those of Upper Sindh. The area of forest injured by fire in the Shikárpur Division was 5,135 acres, or 3,545 acres more

than in 1871-72. These conflagrations are known to be generally the work of cattle-owners; and as less stringent precautions have failed, Government have found it necessary during the past year to order that the Shikárpur forests should be closed both against cattle grazing and cultivation.

Erosion.

The loss from erosion during the past year was unusually severe; 10,500 acres have been swept away as compared with 9,000 in 1871.

Plantation.

During the past year new plantations to the extent of 183 acres were formed and sown with bábul. The total area devoted to plantations at the close of the year was 728 acres. The results of the sowing operations are reported to have been satisfactory.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

Nature of the mineral wealth.

The Presidency of Bombay, though deficient in mineral wealth, is abundantly supplied with stores of stone fitted for building and road-making purposes. At Teagar, in the Dhárwár District, iron ore is mined and smelted, but the scarcity of fuel prevents operations from being conducted on an extensive scale. There are large slate quarries throughout the Dhárwár Taluka, which are worked principally by Wadars, and very good building-stone is found both in the Dhárwár and Kalghatghi Talukas. The hill at Mándargi, in the Dambal Péta, is quarried extensively for stone, the right of working it being annually sold by public auction.

Belgaum Quarries.

In the district of Belgaum there are quarries from which building stones, stone bricks, or oblong quadrangular blocks of soft rock, are obtained in abundance. Some of these quarries, lying in the vicinity of the town of Belgaum, are rented to the Public Works Department, who use the material in the construction of public buildings; others are rented to private contractors, who are authorised to levy fees at the rate of one anna per cartload of stones. There is a peculiar kind of stone obtained in Yadwad, in the Gohab Taluka, which, when burnt, produces a fine kind of

lime. Limestone is procurable at Bhimgar, and also in certain river beds throughout the district.

Ratnágiri. There are a few trap and laterite quarries in the Ratnágiri District. The former stone is used for tank and well building, and for the plinths of houses; the latter is used for house-building.

Karáchi. Near Karáchi are five quarries containing a useful building stone, a species of limestone, which has been largely used in buildings, both private and public, in that town. Similar stone is to be found in the whole of the range of hills on the western border. The adjacent mountains of Baluchistan are reported to produce a variety of minerals, gypsum, copper, lead, antimony, and sulphur being met with in considerable quantities.

MANUFACTURES.

Cotton Manufactures. Cotton, which is cultivated throughout the Presidency including Sindh, is manufactured into cloth in every village of any importance. The cotton is cleaned and spun into threads by nearly every class of people, and some workers are established in each town, partly weavers, partly agriculturists, who supply the wants of the community. The cloth

Dyeing. on leaving the loom is dyed. Dyeing is carried on wherever sweet water is procurable. In the north of Gujarát the favourite colour is red, and in Káthiáwár the prevailing colours are red combined with deep brown and yellow. Blue and green, in combination with red and yellow, are more prevalent in the south of Gujarát and in the Marátha

Printed and Woven Goods. countries. The great distinction, however, between the Gujaráthi and Maráthi-speaking races is in the decoration of cotton goods; the purely Marátha people seldom wearing printed cotton goods, while the inhabitants of Gujarát proper and of Káthiáwár prefer them to all others. The only printed stuffs worn by Maráthas are ornamented with metal-leaf decorations or pastes. Their usual sáris and cholis are dyed while in the thread, andare either made of cotton only, or combined with silk on the looms. The decorations consist principally

of a simple border round the sári, and of parallel bands of various depths and colours at one end called "padar" or "palao." The more expensive articles are frequently finished off with gold and silk lace.

Printed cotton goods are manufactured in all the large towns of Gujarát. There are few places of any importance without streets of "Chápárias" or "Bhansáras" (printers). It is to be noticed that the further the locality is removed from the direct influence of the railways the better the work is. This is owing to the competition of European cotton goods, which are sold much cheaper, and are more brilliant in colour, although less strong and durable, than the Native manufactures. Where manufactured. Under-sold by English Cotton Goods.

Most of the lower classes still wear home-spun and woven goods; but the cotton mills erected in Bombay, Broach, and in other parts of the Presidency, have introduced threads and cloths which are readily bought up, and upon which the Native Chápárias display their taste and skill. Spread of Cotton Mills Manufacture.

Sindh workmen are by far the best. Those of Dhárwár, in the Southern Marátha Country, rank second. In neither of these places, however, are sáris printed; but large sheets, "Razais," are prepared, which serve as bed coverings, wall hangings, and ceiling cloths. In the cold weather these "Razais" are not unfrequently used as extra clothing. Quality.

The best cotton sáris are printed in Ahmadábád and Surat. Broach comes next, and Baroda last. A large trade exists in these wares with Káthiáwár, principally from Ahmadábád, and in a less degree from Surat. Where printed.

There are a number of printers settled in Bombay, whose work is, on the whole, fair, when the great competition with European goods is considered. Much of the cloth manufactured at the Bombay mills is dyed in the vicinity of the city, and exported to the Deccan and Konkan for the use of the Muhammadan community. Chápárias of Bombay.

Chindari is another method of decorating cotton and silk goods. The design is first sketched, or printed in outline, on Chindari or knotted Designs.

cloth which has been once dyed; parts of the cloth are then picked up and a thin thread twisted round them, a small projection being generally left in the centre. The cloth is then dipped in a dyeing vat of a colour different from that applied in the first instance. When dry, the threads are removed, and the parts previously protected by them are exposed in the original colour, the variety thus produced adding much to the value of the cloth. Sindh, Kachh, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, Baroda, and Bombay, give employment to a large number of chindari workers; Káji Mula Street, near Nal Bazar, is the centre of the trade in the Presidency town, but the work is carried on in several other places.

Places celebrated for the manufacture of Cotton and Silk Goods.

The sáris, cholis, dohtors and turbans manufactured for the Marátha castes are of various kinds. Some are all cotton or cotton and silk, some cotton silk with metal thread, some silk with gold or silver thread. Ahmadábád, Yeola, Ahmadnagar, Máligaon, Násik, Poona, and Dhárwár are all celebrated for their cotton goods. Ahmadábád and Yeola work is superior to any as regards the richer materials. Poona is celebrated for good substantial plain sáris as well as for those of richer material; but most of the artizans of these places are being driven out of the market by cheaper European manufactures.

Cheap Sáris manufactured in Bombay.

Bombay weavers turn out a large number of cheap cotton goods. In fact, in Bombay, since the introduction of the railways, craftsmen are found employed in manufacturing goods suitable to the nationalities and customs of most of the people who have taken up their abode in the city either permanently or for short periods.

Other Cotton Goods.

Carpets, rugs, horse-cloths, towels, napkins, &c., made of cotton are manufactured in the jails in Sindh and throughout the Presidency. Ahmadnagar is celebrated for the strength and durability of its carpets; Khándesh and Dhárwár for druggets, rugs, and bullock-cloths.

The most important and progressive industry of the Presidency is, however, the manufacture of yarn and cloth in the steam spinning and weaving mills which have lately been

constructed in different parts of the Presidency. During the past year there were 13 working in the town and island of Bombay and 5 in other parts of the Presidency. Most of them have both spindles and looms, and their productions, in the shape of yarns and piece goods, find a ready market. Four of the number employ on an average upwards of a thousand hands, and one as many as 1,600. In the Appendix a statement will be found [IV.—C. (1)] showing the number and horse-power of the engines used by each mill, as also the number of spindles and looms and the average number of hands employed.

Silk Manufactures.

The raw material used in the silk manufactures of this Presidency is imported from China, either in the cocoon, or in skeins, raw or dyed. In Ahmadábád, Surat, Yeola, Násik, and Bombay, considerable quantities of silk goods are manufactured. The operations in Bombay are confined to weaving and dyeing. But in the other places mentioned, by printing and decorating, the silk is converted into the richest sáris, kinkhábs, trouser stuffs, turbans, &c., &c., &c.

Mode of Decoration.

Chápára and chindari work, as well as woven designs and embroidery, are used in decorating silk. As a rule, printed silk is most worn in Gujarát, and plain dyed silks among the Maráthas.

Kinkháb.

The kinkháb, the richest kind of woven fabric produced in this Presidency, is either all gold thread and silk, or silver, gold, and silk. This fabric assumes different names according to the design or the quantity of gold or silver thread it contains The kinkhábs of Ahmadábád and Surat are celebrated and sought after by the wealthy from all parts of India. Yeola, Poona, and Násik have also a great reputation for silk or cotton sáris finished with rich gold or silver and silk borders, beautifully filled in with designs executed on the looms. Bombay does not produce the more valuable class of these goods; but both Hindus and Muhammadans manufacture silk cloth, which is sold for gagras (petticoats) and cholis (breast cloths) to the up-country and Gujarát people. Some of their looms are situated near the Jail and

Bombay Silk and Cotton Sáris.

Use of Kinkhábs, Hemrus, Masrus, Tas, &c.

round the Babula Tank. The different sorts of brocaded stuffs known as Kinkhábs, Hemrus, Masrus, Lapás, and Tas, are worked as sáris, cholis, waistcoats, pagaris, shoulder-cloths, kamarbands, hizars, &c., &c. The high-caste Hindu women of Káthiáwár and Gujarát, as also the Memon, Khoja, Bora, and other Muhammadan women, wear the chúndari or chápa work either plain or with rich borders. A large number of people have from early times been employed on all these manufactures throughout the Presidency, but their profits and the number of work people are rapidly diminishing, owing to the introduction of European goods.

Effects of European competition.

Gold and Silver Thread Manufacture.

Gold and silver thread enter largely into the manufacture of silk and cotton goods. In the preparation of this thread the metal is attached by the application of heat, the operation being performed with such nicety that one Rupee's worth of silver can be drawn out to nearly 800 yards. Before being used in the loom this metallic thread is generally twisted with silk. In the manufacture of the fabric known as Tas, however, the gold and silver wire is beaten flat, forming the warp to a woof of thin silk or cotton thread. The working up of this thread into ornamental edgings for sáris is an active branch of the manufacture. The richest and most highly prized border is the "Shikár" pattern made in Poona.

Process.

ShikárDesign.

Embroidery.

In Bombay also gold and silver thread is manufactured and used for lace. Embroidery on silk cloth and cotton, in gold, silver, and silk thread, is carried on to some extent in Haidarábád, in Sindh, principally for the European markets. Caps, slippers, cushions, covers, chogas, saias, waistcoats, &c., are made for Muhammadans. Nauanagar and Gondal, in Káthiáwár, produce the richest and best-worked silk embroidery for which Kachh gets the credit. Baroda, Surat, and Bombay also manufacture embroidery for the Muhammadan and Pársi communities. Embroidered silks are little worn by Hindus, except by the women of Gujaráthi castes.

By whom worn.

Fibres.

Fibres are used for the manufacture of paper in Ahmadábád, Baroda, Súrat, Násik, Bombay, and Kolhápur. The samples turned out are, however, of small market value.

Mats, beds, &c., are manufactured from coir (cocoanut fibre) in the Bombay Jail and in the bazaars.

Wool.

The woollen manufactures of this Presidency are but few. In Sindh saddle-cloths, blankets, and felts are made. Throughout the rest of the Presidency there is, except among the poorest classes, but little demand for woollen stuffs.

Leather.

Although not very well prepared, leather is worked into a variety of articles in Sindh, Kachh, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, Baroda, Khándesh, Bombay, Poona, and Sáwantwári. One of the most curious of leather articles is the jar (dabaro), used for holding oils and ghee. The dabaro is made by stretching fresh skins over a dry hollow mould of clay. The skin is left in this position until it has become dry, when the clay mould is broken, the leather retaining the form of the earthen jar. The rim is made by twisting pieces of skin round clay, the latter being left inside. Leather scales are made on circular earthen jars (matkas); the best are from Ahmadábád. Súrat leather-bottle workers buy up old articles and re-model them.

Localities of Leather Manufacture.

In Sindh the chief leather manufactures are saddle-covers for camels and horses, shoes, leggings, and accoutrements. Ahmadábád still keeps up the manufacture of shields; but they are now only purchased by Europeans as ornaments, though some fifteen years ago they were commonly used as weapons of defence by the Arab mercenaries. Very good boots and shoes, saddles, bags, &c., are made in the European fashion by Native workmen, under European superintendence, in Bombay and Poona.

Pottery.

Little, except the commonest, pottery is to be met with throughout the Presidency; yet it is manufactured almost everywhere, as there is a constant demand for it amongst the poorer classes, who cannot afford to purchase copper vessels. Glazes are seldom, if ever, used, except in one or two localities. Matkas are polished by the friction of pebbles attached to a string and applied by the right hand while the vessel is made to revolve by the left. A similar process is performed with a stick. Sindh produces the best

Glazes and their substitutes.

pottery of Western India. The art was introduced, or at all events developed, by the Muhammadans, whose Chiefs, the Amirs, gave it every encouragement. Magnificent tombs and mosques, now in ruins, testify to the great degree of excellence the potters had attained. The art of glazing, which those potters possessed, has been transmitted down to the present day, but the work and materials have lost much of their original excellence. An effort is being made at the Bombay School of Art to keep up and revive this art, which may yet with proper care regain its former usefulness and celebrity.

Patan Pottery.

Patan, in the Baroda territory, produces a thin red, white, and black ware of little use, but delicate in texture and curious in form. The few potters left seem to have known how to glaze once, but seldom attempt to utilize their knowledge, except on toys and bowls for tobacco pipes. In Ahmadábád is found abundance of fine clay, which is worked into common red, black, pink, and dirty-white ware, such as matkas (earthen pots), kujas (water jugs), chilams (bowls for tobacco pipes). Decorations for these articles are prepared from burned mica, which when baked has the appearance of bronzed powder. Here, too, as elsewhere throughout Gujarát and Baroda, the curious jars known as

Koti Jars.

kotis, used for storing grain, sometimes measuring seven feet high, are built and baked in great numbers. Tiles of large dimensions were made formerly by the Muhammadan

Tiles.

masters of this city and its neighbourhood, and entered largely into the construction of the many mosques and tombs for which Ahmadábád is celebrated.

Pottery is met with all through Gujarát and Baroda. A very poor ware is manufactured in Bombay. A better clay from the hill known as Santa Cruz or Belvidere Hill has been introduced at the School of Art, and has been used by the Sindh potter attached to the establishment with promising results; but time is yet required to test the ultimate success of the undertaking.

Poona clay works up into good common utensils. Those from Málwan and Goa meet with a ready market even in

Bombay, to which place they are brought up by almost every labourer and mariner who sails from these ports.

Brass and Copper.

Násik and Poona are both celebrated for their brass manufactures. Bombay works largely in copper vessels for almost every part of Western India. Ahmadábád also turns out much work in this metal, which is all imported from Europe in sheets, and hammered into the required shapes by the Native workmen.

Cutlery and Agricultural Implements.

Cutlery is to be met with at Ahmadnagar, its spear-heads being particularly well known. Hunting knives, swords, spear-heads, and chain armour, are made in Kachh, Káthiáwár, and Baroda; and native razors, garden and agricultural tools of the roughest description, ploughs, pickaxes, &c., throughout the Presidency.

Carts.

In the north, long low carts, on solid broad wheels, fit to go over the deep sandy ruts of Gujarát, are made in every place of importance; the upper part is framed with basket work made from the cotton plant. These carts frequently have a train of six bullocks attached to them, harnessed by strong leather-plated ropes made of buffaloe skins. In other parts of the Presidency both the cattle and the carts are smaller. In all towns of importance throughout the Presidency light carts, known as Rekalos, are manufactured for the conveyance of passengers. These are usually drawn by a pair of bullocks, though horses are in some places employed.

The horse Rekalo has completely disappeared from Bombay, or, at all events, is but seldom to be met with in its streets; fifteen years ago it was in common use.

Precious Metals, &c.

Gold and silver are worked into ornaments throughout the Presidency. The custom of loading women and children with the greater part of their wealth, practised by all classes and castes of Natives, ensures everywhere to goldsmiths a lucrative trade. The usual method adopted, is to place in the goldsmith's hands the metal to be converted into ornaments, he generally charging from 8 annas to Rs. 2 or 3 per tola for his labour. The poorer classes wear many ornaments made of baser metal. Sindh goldsmith's work is very beautiful,

Kachh work.

but is not generally met with out of that province. The embossed Kachh gold and silver work is much sought after; it is richly decorated, and done by hand. The following is an account of the process of embossing. After the metal has been cut into the required form, soft lac is run in as a backing, and the intended design traced by the point of an instrument on the surface of the ornament. The lines thus marked out are then forced, by blows of a hammer, below the level of the general surface; and, finally, the parts standing out in relief are chased and polished. Kachh workers have established themselves in various parts of Gujarát; the reputation for silver work which Ahmadábád has for some time enjoyed, being due entirely to the presence in that city of a colony of Kachh silversmiths. Strong and massive articles of gold and silver are manufactured in Káthiáwár.

Gujarát Gold and Silver Work.

The Gujarát ornaments have a character of their own: square and padlock-looking nose-rings, round and other massive ear pendants, armlets (karanful), solid bracelets (gugra), either of gold or ivory, extending high up the arm; massive anklets (kadlaa), covered with bells, frequently so heavy that the wearers walk with difficulty, are worn by the women. Necklaces also are worn by them, as well as by the Marátha women. These ornaments are made throughout Gujarát and in Bombay.

Marátha Ornaments.

The Maráthas of the Deccan and Konkan wear the graceful head ornaments called ketak, nag, chándani, ful (flowers), mohar (with peacock), and an armlet of peculiar shape, sometimes of gold, but more frequently of silver. Their ankles are ornamented with a chain-shaped silver ornament, but seldom so heavy as the anklets worn by Gujaráthi women. On the whole, the ornaments worn by the Gujaráthi and Maráthi speaking races may be said to correspond with their types of form and feature—the slender figures of the Maráthi women inclining them to the choice of articles of a light and intricate design, while the ample forms of the Gujarát women harmonize with the plain and massive style of ornament which they have adopted.

Muhammadans and Pársis have ornaments peculiar to themselves. The latter are rapidly giving up the old shapes and metals, preferring diamonds and pearls to all other decorations. The women of this race do not wear anklets. Muhammadan and Pársi Ornaments.

Precious stones, such as cornelians, agates, &c., are worked in Kambay, and are brought from Ratanpur, near Broach, and other places. In Bombay a brisk trade is carried on in these stones with the European community; they are seldom used by the Natives except for the decoration of children. Precious Stones.

In Sindh, furniture suited to Native wants is made, as well as toys, ornamented beautifully with lac. In Ahmadábád, Baroda, and Surat, lacquered furniture is manufactured. The first and last of these places are also famous for their blackwood carved furniture and other wood work. Most of the houses in Ahmadábád are covered with elaborate wood carving, and this is the case, but to a lesser degree, in Broach, Baroda, and Surat. Photographs of many of these carvings have been taken for the South Kensington International Exhibition of 1874. Furniture and Lacquered Ware.

In Bombay there is an important manufacture of blackwood and lacquered furniture. The articles of the latter class include beds, baby cots, swings, chairs, toys, &c.

Iron work, besides cutlery, is still hammered with great skill in Ahmadábád, where formerly there were some very fine workers in metal. The beautiful gates of the tomb of Sháh Alam are examples of perforated brass work. Hammered Iron Work. Brass Work.

Ivory is worked throughout Gujarát and Bombay into ornaments for the women; so is tortoise-shell, which is imported from Zanzibar. The poorer classes in Daman, Balsár, Surat, and throughout southern Gujarát, wear the latter ornaments round their wrists; the lower ones are small, and others, gradually becoming larger in size, reach half-way up the arm. The shell is worked into armlets in Bombay as well as in Gujarát. Ivory and Tortoise-shell Manufacture.

The Bombay box work, which owes its origin to Shiraz in Persia, is also made in Surat. This industry gives employment to several hundred workmen. Carving in sándalwood, Box Work, Sandalwood Carved Work, Inlaid Work.

ebony, and blackwood is carried on at the same time, and articles decorated with various combinations of these substances are made both at Surat and Bombay. Good carving in ebony and blackwood is to be found at Ahmadábád; the best sandalwood carving comes from Kumpta in Kánára.

Gunpowder Manufacture.

Fire-works are manufactured at most of the Native States in the Western Presidency and in Bombay. Gunpowder is made at Baroda; a number of models of breach-loading guns and small arms made in that State were exhibited in the Bombay Exhibition.

Painting, Engraving, Lithography, and Stone-carving.

High art does not, at present, exist in this Presidency, nor does the spread of education as yet seem to have developed any artistic feeling.

The Natives, especially Portuguese, Párs̀is, and Hindus, have, however, the capacity for becoming useful and clever artizans and original workers in the lower branches of Art and Art Manufactures. They possess great facility for adaptation, and are excellent copyists. Independent of their labour in many engineering and architectural offices, their reproduction and copies of the temple of Ambarnáth and of the paintings of the Ajanta Caves are creditable.

Lithography.

As regards lithography, the unaided efforts of Native artists have resulted in the production of a few outlines of religious subjects, or the pourtraying of the inventions of modern science, such as the steam boat, railway train, baloon, &c. &c. These attempts are, however, all very crude; the only good work of this kind is turned out from the Government Lithographic Press.

Wood Engraving.

The Native pupils brought up at the School of Art engrave on wood, and have successfully illustrated elementary educational and medical works.

Printing is very well done in the presses managed by Europeans, and Native printing is rapidly improving throughout the Presidency, but especially in Bombay, where the demand and supply for newspapers and new books is rapidly increasing.

Sculpture. Sculpture has ever been followed by the Kachh and Káthiáwár stone-cutters with success. The art has been transmitted from father to son for many generations. The Muhammadans were not slow in availing themselves of these skilful artizans, and it is curious as well as instructive to trace how the Hindu artists, especially in Ahmadábád, influenced the early Muhammadan works; how, afterwards, the taste of their masters, reacting on the minds of the artists, produced the style of architecture met with in the Jain temples of Pálitána and in other parts of Gujarát. The skill of these Kachh and Káthiáwár workers has been found most useful in executing the more elaborate portions of the stone work of the public buildings now being constructed in Bombay. With a little training these men render natural objects skilfully and intelligently, and reproduce with accuracy Gothic details. Excellent Kachh sculptors, as well as Portuguese modellers have been educated in the School of Art and in the Public Works Department.

TRADE.

1.—Port of Bombay.

Value of External Trade of Bombay. The total value of the trade of Bombay for the year 1872-73 was Rs. 41,64,69,583, showing a decrease of Rs. 8,73,79,702 against the value of the trade of the preceding year, which amounted to Rs. 50,38,49,290. These items include Government stores, but are exclusive of the interport trade between Bombay and the other British ports in the same Presidency.

Compared with that of previous years. The following statement exhibits the value of the trade for the 5 preceding years as compared with that of the year under report:—

Years.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Value of Re-Exports.	Total value of Trade.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1867-68	25,35,46,277	23,89,51,991	5,46,85,207	54,71,83,475
1868-69	28,18,07,289	22,21,64,214	4,43,33,210	54,83,04,713
1869-70	25,91,62,096	21,93,96,086	5,19,15,241	53,04,73,423
1870-71	20,09,08,968	24,18,99,073	5,19,36,645	49,47,44,686
1871-72	22,09,30,868	23,63,63,018	4,65,55,404	50,38,49,290

Years.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Value of Re-Exports.	Total Value of Trade.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average of five years	24,32,71,100	23,17,54,876	4,98,85,141	52,49,11,117
Value for 1872-73	17,38,89,531	19,11,70,813	5,14,09,244	41,64,69,588
Increase in 1872-73 over the average of the five preceding years ...	.....	.....	15,24,103	.....
Decrease in 1872-73 over the average of the five preceding years.	6,93,81,569	4,05,84,063	.....	10,84,41,529

Government Stores.

The value of Government stores imported and exported during the year was Rs. 34,77,234 against Rs. 39,18,330 in the year preceding. Exclusive of Government stores, the value of the trade is as follows :—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Re-exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72	21,70,82,761	23,62,92,795	4,65,55,404	49,99,30,960
1872-73	17,04,91,716	19,10,91,394	5,14,09,244	41,29,92,354
Decrease in 1872-73	4,65,91,045	4,52,01,401	1,51,46,160	8,69,38,606

Bullion and Specie.

Further, the value of bullion and specie imported and exported during the year 1872-73 was Rs. 4,53,50,393 against Rs. 8,32,28,758 in the year preceding, which shows a decrease of Rs. 3,78,78,365. This being deducted, leaves a net decrease in the actual trade (merchandise) of Rs. 4,90,60,241.

Considerable remittances in specie pass annually on Government account between Bombay, Madras, Aden, Persian Gulf, Malabar, and elsewhere, and these also have been excluded from the figures shown above.

The whole trade for the two years 1871-72 and 1872-73 has been distributed in the following proportions between foreign ports of other countries, foreign Indian ports, and ports in other Presidencies :— Trade how distributed.

	1871-72.						
	Foreign Ports.		Ports in other Presidencies.		Foreign Indian Ports.		Total.
	Merchandise	Treasure.	Merchandise	Treasure.	Merchandise	Treasure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ...	10,42,19,610	6,84,30,485	3,32,32,399	1,45,786	1,07,41,763	3,12,718	21,70,82,761
Exports ...	22,86,26,887	.....	49,60,033	.....	27,05,875	.....	23,62,92,795
Re-Exports .	1,25,84,193	89,50,282	1,64,30,313	49,52,343	32,01,129	4,37,144	4,65,55,404
Total ...	34,54,30,690	7,73,80,767	5,46,22,745	50,98,129	1,66,48,767	7,49,862	49,99,30,960
	1872-73.						
Imports. ...	10,21,78,930	2,78,04,745	3,19,89,673	62,412	76,38,174	8,17,782	17,04,91,716
Exports. ...	18,23,02,067	.....	61,78,164	.....	26,11,163	.....	19,10,91,394
Re-Exports .	1,52,32,791	95,95,610	1,65,95,371	65,67,244	29,15,628	5,02,600	5,14,09,244
Total ...	29,97,13,788	3,74,00,355	5,47,63,008	66,29,656	1,31,64,965	13,20,382	41,29,92,354

It thus appears that of the import trade of the port during, 1872-73, about 76¾ per cent. has been with foreign countries beyond the seas, 7¾ per cent. with foreign ports within the Presidency, and 18½ per cent. with British ports under the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras, and in Sindh. Of the export trade about 75⅖ per cent. has been with foreign countries beyond the seas, 3⅕ per cent. with ports in other Presidencies, and 1⅖ per cent. with foreign ports in the Presidency of Bombay.

The following statement shows the interport trade between Bombay and other British ports of the same Presidency, exclusive of Sindh, during the year 1872-73 :— Interport Trade.

	Imports at Bombay from			Exports from Bombay to		
	Value of Merchandise.	Value of Bullion and Specie.	Total.	Value of Merchandise.	Value of Bullion and Specie.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Konkan	2,32,81,510	1,61,427	2,34,42,937	79,73,282	37,25,153	1,16,98,435
Gujarát	1,62,96,346	7,32,270	1,70,28,616	85,05,660	23,36,619	1,08,42,279
Total... ...	3,95,77,856	8,93,697	4,04,71,553	1,64,78,942	60,61, 77	2,25,40,714

Import Trade.

Value of Import Trade.

After deducting the value of Government stores, the import trade of the port of Bombay during the two years 1871-72 and 1872-73 stands thus:—

1871-72.....	Rs.	21,70,82,761
1872-73.....	,,	17,04,91,716
Decrease in 1872-73...	Rs.	4,65,91,045

This large decrease in the imports of the year under report is chiefly attributable to a decrease of a little over 4 crores in the importation of bullion and specie alone. Deducting this item, the remainder shows a deficit of over 63* lakhs in the value of imports, which is significant of the continued depression of trade throughout the year under report. Real values have, as far as possible, been entered, as required by Section XXVI. of the Consolidated Customs Act VI. of 1863.

Decrease shown in the preceding paragraph.	Rs. 4,65,91,045
Deduct.	
Decrease in Treasure...	,, 4,02,04,050
	Rs...* 63,86,995

Articles showing increase.

In many of the articles of commerce in the importation of which Bombay is concerned, there has been during 1872-73 an increase in quantity as well as in value. The most important items on the favourable side are candles, which show an increase of 154 per cent., cements 79 per cent., drugs and medicines 45 per cent., flax, manufac-

tures of (piece goods) 36 per cent., glass and glass-ware 27 per cent., hides and skins 28 per cent., jute, raw 195 per cent., liquors—ale, beer, and porter 29 per cent., machines and machinery 80 per cent., metals—lead 32 per cent., naval stores 43 per cent., oils 25 per cent., paints 35 per cent., tea 27 per cent., toys 41 per cent., umbrellas 29 per cent., and woollen piece goods 31 per cent.

Causes of increase.

The causes of increase in the more important articles may be briefly explained as follows:—

Apparel.—The increase is perhaps chiefly attributable to a growing fancy for European costume amongst particular classes of Native society.

Beads and False Pearls.—The increase in this item is chiefly in false pearls from Europe. During the preceding year orders were left unexecuted, owing to the unsettled state of France, where these pearls are chiefly manufactured, and hence large imports during this year.

Candles.—During the preceding year the importation of this article was exceptionally low. The average of the present and preceding year, however, actually shows a decrease as compared with the previous year, which is attributable to the large increase in the importation and use of kerosine oil.

Dyeing and Coloring Materials on the whole show an increase of 1¾ lakhs. Aniline dyes have increased upwards of 4 lakhs, and indigo decreased upwards of 3 lakhs, mostly from Karáchi; galls from the Persian Gulf show an increase.

Flax, Manufactures of—Piece Goods.—This increase, though large, is still below the average of the last five years.

Fuel—Coal and Coke.—There is a slight increase, but the quantity imported is below the average importation of former years, consequent on the enhanced prices at home.

Grain and Pulse.—The increase of upwards of 5 lakhs is chiefly in rice from Rangoon and Karáchi, and also in grain from Calcutta.

Jute, Raw, and Manufactures of Gunny Bags.—The increase of upwards of 8 lakhs is attributed to the high prices

ruling in the Bombay market at the beginning of the year under report, which attracted large imports and resulted in the market being overstocked. Jute manufacture seems likely to engage attention.

Machines and Machinery show a considerable increase of upwards of 10 lakhs, which is attributable to the extension of spinning and weaving factories throughout the Presidency.

Oils.—The increase of upwards of 3 lakhs in this item is mostly in cocoanut oil from Ceylon and the Malabar Coast. It has had the effect of reducing prices considerably, the market becoming overstocked.

Tea.—The use of this beverage is gradually becoming more general among all classes, having reached remote districts where its name was not even known a few years ago; with the strong competition from Indian teas this increase of importation by sea is noteworthy. It is alleged, however, that the trade for the year under report has not been remunerative.

Wool, Raw.—This increase of 2 lakhs, principally from Karáchi and the Persian Gulf, would scarcely be worth noticing, except for its showing an excess over and above a very large excess of upwards of 15 lakhs during the year preceding. Home prices have continued to rule high.

Woollen Piece Goods.—The imports of this year are less than the average of the last 5 years, but show an increase of nearly 3½ lakhs over the preceding year, when the high prices at home greatly restricted the trade in this class of goods.

Articles showing decrease.

The chief articles of import which show a decrease are coffee 57 per cent., corals, real, 45 per cent., cotton, raw, 32 per cent., liquors—spirits 15 per cent., metals—copper 18 per cent., patent metal 43 per cent., iron 38 per cent., steel 30 per cent., railway materials 86 per cent., sugar and sugar-candy 41 per cent., tobacco 23 per cent., treasure gold 31 per cent., and treasure silver 69 per cent.

Causes of decrease.

The causes of decrease in imports of important articles are as follows :—

Coffee shows a decrease of nearly 6 lakhs, out of which more than one lakh is in the importation fromforeign ports and about 5 lakhs in the importations from ports in other Presidencies. Importation during the preceding year was exceptionally high, owing to a good crop and a favourable market. The supply this year has scarcely equalled the demand, and prices have risen, so that Malabar coffee nearly equals that of Mocha.

Cotton, Raw.—The great portion of the decrease of upwards of 36 lakhs in importation is from Kachh and Karáchi, and this is mostly attributable to falling prices.

Cotton Goods.—Twist shows an increase of upwards of 4 lakhs, while piece goods exhibit a corresponding decrease. The increase in twist is merely nominal, as there was a decrease of upwards of 37 lakhs of Rupees during the last year as compared with the preceding one. The decrease in piece goods is wholly in grey fabrics, as country manufactures are largely increasing and competing with English goods.

Ale, Beer and Porter, and Spirits.—There is an increase of nearly two lakhs in ale, beer, and porter, whilst there is a decrease in spirits of about 5½ lakhs. The decrease is accounted for by the unusually large quantities imported during the last year, owing to the advantages gained by the importers on account of the firman privilege at the port of Surat, since abolished.

Metals.—Copper, composition metals, iron, spelter and steel. The trade in metals generally has continued in the same dull state as last year. Importations have greatly fallen off, the prices in England being very high, consequent on coal and labour being so dear. Amongst the items of iron, there has been a decrease of upwards of 8 lakhs, out of which nearly six lakhs is in the importation of Swedish iron. The decrease would have been still greater had it not been that old iron, principally old cannon and shot, were largely imported from foreign ports within the Presidency for exportation. Thus, for instance, the imports from Goa were *nil* in 1870-71,

and only of the value of Rs. 20 in last year, while the imports have exceeded Rs. 50,000 in value in the year under report. It is also remarkable, and, perhaps the only instance of the kind, that, during the year under report two consignments of copper have been taken back to the United Kingdom, owing to the home prices ruling considerably higher than here.

Railway Materials.—There are fewer lines of railway under construction, and hence the decrease.

Silk Piece Goods.—The decrease, which is mostly in importations from ports in other Presidencies, is perhaps attributable to the increased facilities of railway carriage. The trade with foreign ports, however, shows a small increase.

Sugar and Sugar-candy.—The large decrease is accounted for by the overstocked state of the market during the preceding year and also the limited demand, this being the year of Sinhwasta, occurring every twelfth year, during which the celebration of marriages and other ceremonies is strictly prohibited amongst all classes of Hindus. At Mauritius, however, the sugar crop is said to have been favourable.

Export Trade.

Value of Export Trade.

The value of export trade (exclusive of re-exports and Government stores) of the port of Bombay for the years 1871-72 and 1872-73 was—

1871-72	Rs.	23,62,92,795
1872-73	„	19,10,91,394
Decrease against 1872-73...	Rs.	4,52,01,401

Bullion and Coin.

The percentage of bullion and coin exported during the year 1872-73 cannot be given, as treasure has been shown under re-exports instead of under exports; the whole export trade above shown consists, therefore, of merchandise only.

The following is a summary of the general export trade :— Increase and Decrease.

Items.	Value of Trade in 1871-72.	Value of Trade in 1872-73.	Increase in favour of 1872-73.	Decrease against 1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton, raw... ...	14,63,07,070	9,96,88,134	.....	4,66,18,936
Opium	5,84,49,455	5,81,56,238	.....	2,93,217
Wool, raw	79,30,581	72,47,507	.....	6,83,074
General Merchandise.	2,36,05,689	2,59,99,515	23,93,826	.....

Giving of the whole trade 52$\frac{1}{6}$ per cent. for cotton, 30$\frac{2}{3}$ for opium, 3$\frac{4}{6}$ for wool, raw, and 13$\frac{3}{6}$ for general merchandise.

The causes of increase and decrease in the more important articles are explained below :— Causes of increase and decrease.

Cotton Piece Goods.—The increase in this item is chiefly in exportation to the port of Aden and to the Malabar Coast. Grey goods manufactured at the Bombay mills are in demand, from their cheapness and durability. Increase.

Twist is also on the same account in increased demand. Large exportations have been made to the ports in the Malabar Coast including Madras, also to Calcutta and Rangoon. Amongst foreign ports, China seems to have attracted the largest portion.

Hides and Skins.—The trade in this article has taken a remarkable stride, showing an increase of upwards of 23 lakhs over and above the increase of 7 lakhs during the preceding year. Regular factorieson a large scale have been established at Bombay, consequent on the increased facilities afforded by railway communication with the interior.

Horns also show a steady increase in connection with the increase of hides and skins above noticed.

Jute, Raw.—Though there has been this year an increase of upwards of one lakh, owing to larger imports, this article can scarcely be quoted as belonging to the trade of this Presidency.

Naval Stores show an increase of upwards of 3 lakhs, mostly coir, yarn, and rope.

Wool, Manufactures of—Shawls.—This trade shows an enormous increase of nearly 6 lakhs. Shawls not being dutiable, there may be a tendency to over-valuation. But there has been a marked increase in quantity. The real old Cashmere shawl trade to the United Kingdom and France has been very small, and the prices obtained have been by no means encouraging. But Amritsars, Daccas, and Delhis, along with chudders and sundries, have found a ready sale. There has been also an active demand for low-priced striped shawls in Egypt and Persia.

Decrease. *Coffee.*—This decrease balances the decrease in importation. The quantity exported during the last year was also exceptionally high.

Cotton, Raw.—The export of cotton raw shows a decrease of about 32 per cent., exceeding four crores in value and 40 per cent. in quantity. It is difficult to treat of the course of the cotton trade, as the financial year closes in the middle of the busy season. The financial year in fact embraces a portion of two seasons' crops. The American crop of 1871-72 having turned out small, the cotton market opened at high prices. During the first three months (April to June) shipments were pretty large. At the end of June, however, the American crop for the year 1872-73 having been estimated to be large, the value of cotton steadily declined. Holders in the districts held their stocks back. Up-country prices were often higher than the prices in Bombay, which were again higher than the quotation at home. The year closed with a weak, declining market.

The following tabular statement is given to show the state of the trade in cotton, raw, at Bombay, during the last ten years :—

Years.	Total quantity of Cotton, Raw, exported from Bombay to Foreign External Ports.		Of which was exported to the United Kingdom.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
1863-64	40,50,79,508	27,91,21,172	38,63,50,796	26,54,17,230
1864-65	38,05,23,707	30,37,04,827	35,95,60,504	28,81,49,087
1865-66	52,70,65,714	25,53,41,791	50,50,57,882	24,56,12,290
1866-67	27,69,13,646	11,99,96,631	26,16,47,596	11,34,29,344
1867-68	44,54,94,788	15,55,71,474	30,22,52,587	13,74,69,780
1868-69	49,31,44,134	14,97,20,619	39,80,78,285	12,07,79,846
1869-70	38,46,91,169	14,19,77,010	31,13,64,293	11,48,66,529
1870-71	43,30,61,674	15,62,10,658	35,47,76,644	13 02,08,431
1871-72	53,34,59,670	14,62,66,548	37,81,15,994	10,36,72,821
1872-73	32,02,04,354	9,96,77,226	23,35,43,804	7,28,71,958

A detailed statement [IV.—D. (1)] will be found in the appendix to this Report, showing the quantity and value of cotton imported into and exported from the port of Bombay during the last 5 years.

Grain and Pulse.—This decrease of upwards of 12 lakhs over and above the decrease of 5 lakhs during the previous year, and which is chiefly in exports of rice and wheat to the Persian Gulf, owing to less demand consequent on the cessation of the famine, had the effect, coupled with the favourable harvest, of lowering this year the prices of all kinds of grains considerably below theaverage throughout the Presidency.

Oils.—A glut in the home markets in consequence of the large exportations during the last year has led to this decrease.

Seeds.—The chief decrease has been in linseed to the extent of upwards of 11 lakhs. The out-turn of the season of 1871, which was brought forward for export during the year under report, was very deficient, owing to the scanty rains.

Wool, Raw.—The decrease of nearly 7 lakhs is accounted for by the unusually large exportations of upwards of 21 lakhs during the last year.

Re-Export Trade.

Increase in Re-Export Trade.

The export trade in articles of foreign produce previously imported shows an increase of Rs. 48,53,840 against the corresponding trade of 1871-72, and the details are as follows :—

Ports.	1871-72.				1872-73.			
	Merchandise.	Treasure.		Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.		Total.
		Gold.	Silver.			Gold.	Silver.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Foreign or External Ports	1,25,84,193	78,000	88,72,282	2,15,34,475	1,52,32,791	1,25,850	94,69,760	2,48,28,401
To Ports in other Presidencies.....	1,64,30,313	9,99,696	39,52,647	2,13,82,656	1,65,95,371	5,78,465	59,88,779	2,31,62,615
To Foreign Ports in the Presidency of Bombay.....	32,01,129	76,825	3,60,319	36,38,273	29,15,628	1,19,750	3,82,850	34,18,228
Total....	3,22,15,635	11,54,521	1,31,85,248	4,65,55,404	3,47,43,790	8,24,065	1,58,41,389	5,14,09,244

The increase of Rs. 48,53,840, as shown above, is chiefly attributable to large exports of piece goods, twist, and treasure to the Persian Gulf, amounting to nearly 20 lakhs, and upwards of 18 lakhs in treasure to Ceylon.

Arrivals and Departures.

Shipping.

The shipping arrivals and departures, comprising the vessels which carried the trade with the port of Bombay, are noted below :—

	1871-72.		1872-73.		Increase in 1872-73.		Decrease against 1872-73.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Arrivals.								
British including British Indian.. ..	751	6,22,834	692	5,99,216	..	..	59	23,618
Foreign	86	62,147	95	70,519	9	8,372	..	..
Native Craft	5,889	2,85,240	5,729	2,75,775	..	..	160	9,465
Total.. ..	6,726	,70,221	6,516	9,45,510	9	8,372	219	33,083

	1871-72.		1872-73.		Increase in 1872-73.		Decrease against 1872-73.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Arrivals—continued.								
Square-rigged Vessels	402	3,57,787	323	2,76,807	..	..	79	80,980
Steamers	435	3,27,194	464	3,92,928	29	65,734	..	..
Native Craft	5,889	2,85,240	5,729	2,75,775	..	..	160	9,465
Total.. ..	6,726	9,70,221	6,516	9,45,510	29	65,734	239	90,445
Departures.								
British including British Indian.. ..	808	6,59,501	721	6,19,360	..	..	87	40,141
Foreign	88	62,440	82	60,474	..	..	6	1,966
Native Craft	4,717	2,37,555	4,511	2,22,323	..	..	206	15,232
Total.. ..	5,613	9,59,496	5,314	9,02,157	..	..	299	57,339
Square-rigged Vessels	437	3,88,349	328	2,86,981	..	..	109	1,01,365
Steamers	459	3,33,592	475	3,92,850	16	59,258	..	..
Native Craft	4,717	2,37,555	4,511	2,22,323	..	..	206	15,232
Total.. ..	5,613	9,59,496	5,314	9,02,157	16	59,258	315	1,16,597

In the Appendix to this report will be found a more detailed statement [IV.—D. (2)] showing the number and tonnage of vessels, distinguishing sailing and steam, of each nation entered and cleared with cargoes only into and from the port of Bombay during the last five years.

Canal Steamers.

During the year under report there were 122 arrivals and 100 departures of Canal steamers as against 88 arrivals and 90 departures for the preceding year.

Trade with Europe since opening of the Canal.

The subjoined statement shows the trade with other countries in Europe since the opening of the Suez Canal :—

Countries.	Import Value.				
	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Austria	.....	.....	.....	.....	450
Genoa	.....	.....	2,81,858	9,01,107	8,42,083
Italy	.....	.....	.....	7,981	1,361
Russia	.....	.....	22,654	574	1,355
Spain	.....	9,238	.....	.....	.....
Trieste	.....	22,505	5,64,025	7,72,062	9,78,673
Turkey	.....	.....	.....	57,724	41,813
Total Value...	.....	31,743	8,68,537	17,39,448	18,65,735

Countries.	Export Value.				
	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ancona	.....	.....	.....	2,860	22,564
Austria	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,710
Beirout	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,022
Genoa	4,83,075	5,33,152	12,04,491	21,36,114	8,07,514
Italy	60,500	2,50,980	24,65,094	23,10,238	23,43,423
Russia	.....	.....	1,53,300	34,19,655	15,11,941
Sicily	.....	.....	.....	.....	420
Spain	7,79,645	5,69,495	1,10,740	.....	30,000
Trieste	20,90,544	35,12,033	59,48,750	80,32,023	87,62,400
Turkey	4,856	7,045	2,223	30,312	43,679
Total Value...	34,18,620	48,72,705	98,84,598	159,31,202	1,35,26,673

Last year the trade with some of these ports was much on the increase, while during the year under review there has been a large falling off, particularly in exports to Genoa and Russia. It is satisfactory, however, to observe that trade with several countries has been carried on through the canal this year for the first time.

General Remarks.

General State of the Trade.

The trade of the preceding year was reported as generally depressed and unremunerative. During the year under review, as has been shown in detail, there was a further falling off to the extent of Rs. 8,69,38,606, and the value of the year's trade was Rs. 10,84,41,529 below the average of 5 preceding years.

Causes of Decline.

The decline is probably attributable in the first instance to the state of the countries in Europe with which trade is carried on. The loans required by various nations attracted a large amount of available capital, and thereby diminished the effective demand for the products of India. But there were other circumstances more particularly affecting the trade of the year under report, among which may be mentioned the high prices of coal and metals, especially iron, and the repeated strikes in the labour market at home. The production on the demand for which these causes would have especial effect is raw cotton, and the decrease in the value of exports, amounting to Rs. 4,52,01,401, is found to be almost wholly due to the diminished exportation of this commodity. The favourable estimate of the American crop for 1872-73 had also its effect on this part of the trade, as has been explained above. The other articles of export which show a decrease are coffee, grain and pulse, opium, seeds, sugar, and wool.

Rates of Exchange.

Among the causes affecting the trade of the Presidency prejudicially may be mentioned the unfavourable rates of exchange which prevailed throughout the year. It is a peculiar feature of Indian commerce, that the exchange is against the country, notwithstanding that the exports considerably exceed the imports. This abnormal state of things has pre-

vailed since 1870-71. The cause is, doubtless, that the home drafts on India for other than mercantile purposes more than counterbalance the excess of exports over imports. This, moreover, has not a fixed influence, for while the excess of exports including re-exports over imports for the year under review was considerably greater than the excess of the previous year, the rates of exchange cannot be said to have been generally more favourable. But what is more important in reference to the matter in hand is, that while under ordinary circumstances the state of trade determines the rate of exchange, the exchange again reacts upon trade. The exchange being against the country, there was naturally a tendency to turn it in its favour, which could only be done by increasing the exports or contracting the imports. The demand for Indian products having fallen off in Europe and elsewhere, the former course was impossible, and the only alternative was to curtail the imports.

Bullion and Specie.

To the same cause is to be attributed the decrease of Rs. 4,02,04,050 in the import of bullion and specie. Money was dear at home, and the exchange in India was not such as to induce shipments of bullion hither.

Spinning and Weaving Mills.

Other causes for a decrease in imports have been at work. Piece goods and yarn imports particularly have suffered from the rapidly increased production of local mills, which have almost annihilated the trade in low numbers of English yarn and low class English goods. Their productions find a ready sale at paying prices, while the value of English goods persistently shows a loss on English quotation with charges added. This is in itself a matter to be viewed with satisfaction, though it shows against trade. If the country can save the expense of sending its raw material to Europe, and having it returned in a manufactured form, it is to its own advantage.

Decrease in value and quantity of Merchandise imported.

The decrease in the value of merchandise imported (exclusive of Government stores, bullion, and specie) is Rs. 63,86,995. The decrease in quantity does not appear to be proportional and this was to be expected, for a contraction

of the demand not only causes diminished importation, but a fall in prices of the articles imported.

Re-exports of Merchandise and Treasure.

The only part of the trade which shows an increase over that of the preceding year is that of the export of articles previously imported. In the re-exports of merchandise there was an increase of Rs. 25,28,155, and in the re-exports of treasure there was an increase of Rs. 23,25,685.

Tonnage.

The number and tonnage of ships carrying the trade depends so much on the trade itself, and is so evidently ruled by the same causes, that any further explanation of the decrease is unnecessary. In import tonnage there was a decrease of 210 ships carrying 24,711 tons, and in export tonnage of 299 ships carrying 57,339 tons.

The rates of freight for the year 1872-73, as compared with those of the preceding year, were lower both for steamers and sailing vessels. There were no sailing vessels on the berth for London throughout the year, and no Canal steamers for the same port between May 1872 and January 1873. The trade was centred at Liverpool, and was carried on chiefly by means of Canal steamers.

2.—Continental Ports of the Bombay Presidency.

Value of Trade.

The following statement shows the aggregate value of the trade of the Continental ports of this Presidency with foreign external ports, ports in other Presidencies, and foreign Indian ports within the Presidency of Bombay :—

	1871-72.			1872-73.		
	Value of Merchandise.	Bullion and Coin.	Total.	Value of Merchandise.	Bullion and Coin.	Total.
Imports from	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign External Ports ...	19,165	... ..	19,165	78,726	.....	78,726
Ports in other Presidencies.	23,59,717	12,850	23,72,567	24,70,408	6,700	24,77,108
Foreign Indian Ports within the Presidency ...	13,09,782	6,100	13,15,882	13,96,548	.....	13,96,548
Total ...	36,88,664	18,950	37,07,614	39,45,682	6,700	39,52,382

	1871-72.			1872-73.		
	Value of Merchandise.	Bullion and Coin.	Total	Value of Merchandise.	Bullion and Coin.	Total.
Exports to	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign External Ports ...	20,61,497	.....	20,61,497	17,59,708	.....	17,59,708
Ports in other Presidencies.	29,86,878	.....	29,86,878	47,14,598	.....	47,14,598
Foreign Indian Ports within the Presidency ...	12,27,810	.....	12,27,810	8,15,980	.....	8,15,980
Total ...	62,76,185	.....	62,76,185	72,90,286	.....	72,90,286
Re-Exports to						
Foreign External Ports ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ports in other Presidencies.	16,610	1,87,118	2,03,728	12,512	1,20,947	1,33,459
Foreign Indian Ports within the Presidency ...	522	335	857	229	.....	229
Total ...	17,132	1,87,453	2,04,585	12,741	1,20,947	1,33,688
Grand Total ...	99,81,981	2,06,403	1,01,88,384	1,12,48,709	1,27,647	1,13,76,356

The shipping arrivals and departures in respect to the Continental ports are noted below :— Shipping.

	1871-72.		1872-73.		Increase in 1872-73.		Decrease against 1872-73.	
	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.
Arrivals.								
British including British Indian	175	57,079	114	59,165	...	2,068	61	...
Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native Craft	4,982	87,563	5,504	88,659	522	1,096	...	...
Total.....	5,157	144,642	5,618	147,824	522	3,182	61	...
Departures.								
British including British Indian	175	69,430	116	43,072	...	...	59	19,358
Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native Craft	4,345	94,158	5,092	118,835	747	24,677	...	...
Total.....	4,520	1,56,588	5,208	161,907	747	24,677	59	19,358

3.—Sindh Ports.

Value of whole External Trade.

The value of the whole external trade of the province of Sindh for the year under review, including treasure, amounted to Rs. 3,66,89,560; excluding treasure, the falling off in the total value amounts to Rs. 22,80,702, as shown below :—

	Imports.	Exports 1872-73.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise	1,64,02,287	1,98,25,767	3,62,28,054
Treasure	3,71,708	89,798	4,61,506
Total... ...	1,67,73,995	1,99,15,565	3,66,89,560
	1871-72.		
Merchandise	1,63,27,623	2,21,81,133	3,85,08,756
Treasure	3,69,855	25,91,998	29,61,853
Total... ...	1,66,97,478	2,47,73,131	4,14,70,609

Treasure.

The large exports of treasure for 1871-72 were on account of Government exports to Bombay, namely Rs. 25,00,000. No such exports appear for the official year under report.

Imports.

Value of Merchandise imported.

The actual value of merchandise imported during the year 1872-73, not including treasure, is in excess of that of the preceding year of 1871-72 by Rs. 74,664. The value of the imports in treasure exceeds that of the preceding year by Rs. 1,853 only, as noted below :—

	1872-73.	1871-72.	Increase in 1872-73.	Decrease in 1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise ...	1,64,02,287	1,63,27,623	74,664	...
Treasure	3,71,708	3,69,855	1,853	...
Total...	1,67,73,995	1,66,97,478	76,517	...

Causes of Increase and Decrease in articles imported.

In the value of imports in "Hides and Skins" there is a total increase, amounting to Rs. 1,58,965, over the value of the imports in the previous year, namely from the Persian Gulf Rs. 13,225, from Bombay Rs. 1,44,090, and from other ports Rs. 1,650. The imports of "Hides and Skins" from Bombay were made during the rains in the months of July, August, and September 1872 for the purpose of being cured in the drier climate of Karáchi previous to export to Europe. The increase from the Persian Gulf was on account of greater demand at this market for exportation to Europe.

Jute, Manufactures of.—The value of the imports in gunny bags for 1872-73 exceeds the value imported in the previous year by Rs. 1,64,432, owing to the increased demand for gunny bags for the purpose of exporting grain to the United Kingdom and other countries, also in anticipation of extensive exports in oil-seeds during the current year. The imports have been chiefly from Calcutta, and tosome extent from Bombay.

Provisions and Oilman's Stores.—The value of imports in ghee from the Persian Gulf for 1872-73 exceeds the value of the imports in 1871-72 by Rs. 37,769, arising from the improved demand at this market, owing to the absence of rain in the province.

Iron.—The increasein the value of imports of iron amounts to Rs. 1,33,213 in excess of the value imported in the previous year, which is due to a favourable market and to the large stock of importations of the preceding year having been cleared partly by sale for the interior, and partly by re-export to Bombay.

Timber and Wood.—The increase in the value of imports of timber and wood amounts to Rs. 92,515 in excess of the value imported in the previous year, mostly from Bombay and Malabar.

Cotton Goods.—There is a small increase of Rs. 51,644 in the total value of imports of cotton piece goods,

although the value of direct imports from the United Kingdom is less by Rs. 2,87,857 than that of the previous year. The value of the imports of cotton piece goods from Bombay is in excess of the value of the imports in the previous year by Rs. 3,39,292. There is also an increased import of cotton twist, entirely from Bombay, amounting to Rs. 1,17,966. The following statement exhibits the result of the year 1872-73 contrasted with the previous one of 1871-72, showing foreign cotton goods and country-made cotton goods separately :—

	Foreign Cotton Goods.		Country Cotton Goods.	
	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Piece Goods	70,80,248	72,91,540	9,07,811	6,44,875
Twist	3,85,815	2,93,754	49,574	23,669
Total...	74,66,063	75,85,294	9,57,385	6,68,544

Value of Exports.

Spirits.—The value of spirits imported is Rs. 1,42,869 in excess of the value of the imports in the previous year, said to be owing to dealers importing spirits as Portuguese goods at 2½ per cent. duty through the Portuguese territory of Daman into Surat and thence to Bombay and Sindh, for the purpose of evading the Government rate of duty, namely Rs. 3 per gallon. The firman privilege permitting Portuguese goods to pass at 2½ per cent. duty having ceased under Government notifications dated the 26th July and the 8th of November 1872, the facilities for obtaining spirits through Surat at a low rate of duty no longer exist.

The following are the principal articles of import in which there is a decrease in value :—

Cocoanuts.—In this item there is a decrease of Rs. 94,492. The following figured statement shows the importation for the last six years :—

	Rs.
For 1867-68.....	3,46,482
1868-69.....	3,49,174
1869-70.....	3,45,636
1870-71.....	1,45,604
1871-72.....	4,58,818
1872-73.....	3,64,326

Sugar falls short of the value imported in the previous year 1871-72 by Rs. 34,473, said to be in consequence of the stock in hand of the previous year.

Machines and Machinery show a decrease of Rs. 3,81,364 from less imports for railway purposes.

In imports of grain there is also a decrease in the value imported in 1872-73 in comparison to that imported in 1871-72, amounting to Rs. 1,63,606, from less imports of Bengal rice, chiefly direct from Calcutta. This is accounted for in some degree by an over-stocked market from previous imports, and by a very large produce of grain in the province of Sindh itself for 1871-72 and 1872-73, the exports of which beyond the province amounted for these years in value to upwards of forty and forty-one lakhs of Rupees respectively against under thirteen lakhs and six and half lakhs for 1869-70 and 1870-71, which were years of scanty produce.

Seeds.—In seeds the value of the imports is less than in the previous year, from less imports of rape seed by sea from Sonmeanee and the Mekran Coast, owing to the disturbed state of the country.

Silk, Raw.—There is a decline in the imports of raw silk compared with the previous year in value, amounting to Rs. 96,594, owing to the facilities now afforded by direct communication by rail between Bombay, the Pánjáb, and the North-West Provinces. The following figures exhibit a comparison of the value of this trade during the last five years :—

	Rs.
1868-69	6,95,130
1869-70	7,33,278
1870-71	6,50,050
1871-72	2,94,794
1872-73	1,98,200

Copper.—There has been a decrease in the value of imports in copper amounting to Rs. 1,04,939 in comparison to the imports in the previous year of 1871-72, due no doubt in a measure to the direct communication from Bombay by rail above referred to.

Tea.—The imports in tea, mostly China, imported by Afghan merchants, have fallen off in value from Rs. 8,20,609 in 1869-70 to Rs. 3,02,193 in 1870-71, and from Rs. 1,86,792 for 1871-72 to Rs. 1,12,808 for the year under review owing to the competition of Indian hill teas.

The decrease in treasure imported from the Persian Gulf amounts to Rs. 88,491, which is in a measure counterbalanced by an excess in the value of merchandise imported in 1872-73 from the Persian Gulf, namely Rs. 68,165.

Exports.

The total value of the sea-borne trade in exports for 1872-73 falls short of that for the previous year by Rs. 23,55,366, or a little less than one quarter of a million sterling. The decrease is on account of reduced exports in raw cotton, oil-seeds and indigo, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 31,41,961. In the exports of treasure there was a decrease amounting to Rs. 25,02,200, owing to no Government treasure having been exported to Bombay as in the previous year, as shown below :—

	1872-73.	1871-72.	Increase in 1872-73.	Decrease in 1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise	1,98,25,767	2,21,81,133	...	23,55,366
Treasure	89,798	25,91,998	...	25,02,200
Total Rs...	1,99,15,565	2,47,73,131	...	48,57,566

Causes of increase and decrease.

Cotton, Raw.—The general depression of the cotton market in Europe and the uncertainty attending it are the principal causes of the decreased exports for the year 1872-73, which fall short of the value of the exports in the preceding year by Rs. 18,94,811.

The following figured statement shows the quantity and value of raw cotton exported during the last ten years :—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	Rs.
1863-64	418,15,131	2,11,60,043
1864-65	207,43,381	1,06,31,206
1865-66	251,44,183	96,55,403
1866-67	173,99,383	58,01,473
1867-68	131,75,136	40,18,564
1868-69	145,17,708	47,16,407
1869-70	215,99,639	75,19,180
1870-71	245,19,383	83,01,551
1871-72	215,40,445	62,66,055
1872-73	149,16,129	43,71,244

Indigo.—The decrease in the value of indigo exported, amounting to Rs. 4,01,029 as compared with that of the preceding year, may be accounted for by a dull market in Europe.

Oil-Seeds.—The falling off in oil-seeds for the year 1872-73 is owing to the scarcity of rain. In the previous year of 1871-72 the produce was much below the usual quantity. The value of exports for the year 1872-73 falls short of the value of the exports in the preceding year of 1871-72 by Rs. 8,46,121.

Oils also show a decrease of Rs. 56,064 due to causes noted against "Oil-seeds."

Provisions.—The export trade in ghee shows no improvement. The decrease is owing to the want of rain.

Metals.—In metals there have been decreased exports, contrasted with those of the preceding year, in value amounting to Rs. 45,487, in consequence of a large quantity of iron—a portion of an over-stocked market—having been shipped in the previous year from Bombay to a more favourable market.

Animals, Living.—There have been increased exports in horses to Bangalore on the Malabar Coast during the past year of 1872-73 to meet the demand arising from very diminished shipments in the preceding year.

Number and value of Horses shipped in		
1872-73.....	No. 811.....	Rs. 3,71,010
1871-72.....	„ 352.....	„ 1,76,960
Increase in 1871-72	459	1,94,050

Hides and Skins.—Exports in 1872-73 have been stimulated by enhanced rates prevailing in Europe. The result has been a large increase in the value over the preceding year of 1871-72 amounting to Rs. 5,55,599. They also exceed the value of the exports of any preceding years.

Comparing the exports for the past year of 1872-73 with the average value of the exports for the last five years, the difference is in favor of the former, the past year, amounting to Rs. 10,12,132.

Grain and Pulse exhibit increased exports in value amounting to Rs. 1,13,019, attributable to the heavy exports of Sindh wheat for the first time to the United Kingdom.

Wheat is still being shipped to Liverpool, and there is every reason to believe that the exports for the current official year will also be large. It was exempted from duty by Government Notification No. 41, under date the 4th January 1873.

The exports in grain and pulse for 1872-73 to the Persian Gulf show a decrease in value amounting to Rs. 6,89,823, thereby indicating the disappearance of famine in Persia.

The excessive exports to the Gulf in the previous year of 1871-72 were to meet the pressing demands arising from famine.

Saltpetre.—The exports in this article improve slowly, and exhibit an increase of Rs. 45,648 over the previous year of 1871-72.

The total value of the exports of saltpetre for the past year of 1872-73 exceeds the average value of the exports for the last five years by Rs. 80,214.

Raw Wool shows a slight decrease in the value of exports amounting to Rs. 62,129 compared with the previous year of 1871-72. Contrasting the average value for the last five years with the value of the exports for the year under review, the result is in favor of the latter, to the extent of Rs. 19,84,283.

General Remarks.

The causes of decrease both in imports and exports as compared with those of the preceding year have been so fully detailed that little remains to be said. With regard to Sindh, as to the rest of the Bombay Presidency, the past year may be characterized as one of general commercial depression. To exhibit in a comprehensive form the trade of the province during the year under review, as contrasted with that of the preceding year, a statement [IV. D.—(3)] is appended, showing the value of imports, exports and re-exports from and to each country trading with Sindh for 1872-73 and 1871-72 respectively.

4.—ADEN.

Whole Trade.

The following statement exhibits the total value of imports and exports by sea and land for the last three years :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	1,25,15,514	1,40,41,691	1,40,71,024
Exports	79,39,114	88,59,193	83.40,876

This shows a slight decrease for 1872-73 as compared with the preceding year, but not more than is easily accounted for by the ordinary fluctuations of trade :—

The following statement exhibits the value of the five principal articles of import for the last three years :— Principal Articles of Import.

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coffee	9,54,802	12,11,379	11,86,953
Cotton, raw	1,79,326	1,23,484	63,859
Do. manufactured ...	34,30,659	31,66,334	26,77,611
Grain	6,75,354	8,61,426	11,27,401
Ivory	4,30,551	4,53,579	5,19,066

The following statement exhibits the value of the five principal articles of export during the last three years :— Principal Articles of Export.

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coffee	9,09,660	13,23,769	13,84,964
Cotton, raw	1,10,088	20,497	5,703
Do. Manufactures ...	28,24,527	24,05,172	24,53,522
Grain	2,85,119	3,78,912	5,07,784
Ivory	4,60,273	4,68,926	5,07,536

There has been a considerable increase in the imports and exports of several other articles which are peculiarly the products of Aden and the surrounding countries, such as feathers, gums, hides, and mats. It is from the trade in these commodities that the settlement profits most; for articles of European manufacture it is little more than a port of transhipment. Increase in Import and Export of other Articles

A large quantity of coffee is forwarded to Aden in native crafts from Mocha and Hodeida, simply from the want of tonnage at the latter ports to receive it. As the Turkish power in Yemen becomes consolidated, this coffee trade will Coffee.

in all probability gradually cease to exist; for Aden is not the natural outlet of the coffee country.

Transhipment of Opium. The advantages offered by the port for the transhipment of Persian opium have been brought to the notice of Government. During the years 1870-71-72, 1,174 cases were forwarded to China, the Straits Settlements, and the United Kingdom in this manner.

Shipping. There has been a steady increase in the number of vessels visiting the port during the past few years. The following statement exhibits the number and tonnage of arrivals for the three years ending 31st March 1873:—

	1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers.....	440	5,02,073	535	643,982	631	762,521
Sailing Ships.....	78	66,248	94	90,516	71	63,292
Total.....	518	5,68,321	629	734,498	702	825,813

PUBLIC WORKS.

Imperial Grant. The total Imperial Grant for the past year was 76·6 lakhs, and the total outlay having been 67·6 lakhs, there has been a lapse of 9 lakhs, of which 1½ lakhs are due to Imperial Ordinary, and 7½ lakhs to the Agricultural Grant.

Provincial Grant. The Provincial Grant was 34·6 lakhs, and, the outlay having been 30·6 lakhs, there has been a lapse of 4 lakhs.

Local Funds Grant. The Local Funds Grant was 21·4 lakhs, and, the outlay having been 17·1 lakhs, there has been a lapse of 4¼ lakhs.

Contributions From Contributions 3·7 lakhs were available, and, 2·7 lakhs having been expended, there was a lapse of 1 lakh.

The total sum at disposal was, therefore, 136¼ lakhs, the total outlay 118 lakhs, and the total amount lapsed 18¼ lakhs. Total Grants

The following tabular statement exhibits the details of this outlay under the different heads of service :— Expenditure.

	Imperial Funds.	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.	Contributions.	Total.
Original Works.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military...	14,75,437	.....	.....	2,060	14,77,497
Agricultural	12,29,253	.....	.....	21,090	12,50,343
Civil Buildings	7,95,386	10,93,639	1,91,091	2,13,795	22,93,911
Communications	.....	5,68,213	5,83,471	15,961	11,67,645
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	9,83,563	21,825	49,656	2,295	10,57,339
Total ...	44,83,639	16,83,677	8,24,218	2,55,201	72,46,735
Repairs.					
Military	4,24,462	.....	.....	515	4,24,977
Agricultural	5,58,707	.....	.....	.....	5,58,707
Civil Buildings	13,746	2,24,748	3,988	4,287	2,46,769
Communications	99,727	3,05,230	7,01,029	5,542	11,11,528
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	1,545	14,260	23,978	530	40,313
Total ...	10,98,187	5,44,238	7,28,995	10,874	23,82,294
Establishment	11,25,748	8,02,347	1,54,512	1,202	20,83,839
Tools and Plant	55,079	27,040	1,373	.....	83,492
Profit and Loss	1,021	6,981	.....	.....	8,002
Grand Total ...	67,63,674	30,64,283	17,09,128	2,67,277	1,18,04,362

Omitting, however, adjustments on account of former years' transactions connected with Port Trust and other works, the actual outlay has been 110¼ lakhs out of a grant of 128½ lakhs; and the cost of establishment having been Rs. 20,83,839, the percentage on outlay on works is 23·31, and the percentage on gross outlay is 18·90.

Military Works.

The most important military works under construction are as follows :—

One Artillery barrack at Front Bay has been enlarged, and an upper-story added to it; the second barrack is in progress; one block of officers' quarters has been completed at Aden.

the Isthmus; substantial roofs are being gradually substituted for the old thatch roofs on all the military buildings; and a steam bakery has been all but finished.

Belgaum. Seven upper-storied barracks for Infantry and three for Artillery are well advanced. The whole of this accommodation, including family quarters, harness-rooms, stables, and all other auxiliary buildings, will cost about 13 lakhs, of which 9 lakhs have been expended.

Poona and Kirkee. The Powder Works Factory and the Small Arms Ammunition Factory have been nearly completed; the outlay on the former has been 17 lakhs, and on the latter 3½ lakhs; quarters have been provided for the overseers and mechanics employed at these factories; some additions have been made to the Magazine; the Gymnasium has been completed; also harness-rooms and workshops for the Artillery.

Ahmadnagar. The Artillery have been provided with three new upper-storeyed barracks; the whole work, with the usual auxiliary buildings, has been completed for 6 lakhs.

Deolâli. The barrack floors are being gradually paved with stone; quarters have been commenced for the officers on the permanent staff, as also a block of Staff Offices; Canteen, Library, Sergeants' Mess, and Coffee Shop have been commenced; the Hospital, which will cost one lakh, has made fair progress; the road from the railway station to the camp is being metalled, and roads and drains are being made in the bazaar; the Waldevi Bridge, which consists of 5 arches of 40 feet span, has been completed.

Mount Abu. The works connected with the barracks at Mount Abu have been carried on, an upper-storeyed block for ten families having been completed in the year. The total outlay up to date has been nearly 6¼ lakhs.

Karáchi. Of the ten Infantry barracks five have been enlarged and provided with upper stories; the work has been completed for a little under 7 lakhs. The steam bakery has also been completed.

Jacobábád. New lines for the Sindh Horse have been commenced.

Civil Buildings.

Revenue Buildings.

New Mamlutdárs' Cutcherries are in progress at Deogarh, Tasgaom, Jalgaon, Ahmod, Kalol, Viramgaon, in the Collectorates of Ratnágiri, Sátára, Khándesh, Surat, Kaira and Ahmadábád; also at Ghotiki and Yarli Yassien in Sindh; improvements have been made to the Cutcherries at Kárwár, Mángaon in the Konkan, Sángolé in Sholápur, Ráhuri in Ahmadnagar, Satáné in Násik, Surat, Parantej in Ahmadábád and Kumber in Sindh. Registration Offices are included in the new Cutcherries, and have been added to the old Cutcherries at Kárwár, Dhárwár, Satáné and Ahmadábád. Bungalows are in progress at Godra in the Pánch Maháls for the Assistant Collector and for the Deputy Conservator of Forests; also at Kotri in Sindh for the Deputy Collector.

Post Offices.

The new Post Office at Bombay has been completed, with the exception of iron porches, which have not arrived from England; the cost has been Rs. 5,80,000; new stables have been commenced for the Bombay Post Office, which will cost nearly half a lakh. Offices have also been completed at Sankeshwar in Belgaum, at Bágalkot and Hungund in Kaladgi, at Chálisgaon in Khándesh, at Bardoli and Palej in Surat, at Mahmudábád in Kaira, and at Baroda.

Telegraph Offices.

The Telegraph Office at Bombay has progressed steadily; offices have been completed at Vingurla and Deoláli, and are in progress at Bhosáwal and at Ahmadábád. A residence has been constructed at Disa for the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Rajputána Division.

General Works.

The roofing of the Native General Hospital has been fixed. The estimate of the main building was 2½ lakhs, of which 1½ lakhs were contributed by the late Mr. Gokaldas Tejpal; but by the addition of apothecaries' quarters, small-pox and infectious wards, water-supply, gas and drainage, the total has cost been raised to 3⅝ lakhs.

The upper story of the Sassoon Hospital at Poona has been paved with stone; a Civil Hospital has been com-

menced at Jacobábád; those at Kaira, Alibág and Umarkot have been completed, and improvements have been made to the one at Ahmadnagar.

The Public Works building was occupied at the commencement of the year, and work has been carried on steadily in the new Secretariat, which is now ready for occupation. The New Sailors' Home is in progress; at Karáchi additional office accommodation has been provided for the Commissioner and for the Superintending Engineer in Sindh; and at Aden additional accommodation has been provided in the Residency at Steamer Point.

Educational. The University Senate Hall and the Library have been roofed in, and the Clock Tower raised to the second floor. The new Elphinstone High School, an Italian Gothic building, 452 feet in length, containing 28 class rooms, library, lecture hall, masters' rooms, &c., estimated to cost about 5½ lakhs, has been commenced. At Dhárwár a High School and a Training College are rapidly approaching completion. Schools are in progress, or have been completed from Local Funds, at Hakery, Shadbul, Dadri and Kalkundri in Belgaum; at Shegli in Kolhápur; at Nadhaude in Ratnágiri; at Tarli, Ujarda, and Peit in Sátára; at Bárámati, Pálasdeo and Wálé in Poona; at Srigandi in Ahmadnagar; at Sinur in Násik; at Asoda, Irandol, Chálisgaon, Pimpalgaon, Shendurni, Bhosáwal and Dhulia in Kháندesh; at Karchan, Matur, Manubar, Dora, Rahid, Ahmod and Broach in the Surat and Broach Collectorates; at Mohalel, Salun, Uneta, Matur, Bochasan, Piplas and Od in Kaira; and at Raipor in Ahmadábád. A boarding-house for 38 students has been commenced at Kaladgi.

Judicial and Police. The High Court, Bombay, is in progress; a Court-house has been completed at Dadu in Sindh; and a record room has been added to the Court-house at Tánna. The Jails at Kárwár, Yerauda and Tánna have been carried on. Police lines have been completed at Vetta, Dahivari and Waduj in Sátára; at Murbar and Alibág in the Konkan; at Pakhaján and Hansot in Surat and Broach; at Jámbugora in the Pánch

Mahals; and at Mirpur in Sindh. Lines are in progress at Tasgaon in Sátára, at Jaikot and Godra in Kaira, and at Ahmedábád.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Municipal.

The water-supply works at Pandharpur have been completed; also similar works at Kágal in Kolhápur; those for Ichalkaranji in Kolhápur are in progress.

Harbour Improvements.

A masonry wall is being erected in front of the Dutch Bunder at Surat, and improvements have been carried out to the sea wall at Gogo and the landing place at Khun Bunder.

Bombay Harbour.

Filling has been carried on at the Musjid and Elphinstone Bunders. The Carnac Bunder has been adapted for a dutiable wharf; a large shed has been erected at the Nicol Bunder, and a range of sheds for grain is in progress. The main road between the Fort and the Elphinstone Estate has been commenced, and work is going on at Mody Bay to fit the bunder for traffic.

Karáchi Harbour.

The Manora Breakwater, 1,503 feet in length, was completed in February 1873. The West Channel is completely established as the main and direct entrance to the harbour, so that the mail steamers leave at a fixed hour independent of tide, and ships rarely require the aid of a steam tug. Dredging has been continued, so that the channel, 250 feet in width, will shortly have a depth everywhere of 20 feet. The scour of the Chinna Creek waters has worked well, and the final closure of the Chinna Creek is being proceeded with. The diving staff were employed during the monsoon in blasting and removing the shelf of rock at Deep Water Point. The periodical surveys show that progress is generally satisfactory, the exceptions being shoaling in Kiamari anchorage and opposite the end of East Pier, which, however, will probably yield to time and practical measures.

Lighthouses.

The masonry works of the Lighthouse on the Prongs at Bombay has been completed, and the work will be finished as soon as the lantern and light apparatus arrive from Eng-

land. A Lighthouse has been constructed on a projecting headland to the south of Jaitapur on the Ratnágiri coast.

(*a*).—Roads.

Kánára. The metalling of the Arbail Ghât road is approaching completion; the road from Halial to the Dhárwár frontier has been opened for traffic, and the improvement of that from Halial to the Belgaum frontier has been commenced.

Bridges are in progress at Ugsar on the Arbail Ghât road, and at Tuttihulla on the road from Yelapur to Halial.

Dhárwár. The Godhuly Bridge has been completed; those at Linganmat, Nalaudi and Badrápur have made considerable progress, and materials have been collected for one at Shanwarkop.

Belgaum. All the large bridges on the Parpuli Ghât road have been completed, and the line is now being metalled; improvements are being made to the roads from Nipáni to Bhoregaon, from Chandghar to Shirgaon, from Bail Hongul to Sundati, and from Bail Hongul to Kitu. A bridge has been commenced at Gotar on the road from Belgaum to Poona.

Kolhápur. The large bridge over the Pánchganga is all but completed, and a number of district roads are being carried out by the State.

Ratnágiri. The road from Phonda Ghât to Deogarh is being bridged and drained; also the road from Ratnágiri to Chiplun, and the line from Khed to Poladpur is being improved.

Sátára. The greater portion of the heavy rock cutting and retaining walls on the Partápgarh Ghât leading from Mahábaleshwar to the Konkan has been finished; metal is being laid on the line from Karar to Kumbharli Ghât; the Koina Bridge, the Shirwal Bridge, and the Yena Bridge have been completed, and work is going on between Karar and Tásgaon and on the roads from Sátára to Poona, to Shendara, and to Tásgaon.

T[illegible]e chief work in progress in this district is the road from Bár[illegible]i Road Railway Station to Pandharpur. Sholápur.

N[illegible]ew approaches to the Ghor Bridge are in progress; a new bri[illegible]ge has been commenced at the Sangam over the Muta Riv[illegible]er. Poona.

Roads are in progress from Kajgaon to Parola, from D[illegible]hulia to Pimpalner, and from Ráveri station to the town. R[illegible]estorations are being effected to the Girna, Musan and [illegible]anjur bridges on the Bombay and Agra road, which were injured by the great flood of September 1872. Khándesh.

The Railway feeder roads from Sayen to Ulpar and from Ráندir to Ulpar have been completed; those from Kim to Tarkesar and from Anklesar to Hansot are making good progress. Work is also going on between Broach and Ahmod, from Kaliawári to Sejwar, and from Bilimora to Chikali. The Kuni Bridge and the Tuncha Bridge have been completed. Surat and Broach.

Good progress has been made on the line from Dohad to Godra; culverts are in progress between Simlaj and Páli, and a line has been opened out from Kalol to Jámbugora. All the bridges and culverts on the road from Godra to Páli, except one large one over the Tuwa River, have been completed; as is also the Khurd Bridge. The Dasalwara and Harap bridges are in progress. Kaira.

(*b*).—RAILWAYS.

The Railway undertakings at present under the control of the Bombay Government are the following :—

Gauge.		Miles.	
3′ 3″	State lines, Southern Marátha Country	469	Under survey.
3′ 3″	Native State line, Viráwal, Junágarh and Dhoráji	66⅓	
5′ 6″	Great Indian Peninsula Railway (guaranteed)	1,273	
5′ 6″	Ditto (Mopáni Coal Branch) (guaranteed)	12¼	
5′ 6″	Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway (guaranteed)	389	

		Miles.
Branches B. B. & C. I. Railway.	5′ 6″ Pátri Branch (State line, light rail)	22
	5′ 6″ Anand and Dákor Branch (not commenced)	18
	2′ 6″ Miagaon and Dhaboi (property of His Highness the Gaikawár) ...	21
	Total...	2,270½ miles.

The following branches of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are not under the control of the Bombay Government :—

Gauge		Miles.	
*5′ 6″	Jalam to Khámgaon	8	Under Resident, Haidarábád.
*5′ 6″	Badnera to Amráoti	5½	Ditto ditto.
5′ 6″	Wárdha to Hinganghat and Warora ...	69	Under Administration, Central Provinces, in progress.
5′ 6″	Wadi to Haidarábád	116	Nizam's State Railway, in progress.
3′ 3″	Khandwa to Indor ...	96	Holkar ditto ditto.
	Total...	294½ miles.	

G. I. P. Railway.

Completion of double Line to Bhosáwal and re-construction of Wághar Viaduct.

The doubling of the north-eastern line from Máhiji to Bhosáwal, 35½ miles, has after many delays been completed, including the doubling of the Wághar Viaduct of five 60-feet spans, which had to

* The two former have hitherto been worked by the G. I. P. Railway Company.

be entirely reconstructed in consequence of the failure of the piers. There is now a continuous double line from Bombay to Bhosáwal, 276 miles.

Tápti Viaduct. The Tápti Viaduct was completed and opened for traffic on the 13th of August 1872, and the Maridji Bridge altered so as to provide additional water-way.

Krishna Bridge. The Krishna Bridge, which has been successfully completed since the close of the past official year, is of a design similar to that of the new Tápti Viaduct. The piers are wrought-iron cylinders filled with concrete, and the superstructure consists of 36 spans of 100 feet Warren girders.

Numerous minor works have been carried out during the year, but they are not of sufficient interest to require notice here.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Wadwán Extension. The ultimate cost of construction of the Wadwán Extension of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, 77 miles in length, is estimated at Rs. 43,37,343, or about Rs. 56,330 per mile. The actual amount cannot be exactly ascertained until the completion of the year of maintenance and minor works, the necessity for which does not become apparent until the line has been worked for some time. The telegraph has been constructed at the cost of Government, and part of the line was laid on a previously constructed road.

The value of the earthwork and bridges in the old road was estimated at Rs. 96,174, and was paid by the Company to the Káthiáwár Chiefs through the Political Agent, on the understanding that the amount was to be spent on feeders to the Railway.

Restoration of Flood Damages. The Damanganga, Pár and Uránga river bridges, wholly or partially swept away in September 1872, have been restored at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 5,78,431.

In the case of the Damanganga River it does not appear that the flood, which overturned six piers in September, rose as high as the bottom of the iron superstructure, or that the cause of failure was insufficient water-way; but that the piers themselves had not the weight or breadth of section necessary

to enable them to withstand the pressure of the cross current which set against their faces from the southward when the river-overtopped its banks and flooded the adjoining country.

Government decided that the best course was to build the fallen piers of iron piles firmly bedded in the rock, and surrounded by a basement of first class masonry of sufficient height to give them a solid and secure foundation. Such piers admit of the passage of water between the iron columns, and offer much less resistance to the cross current than piers of masonry, and this has been carried out.

The Urânga bridge failed in consequence of the superstructure being over-topped by the flood : five spans and the abutment on the north end were washed away, and one span on the south end. The bridge has been restored, an additional span erected at each end, and the whole raised nine feet. The piles also are to be screwed deeper throughout.

Siri, Malkâna, and Watrack Bridges.

The Siri River Bridge, damaged in the monsoon of 1871, was opened for traffic on the 22nd March, and the Watrack on the 17th April 1872. Two spans were added to the Siri and two to the Malkâna Bridge, and the Watrack Bridge was raised nine feet and entirely rebuilt.

Consolidation of Bassein Creeks, Vetarni, Par, South Purna, and minor iron bridges.

The works sanctioned at the Bassein south channel bridge were carried on continuously during the year, but the progress was not rapid, as a large number of artificers and labourers had to be transferred to the more emergent work of reconstructing the bridges washed away during the monsoon.

Bombay(Kolába) Terminus and Approach across Back Bay.

It was the wish of this Government to carry out the reclamation of Back Bay opposite the Esplanade as far seawards as the line of the staging erected by the Bombay Reclamation Company, but owing to financial difficulties this scheme has had to be given up for the present. This change has involved the abandonment of a proposal previously under discussion, to place the line of Railway in a cutting at mean sea level in order to conceal it from view. In view, however, of the reclamation being hereafter extended, Government have stipulated that the Railway Company shall move their Railway, if called upon by Government to do so, to some other position between the Marine Lines Station and the Kolába

Terminus, Government defraying the cost of removal, and giving other land in exchange for that relinquished by the Company.

District salt depôts have been constructed, at the cost of the Government Salt Department, at Broach, Surat and Ahmadábád, capable of holding large quantities of salt to be sent from Khárághora by the Pátri Branch for consumption in Gujarát. A large salt ware-house is also under construction at Khárághora near the salt works on the Ran. The buildings have been carried out by the Railway Company's Engineers, and they have been located, in all instances, in convenient places near the Railway stations, but somewhat separate from the general traffic arrangements, so as to allow the traders to approach them freely without hindrance to the operations of either department. Salt Depôts.

Branches from the B. B. and C. I. Railway

The Pátri line has been constructed under the direction of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. The earthwork and bridges were all nearly finished at the close of the year under review, and some ten miles of permanent way laid. The line is made on the standard 5′ 6″ guage with a light rail, 48 lbs. to the yard. Pátri Branch.

The greatest exertions were made to get this line ready for the salt crop of the year; and although only bottom-ballasted, the line was opened for traffic at night on the 12th May 1873, contractors' trains being worked during the day.

The supply of water on the branch is bad and insufficient, but means for increasing it are being considered; all the soil in the neighbourhood is more or less impregnated with salt.

The new engines ordered for working the traffic not being ready, recourse has been had to ordinary tank engines, which, however, are hardly powerful enough for the work.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Expenditure on Pátri Line.—To end of official year (Government expenditure).	4,61,323	12	2
To end of official year (Company's expenditure)	13,253	5	0

Dhabhoi Branch Railway.

H. H. the Gaikawár's Railway from Miagaon, on the Baroda line, to the town of Dhabhoi, was opened for traffic on 10th April 1873. It is 20 miles long, on a guage of 2′ 6″, weight of rail 30 lbs. to the yard, flat-footed, fixed with dog spikes and fang bolts to teak sleepers, rails fish-plated. The cost, including the amount formerly spent in constructing the tramway which the Railway has now superseded, is about Rs.. 34,107 per mile. The working has been undertaken by the Baroda Railway for one year. The receipts for the short time it has been open, have been exceedingly small, owing to restrictive transit dues levied by the Gaikawár. Goods will consist principally of cotton and maura, and a fair passenger traffic may in time be looked for when sufficient encouragement has been held out to people to use the line. An extension has been proposed as far as Bhadarpur, about 8 miles.

Surveys, Kárwár Railway.

His Grace the Duke of Argyll having called for further information regarding the probable traffic on the Kárwár line, a Committee was appointed to consider and report on the entire scheme.

The result of the Committee's enquiry was to establish that the Railway might be made with a fair prospect of yielding a direct return sufficient to make good the interest on the money required for its construction, and with the certainty that it would prove highly advantageous as a means of developing the southern districts of the Presidency. The Government of India have accordingly recommended the construction of the line from Kárwár to Belári.

The conclusions arrived at by the Committee are thus briefly summarized in their report :—

"1. That the Railway from Kárwár to Gadak ought to be constructed and equipped for 110 lakhs of Rupees, including interest during construction, or at the rate of about £7,560 permile.

"2. That the traffic of the Railway from Kárwár to Gadak may be expected to reach about 10 lakhs of Rupees per annum within a reasonable period, say three years after the completion of the line.

"3. That, taking the working expenses at 55 or 60 per cent. of the above receipts, there would be a net return of 4·09 or 3·63 per cent on a capital outlay of 110 lakhs of Rupees.

"4. That no trade from Ratnágiri and very little from Vingurla is likely to be attracted to Kárwár, but that most of the trade from Kumpta will be gradually transferred to Kárwár.

"5. That no extensive works in Kárwár harbour need be undertaken at present, but that the immediate outlay should be confined to minor improvements, costing about Rs. 2½ lakhs, apart from Railway expenditure.

"6. That if the choice rested between two lines only, (1) from Kárwár to Gadak or (2) from Diksal, Sholápur, or some point on the G. I. P. Railway to Hubli, or some point in the centre of the Dhárwár cotton field, the Committee would prefer the latter.

"7. That the Committee concur in the larger scheme of the Government of India for a system of Railways in the Southern Marátha Country, and as part of that scheme would give precedence to the Kárwár Railway, which, however, in the opinion of the Committee, should not be isolated, but should be undertaken in the first instance from Kárwár with the view of forming a junction with the Indian Railway system at Belári.

"8. That extensions northwards to the G. I. P. Railway and southwards to Mysor might remain for later consideration, except, perhaps, a short branch from Hubli to Bankápur.

"9. That the Committee believes the production of cotton, on which any Railways in the Southern Marátha Country will greatly depend for revenue, will be maintained.

"10. That the general advantages of opening up the Southern Marátha Country and cotton fields by Railways would be considerable, and merit the attention of Government."

Kárwár Survey Party.

Numerous alternative deviations have been surveyed on the Kárwár and Gadak line resulting in better gradients, in some instances reducing cost.

From Devikop to Gadak, 58 miles, the line has been permanently staked out.

From Gadak to Beláŕi viâ Kopal the surveys have been completed, 53 miles having been run this year.

An alternative route has also been run from Gadak viâ Dumal to join with the direct line at Hospet, length 66 miles.

On the Sholápur survey a distance of 160 miles has been run this year; the survey joined in from Hubli with the G. I. P. Railway at Hudgi, and crossings fixed for the Kistna, Bhima and Sina rivers.

Junágarh Railway. The survey of a line in Káthiáwár from Veráwal to Junágarh and Dhoráji has been completed by Mr. A. W. Forde, C.E. It is projected for a metre gauge with a ruling gradient of 1 in 200 from Veráwal to Junágarh. The sharpest curve on the main line is 1,300 feet radius. Mr. Forde's estimate amounts to Rs. 24,26,606, which for 52⅓ miles comes to Rs. 46,377 a mile. The rails are to be 40 lbs. to the yard, with fish-plates, &c., of the same pattern as that adopted for the State Railways. The surveys have been made in consultation with the Government Engineer, Bombay, at the cost of the Junágarh Darbár, to whom the plans have been made over.

Rajputána and Delhi Extension. The question of connecting Ahmadábád on the B. B. and C. I. Railway with Delhi and Agra, by a Railway carried through Disa or Pálanpur to Ajmir to join the Rajputána State Railways now in progress, awaits the result of further surveys ordered by the Government of India, which it is expected will soon be completed. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have strongly urged the construction of the line in the interest of the merchants of Bombay, and its importance is fully admitted by Government.

Cooling Carriages. The Government of India called attention to the subject of cooling carriages on Railways in September last, and expressed conditional approval of the systems devised by Mr. Sanders, G. I. P. Railway; Mr. Cooke, Oude and Rohilkand; Assistant Surgeon Drew; and that in vogue on the E. I. Railway.

Nothing has, however, been designed for general application to all classes of carriages.

The G. I. P. Railway Company have entered into a special arrangement with Mr. Sanders for the use of his cooling apparatus on their line, and 50 first and second class carriages were fitted with it during the hot season.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway skirts the sea-coast between Bombay and Surat, and no evaporating apparatus will work on that part of the line. Further inland, and especially between Broach and Wadwán, hot winds blow between March and June, and tatties might be worked; but the 1st and 2nd class passenger traffic is very small, and Government prefer to wait the result of the season's experiments on the G. I. P. Railway before prescribing the adoption of Mr. Sanders's, or any other patent, on the Baroda line. The matter is, however, engaging the attention of the Agent and the Locomotive Superintendent.

Mopáni Coal.

The Mopáni Coal mines were viewed by Mr. Collins last July, who reported that the out-put could not be increased till the position of more coal beds was clearly ascertained, and recommended trial borings to be made to the south-east of the mine. The Narbada Coal Company have since sent an experienced Agent, and the quantity turned out has much increased since the beginning of the current year.

Dr. Oldham in his report of 14th August 1872 remarked that the proprietors have hitherto done little to extend their knowledge of the coal-bed limits. Some explorations for coal in the Narbada Valley are now being carried out under the administration of the Central Provinces, and the Narbada Coal Company's Agent is also, it is believed, making further examination of the country. During the year 1872, 7,942 tons of coal were delivered by the Company to the G. I. P. Railway. The steam-producing power of this coal is, as compared with English coal, reckoned at about 75 to 100. Its contract price, as delivered in the rucks near the pits, is Rs. 9 per ton.

Telegraphs.

The proposed transfer of Railway telegraphs to Government is still under consideration. The following statements of cost and maintenance have been prepared :—

	G. I. P. Railway.	B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Length of line.....Miles	1,273½	312¼
Do. of single wire... „	3,288	624½
Total Capital expenditure Rs.	14,33,877	Rs. 2,07,453
Do. Instruments ..... „	1,78,901	„ 17,750
Total cost Rs.	16,12,778	Rs. 2,25,203

The contract rate of maintenance on the G. I. P. Railway is Rs. 14-8-0 per mile of single wire per annum, and Rs. 60, 35 and 25 for each instrument according to class.

On the B. B. and C. I. Railway the telegraph is maintained for from Rs. 5 to 6 per mile of single wire per annum, exclusive of cost of superintendence, inspection, and part of the labour, which are provided by the Engineering Department.

Traffic working arrangements.

In the Appendix IV.—F. will be found a comparative statement of capital expenditure, receipts, expenditure and profits of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways for the official years 1871-72 and 1872-73; but the figures are approximate only; and as the accounts and reviews of all Indian Railways are compiled for the calendar half-years ending the 30th June and 31st December, the following remarks on the traffic arrangements and working will relate to the calendar year 1872, so as to avoid the disjointed period which would result from adhesion to the official year :—

G. I. P. Railway.—The gross receipts for the year were	Rs.	1,87,28,265
And the expenditure amounted to ...	„	1,20,32,009
Making the net profits...	Rs.	66,96,256

The gross receipts during 1871 were Rs. 2,01,95,848, and thus there has been a decrease of no less than Rs. 14,67,583. Of this decrease, Rs. 1,50,812 were due to the first half, and Rs. 13,16,771 to the second half of the year. The former figure is explained by the diminished quantity of materials carried for construction, the difference in the ordinary or public traffic being only trifling. The latter figure is divisible under the chief sources of receipts as follows :— Receipts.

	1871.	1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
Coaching	24,85,885	27,74,498	2,88,613	.....
Public Merchandise... ...	55,55,982	41,10,692	.....	14,45,289
Earth Trains.....	64,545	.....	.....	64,545
Municipal Trains.....	15,940	16,115	175	.....
Live Stock...	47,878	47,150	.....	728
Telegraph.....	25,000	22,966	.....	2,034
Company's Materials	1,29,311	28,513	.....	1,00,798
Miscellaneous...	84,440	92,276	7,836	.....
Total...	84,08,981	70,92,211	2,96,624	16,13,394

About two-thirds of the increase in coaching traffic has taken place between Bhosáwal and Jabalpur, the remainder being spread generally over the line, with the exception of the section between Khandála and Sholápur, on which there was a small diminution in this description of traffic.

The decrease in public merchandize may be, in the main, put down to cotton, grain, and salt, as under—

Cotton—decrease	Rs.	4,83,634
Grain do.	„	7,34,701
Salt do.	„	1,29,490
	Rs.	13,47,825

The balance being distributed generally amongst the other descriptions of goods.

Had there not been an increase in the through traffic with the Madras Railway to the extent of Rs. 1,17,253, the public goods' traffic would have appeared proportionately worse.

The total quantity of cotton imported into Bombay during 1872 was 68 per cent. less than in 1871. Of the smaller amount the Company carried 51½ per cent. against 38½ per cent. of the imports of the previous year.

The decline in grain traffic was in great measure to be expected. In 1871 the amount earned from the carriage of food grains was exceptional, and arose from large supplies being sent from the Jabalpur districts and E. I. Railway, even as far as Cawnpur, to the partially famine-stricken country in Khándesh and along the South-Eastern Line.

The decrease in salt traffic, amounting to Rs. 1,29,490, is believed to be due to larger quantities than usual having been carried by the Brinjáris.

Expenses.

The working expenses for the year were, Rs.		1,20,32,009
And for 1871	„	1,27,11,474
Showing a decrease of Rs.		6,79,465

The percentage of expenditure on gross receipts was in 1871 about 62 and in 1872 about 65. With diminished receipts this percentage naturally increases, and there was nothing abnormal to call for special comment.

General Tariff of Railway charges.

The average rate for all goods' traffic has been, for the year under review, about 14·5 pies per ton a mile on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and 15·4 pies on the G. I. P. Railway. The rates for each class are shown below :—

Goods.

Classes.	G. I. P. Railway. Pies.	B. B. & C. I. Railway. Pies.
Special	...	9·0
1st	10·3	12·9
2nd,.. ...	17·9	15·8
3rd	27·4	20·5
4th	34·0	32·0
5th	48·5	42·9
Average ...	15·4	14·5

The goods' rates are, however, subject to a multitude of reductions under special circumstances for distance, and according to the competition which may exist, tending to divert traffic by other routes.

Accidents.

The number of accidents is slightly in excess of the number last year, being 194 against 181 for both the Bombay Railways; there is an increase in the number of persons killed, and a decrease in the number injured, the figures being—

	1871.	1872.
Killed	43	64
Injured	90	80
	133	144

There has been an increase in the number of collisions, which occurred chiefly on the G. I. P. Railway, and resulted almost invariably from the carelessness of pointsmen; but the damage has usually been slight, as the trains have, in most cases, been in the act of pulling up at stations.

A number of cattle were run over on each line, but in no case has much damage been done.

The number of cases of fire was 11 in 1872 against 9 in 1871 on the G. I. P. Railway; on the B. B. and C. I. Railway there has not been a single case in either year; care is taken to put wagons having tarpaulins as far away from the engine as possible.

The number of employés entered in the returns is somewhat less on the G. I. P. Railway, and greater on the B. B. and C. I. Railway; but the figures cannot be depended upon for purposes of comparison, as the returns appear to have been made out on different principles.

An accident to the Verar local train, B. B. and C. I. Railway; occurred on the night of the 25th June during a heavy storm of rain, when two Native passengers, both servants of the Company, lost their lives. The cause was probably defect in the permanent way: three carriages got off the rails and ran down an embankment 14 feet high; the night was dark, and the driver proceeded some distance before he became aware that a portion of the train was missing.

Further particulars as to the traffic and the accidents which have occurred on open lines may be gathered from the following tabular statement :—

Comparative Table of Accidents.

Mean Mileage opened.	Railway.		Classification of Accidents.							Passengers.		Servants.		Other Persons.		Total.		Number of Passengers carried.	Average number of Servants employed.
			Collisions.	Getting off proper Line.	Fire.	Running over cattle.	Other causes.	Total.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
1,269	G. I. P. Railway ...	1871...	7	36	9	77	17	146		...	2	20	62	13	4	33	68	3,464,155	24,998
1,266¼		1872...	14	23	11	72	30	150		1	12	24	57	13	3	38	72	3,326,824	24,862
323	B. B. and C. I. Railway.	1871...	1	6	...	28	...	35		...	...	8	19	2	3	10	22	2,609,138	1,182
413½		1872...	4	13	...	27	...	44		...	1	19	7	7	...	26	8	2,972,939	7,004
1,592	Total...	1871...	8	42	9	105	17	181		...	2	28	81	15	7	43	90	6,073,293	36,000
1,679¾		1872...	28	36	11	99	...	194		1	13	43	64	20	3	64	80	6,299,764	31,866

The establishment employed in the demarcation and survey of Railway land, has been the same as in the preceding year, namely, one Assistant Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and 10 Measurers. They have been engaged for six months in field operations in Berár and the Central Provinces, where the out-door work has been completed, and during the other half of the year have examined the field books of the portions surveyed, and prepared plans and registers of Railway land in the Tánna, Poona and Sholápur Collectorates of this Presidency and of East and West Berár. Demarcation and Survey of Railway Land.

The demarcation and survey of the whole of the G. I. P. Railway, with the exception of the portions of line lying in foreign territory, and of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, as far as Ahmadábád, have been finished, and it only remains to have the plans and registers examined and accepted by the Railway Companies and Revenue Authorities before their final approval by Government as correct record of Railway land.

Under the orders of the Government of India, the Examiners of Railway Accounts were, from the 1st April 1872, placed in a more independent and responsible position than that previously held by them. Audit and Account.

Sindh, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway.

The Sindh section of the Sindh, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway extends nominally from Karáchi to Multán, a distance of 681 miles.

Of the entire extent, however, only 106 miles, the portion between Karáchi and Kotri, are as yet traversed by rail, the traffic over the remaining 575 miles being conducted by river in the boats of the Indus Steam Flotilla.

The total capital expended from the commencement on the 106 miles of railway at present in working order has, inclusive of stores, amounted to Rs. 2,64,61,063.

The result of the year's work is a profit of Rs. 3,81,664, the receipts being Rs. 15,71,005 and the expenditure Rs. 11,89,341. Results of the year's work.

Compared with the previous year the receipts are Rs. 54,590 more and the expenditure Rs. 1,44,467 less.

During 1872 nearly 73,500 passengers have used the Railway and 7,250 the Flotilla.

Of the goods conveyed over the section, 85,000 tons have been credited to the Railway and 22,500 to the Flotilla.

The following tabular Statement shows the comparative amount of traffic carried by the Indus Steam Flotilla during the past two years :—

Table showing the Results of the Goods Traffic carried by the Indus Steam Flotilla during the years 1871 *and* 1872.

		Up.		Down.		Total.	
		Weight, Tons.	Rs.	Weight, Tons.	Rs.	Weight, Tons.	Rs.
1871...	General Merchand	7,095	2,96,052	13,383	2,39,147	20,479	5,35,299
	Government Stores ...	1,359	78,576	13	255	1,372	78,831
	Total...	8,454	3,74,628	13,396	2,39,402	21,851	6,14,030
1872...	General Merchandise	3,273	1,33,989	14,931	3,24,480	18,204	4,58,469
	Government Stores ...	4,286	2,45,984	66	1,899	4,352	2,47,883
	Total...	7,559	3,79,973	14,997	3,26,379	22,556	7,06,352

The progress of the Indus Valley State Railway has brought more work to the line. Fifty well-curbs for the Satlej Bridge have been put together at the locomotive shops, and the Railway Company have contracted with Government to land, transport, and deliver material from England to the extent of 14,000 tons per annum.

Up to the end of the official year, 1,180 tons had been received for the upper portion lying between Sakar and Multán, and 1,120 tons have been delivered at the different depôts.

The sphere of the Flotilla operations has necessarily been extended as far as Adamwahán on the Satlej River.

Viceroy's Visit.

The special arrangements for the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General were satisfactorily carried out; the journey extending from October 26th, departure from Multán, to November 9th, arrival in Karáchi.

In July last the heavy rains caused serious damage to the line, and by the overflow of the Bahran River, below the bridge, property in Kotri suffered to a considerable extent. An embankment has been designed for the protection of the Railway.

Damage from Floods.

Another embankment is in progress for the protection of Kotri, 5,000 Rs. of the cost having been debited to the Railway as their share of the outlay.

Fires.

In September last two fires occurred at the Loyach Viaduct which might have led to serious accidents. Ashes falling from the engines set fire to the superstructure of the bridge. The fires were fortunately discovered in time, and the burnt beams removed and renewed, without delay to the traffic.

An extension of the line from the terminus to the Native Jetty has been proposed, and the project has been submitted for sanction. The idea is that by placing trucks alongside the Native craft, the merchants can, by loading direct, be saved the expense of cartage to or from the McLeod Road Station.

Fuel.

The use of wood as fuel for locomotives has been continued, and the total consumption for the year is—

	Coal.	Patent Fuel.	Wood.
Railway	478	76	4,279
Flotilla	...	...	30,546

A comparison with the returns for 1871 shows a decrease of 1,830 tons of coal and an increase of 3,300 tons of wood consumed by the Railway.

The Flotilla consumption includes the supply from stations beyond the province, and 20,000 tons may be taken as the quantity derived from Sindh.

The wood supplied by the Sindh forests to the Railway is reported to be excellent, and attention has been called with a view to the improvement of the class of fuel supplied for Flotilla purposes at the wood depôts higher up the river.

Renewal of Sleepers.

The way and works throughout the year have been maintained in good condition. The heavy renewals to the sleepers in the road require notice. In 1870 the renewals amounted to 5,501, in 1871 to 8,224, and in 1872 the number has increased to 18,000.

The following tabular statement shows the relative endurance of the different classes of sleepers :—

Year laid down.	Description.	Number.	Number renewed.	Renewal per cent. per annum.
1859	Creosoted.	152,131	19,571	1½
1861	Australian.	57,282	38,785	5½
.....	Deodar.	41,902	2,593	6·2
1863 to 1872	Babul.	118,437	30,149	4·2

The Deputy Agent, Mr. Newnham, is of opinion that the creosoted sleepers are the best.

(c).—Canals.

Conservancy of the Indus.

The floods in the river Indus, the obstructions to navigation, and the damage done by erosion were during the past year peculiarly severe.

The chief work of the Conservancy Department consists in clearing the channels of the river of snags or trees embedded in the sand. A single tree will sometimes block up the only navigable channel, while when several are laced together

a nucleus for sandbanks and shoals is formed. 2,469 trees and 2 boats as compared with 4 boats and 1,874 trees were removed during the past year, and, as against 1,270 lbs. of powder, 1,350 lbs. were expended in blasting operations.

Financial Results.

The income of the Conservancy Department amounted to Rs. 51,856, of which Rs. 31,220 were derived from fees for the registration of boats, and Rs. 20,636 from other sources. The deficit was, therefore, only Rs. 4,200 as compared with Rs. 12,215 in the previous year.

(*d*).—TELEGRAPH.

Telegraph Lines.

The Bombay Division of the Government Telegraph Department consists of the following lines :—

From Bombay to Disá.
From Ahmadábád to Wadwán.
From the Railway Station of Viramgaon to Khárághora. This line is used by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.
From Wadwán to Rajkot.
From Wadwán to Dholara.
From Bombay to Kalián.
From Kalián to Bhosáwal, with loop lines to Násik and Máligaon from the Railway Stations of Násik Road and Manmár respectively.
From Máligaon to Dhulia.
From Parel Railway Station a loop line to Government House, Parel.
From Bombay (Church Gate Street) to the Light House, Kolába.
From Bombay (Church Gate Street) to Government House, Malabar Point.
From Kalián to Poona.
From the Railway Station of Narel to Mátherán, a loop line.
From Poona, viâ Sholápur, to Raichor.
From the Railway Station of Kirkee a loop line to Government House, Ganesh Khind.
From Poona to Ahmadnagar.

From Poona viâ Satára and Kolhápur to Belgaum.
From Satára to Mahábaleshwar.

The total length of the above lines is 1,720½ miles, and the total number of miles of wire 4,406½.

Offices.

The number of telegraph offices during 1872-73 in the Bombay Division was 21, as follows :—

Bombay.	Dhulia.
Byculla.	Poona.
Surat.	Mátherán (during the October and hot weather seasons only).
Broach.	Sholápur.
Baroda.	Ahmadnagar.
Ahmadábád.	Satára.
Wadwán.	Mahábaleshwar (from October 1872 to June 1873).
Rájkot.	Kolhápur.
Dholara.	Belgaum.
Deoláli.	
Násik.	
Máligaon.	

No new telegraph offices were opened in the Bombay Division during 1872-73.

Returns for the past year.

From returns furnished by the Director-General of Telegraphs (*vide* Appendix IV.—G.) it appears that during the past year 164,743 telegraphic messages of the total value of Rs. 4,30,212 were sent from the different telegraph stations in the territories under the direct management of this Government. Of the whole number, 9,062, amounting in value to Rs. 35,518, were Government and the rest private telegrams. As compared with the preceding year these results show an advance of 11,028 in the number, and of Rs. 28,179 in the value of the messages despatched. This advance, though on the whole pretty generally distributed, is most marked in the returns for the Presidency town, from which during the past year 124,422 messages were sent as compared with 116,526 in 1871 and 73,014 in 1870. In Ahmadábád the numbers have risen from 1,992 in 1870 to 4,957 in 1871 and 6,460 in the past year. Dholera also shows a marked increase from 151 to 3,539. On the other

Comparison with former years.

hand, Ahmadnagar shows a reduction from 798 to 553, while there is also a slight decrease in Kárwár and Kumpta, and at Dhárwár a considerable falling off.

The total for Native States has risen from 1,585 in 1870 to 4,001 for the past year. This increase would seem to be due chiefly to the introduction of the telegraph into Káthiáwár, the Rájkot and Wadwán returns furnishing more than one-half of the total number. The number of messages sent from the office in Goa has risen from 796 to 1,441. Native States.

(*e*).—POST OFFICE.

The Postal Service of this Presidency contains two branches, the Imperial and the Provincial or District Post. The latter only is under the control of this Government. But as it is subordinate, acting simply as a feeder to the Imperial Post, any review of the general results of the past year must include some account of the working of both divisions of the department. Number of Post Offices.

Twenty-one Imperial post offices were opened during the year against 25 in the previous year, and 34 Imperial and 10 District offices were closed. The total number of post offices of all kinds existing at the end of the year 1872-73, was 446 Imperial and one District, against 458 Imperial and 11 District offices at the close of the year 1871-72.

The accompanying table gives the total length in miles of each class of postal line at the close of the year under review as compared with the previous year— Postal Lines.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mileage.	Railway.	Mail Cart.	Tonga.	Horse Dawk.	Sunny Dawk.	Runners.	Steamers.	Boats.	Total.	District Post Lines.
In 1871-72	1,799	222	166	467	30	5,479	2,445	33	10,441	337
In 1872-73	1,939	..	421	340	30	5,278½	2,445	33	10,186½	22
Increase	140	..	255	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decrease	..	222	..	127	..	200½	..	..	254½	315

The increase of 40 miles in Railway is due to the Káthiáwár extension of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway line from Viramgaon to Wadwán.

Mileage Cost. The following is an abstract of the mileage cost of each description of line :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Steamer	Boat.	Mail Cart.	Horse Dawk.	Tonga Dawk.	Sanny Dawk.	Runners	District.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
In 1871-72	7 1 5	9 1 11	24 3 6	11 6 5	8 15 8	5 6 5	2 6 6	1 13 5
In 1872-73	7 1 5	8 6 3	....	11 13 5	13 4 7	5 3 2	2 4 4	1 7 3
Increase	....	....	....	0 7 0	4 4 11	....	....	....
Decrease	....	0 11 8	24 3 6	....	....	0 3 3	0 2 2	0 6 2

Amount of Work done. The amount of work done in the past and preceding years appears from the following abstract:—

	Letters.	Papers.	Parcels.	Books.	Patterns.	Total.
1871-72 ..	15,808,782	1,232,252	75,668	273,239	13,579	17,403,520
1872-73 ..	15,873,064	1,472,259	67,403	178,442	10,814	17,601,982
Increase ..	64,282	240,007	...	..	..	198,462
Decrease ...	..	..	8,265	94,797	2,765	..
Percentage. Increase.	0·4	19·47	..	..	..	1·14
Percentage. Decrease.	..	..	10·92	34·69	20·36	...

There has, therefore, during the past year been an increase of 1,646,904 in the number of paid, and a decrease of 15,94,179 in unpaid and service letters, giving a net increase of 52,725. A further increase of 11,557 in the number of registered letters raises the entire advance to 64,282 or 0·4 per cent. The falling off in the number of service letters is owing to the fact that such correspondence is now sent by

book post. The increase of 18·80 per cent. in paid and the decrease of 23·43 in unpaid letters is satisfactory, as it points to a growing confidence in the department on the part of the Native public. The increase of 4·65 per cent. in registered covers is attributable to the compulsory registration of letters containing valuables. There is an increase of 19·17 per cent. in the number of newspapers, accounted for by the lowering of the postage on registered newspapers, leading to an increase in the circulation of the different publications. The decrease of 10·92 per cent. in parcels, as explained last year, is due to depression of trade, to Railway competition, and to the transmission of service parcels by Book Post.

Dead Letter Office.

445,380 letters, &c., were received in the Dead Letter Office. Of these, 268,955 were returned. The remainder could not be disposed of, as the senders' signature and designation were either wanting, illegible, or incomplete.

District Post.

The following abstract shows the working of District Post Offices during the past year:—

		1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Total number sent to District Post.	Letters.	888,947	781,509	...	1,07,43-	12·08
	Papers.	28,917	39,383	10,466	...	36·19
	Parcels.	4,215	1,529	...	2,686	63·72
		922,079	822,421	...	99,658	—10·87
Total number received undelivered.	Letters.	75,133	52,252	...	22,881	30·45
	Papers.	597	345	...	252	42·21
	Parcels.	56	13	...	43	76·78
		75,786	52,610	...	23,176	30·58
Total number received for despatch.	Letters.	213,040	171,595	...	41,445	19·45
	Papers.	5,181	351	...	4,830	93·22
	Parcels.	496	8	...	488	98·38
		218,717	171,954	...	46,763	21·38

The returns show a decrease of 12·8 per cent. in the number of letters and 63·72 per cent. in that of parcels sent to the several District post offices. This falling off would seem to be due (1) to the conversion of 6 District post offices into Imperial, and (2) to the closing of 4 District post offices. In spite of these changes there is, however, an increase of 36·19 per cent. in the number of newspapers, the result of the reduced rates of postage. 93·60 per cent. of correspondence was delivered by the District Post Agency and 6·39 returned undelivered—a result satisfactory as compared with the returns for the previous year, which show 91·78 per cent. delivered against 8·21 undelivered.

Offences against the Post Office.

The returns show an increase in the number of highway and other robberies committed during the year under review—

Year.	No. of Cases.	British Territory.	Native States.
1871-72. ...	11	2	9
1872-73. ...	14	1	13

Among the 14 offences there was one case of breaking into a post office and 5 of attempts to rob. Of offences committed in Native States in two instances the mails were wholly recovered, in 6 they were partly recovered; but once only, namely in the robbery committed on the Ahmadábád and Sadra Line in the Gaikawár's territory, were the robbers apprehended and punished. As regards the solitary instance of robbery in British territory, it would seem to be by no means certain that the runner himself did not commit the offence.

Offences by Post Office Servants.

During the year under review 57 offences in all were committed by post office employés. Of these, 12 were cases of detaining or abstracting the contents of letters, 8 were embezzlements, 3 were robberies and 32 cases of misconduct.

Complaints.

Out of a total of 641 complaints, in 65 cases the accusations are reported to have been well founded and in 243 cases groundless.

Steam communication with Zanzibar.

During the year under review a monthly steam service in connection with the mail steamer from England was established with Zanzibar, and the line continued to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope.

In the Appendix (IV.—II.) will be found a comparative statement of the total correspondence of all sorts received in the post offices in "the Bombay Postal Circle during the past and preceding years."

IRRIGATION.

Imperial, Agricultural.

Of the saving of 6 lakhs on agricultural works, 2½ lakhs are on Extraordinary, and a similar amount on Ordinary, ½ a lakh on Repairs, and ½ lakh on Tools and Plant. Partly as a result of this short outlay, and partly on account of excess provision under this head, there has been a saving of 1⅓ lakhs on Establishment. The net amount lapsed is nearly 7½ lakhs.

Madak Tank, Dhárwár.

No further expenditure was incurred, owing to the question of the amount of compensation to the Mysor Government for the land to be submerged by the closing of the sluices in the weir across the Choardi. The canals, one on each bank, have been completed for a length of 6 miles. The area under command up to this point is 2,046 acres, of which 255 acres were irrigated during the year. The water rate has been fixed at Rs. 8 per acre all round, and the crops principally cultivated are sugar and rice. A proposal has been submitted to institute a lower rate for cold-weather crops.

Bankeri Tank, Kaladgi.

This project is still under reference to the Political Department, with reference to a portion of the Rámdrug State, which the canal will traverse.

Gokak Canal, Belgaum, The revised survey for this project has been completed. The estimate will amount to about Rs. 10 lakhs, and the area to be commanded about 90,000 acres.

Satárá Krishna Canal. The Krishna Canal, 33 miles long, is completed, with the exception of the modules and branch channels. This is the fourth year since the work was brought into operation, and the revenue is steadily increasing. The year 1872-73 was a particularly favourable one as regards rainfall, and it is most satisfactory that no falling off in the revenue took place. The revenue derived from the work amounted to Rs. 10,580, or Rs. 1,030 in excess of last year's revenue.

Gondauli Canal. This work, consisting of a weir across the Maun River, and a canal 8 miles long commanding an area of 4,000 acres, is situated in one of the driest parts of the Presidency. The water-supply during the hot season is unreliable. The work was completed and opened during the year under report and irrigated an area of 160 acres, yielding a revenue of Rs. 570.

Mahini Tank. This work, situated in the upper part of the Yerla Valley, consists of a tank, formed by an earthen dam 55 feet high and 2,903 feet in length, with a canal 9 miles long, commanding an area of 7,000 acres. The rainfall of the district is very precarious, and the tank is likely to prove of great benefit. During the year the closing of the dam formed the principal item of work.

Mhusawad Tank. The Mhusawad Tank project plans have been revised, and are now awaiting the result of correspondence with the Revenue Survey Officers regarding the probable revenue from the scheme. Directly under command the area is 100,000 acres. The estimated cost of the work is Rs 13½ lakhs.

Sholápur, Ekrak Tank. This work has been entirely completed, with the exception of the last 6 miles of the perennial canal, and 12 miles of the right bank canal. The canals were opened for irrigation last year, but this year was the first in which water rates were levied for the land irrigated.

Poona—Muta Reservoir and Canal The dam across the River Muta, at Kharakwásala, which is to form the reservoir, has been raised to a height of

86 feet above the river bed, or 15 feet below the top. The sluices in the dam, through which the canal water is to pass, have been completed, as also those especially designed for the turbines for the utilization of the water power. The weir over which the waste water from the reservoir is to pass has been built in to 10 feet below the top of the dam.

The canal for a length of 10 miles to Poona is far advanced, the excavation is nearly all completed, including the tunnel, where it enters the Cantonment, and the masonry works for the passage of the cross drainage are also well advanced.

The works being in this state, it may not be uninteresting to give a short description of their aim, and the principal features of the scheme. To begin with a brief description of the works themselves : They consist of a reservoir formed by a masonry dam thrown across the Muta River at a point about 10 miles above Poona, and a canal 100 miles long, which passes through Poona, and, after furnishing that place with a plentiful supply of good drinking water, affords a supply of water for the irrigation of a very dry strip of country lying to the east of Poona, of an average width of about 4 miles. The area of the catchment basin of the river above the dam site is a little short of 200 square miles, but it includes a large proportion of ghát district, where the rainfall is seldom less than 200 inches. The river, it is calculated, furnishes a supply of 54,281,500,000 cubic feet annually, and the reservoir formed by the dam, which is to be 4,583 feet long, with an extreme height of 100 feet, contains 3,476,000,000 cubic feet, so that, in an average season, it will fill 16 times. The area commanded by the canal is 147,200 acres.

Besides providing for the irrigation of this tract, and for the supply of Poona, the canal is made navigable from the dam site to Poona, and at the dam the water power available is to be utilized by means of turbines for sugar, cotton-pressing, or weaving mills.

The estimated cost of the works is 50 lakhs, and it is anticipated that they will ultimately yield a return of about 10 per cent. The masonry dam is one of the largest in the world. The expenditure up to end of the year under report was Rs. 28,54,265.

Nira Project. The information regarding compensation for the land required for this project, has been collected, and it now awaits a reply from the Revenue Survey Department on the subject of water rates.

Ahmadnagar, Lakh Canal. This work is completed, with the exception of the branch channels and their masonry heads. The branch or distributing channels are in progress. The work consists of a canal 21 miles long, on the left bank of the Prahira River, with head works and weir near the village of Lakh. The area commanded by the canal is 24,000 acres. The district is a very poor one, and very thinly populated. The progress of irrigation is consequently slow.

Bhatodi Tank. The canal from this tank has been completed, and all that now remains to be done is to complete the upper 10 feet of the dam in the centre. The area commanded by the work, which is situated 16 miles from the Cantonment of Ahmadnagar, is 14,000 acres. The area irrigated during the year under report was very small, owing to the abundant rainfall.

Wojar Canal. This work is situated on the Prahira River, about 30 miles above the Lakh Canal. It consists of a canal 10 miles long, with weir across the Prahira at Worja, and commands an area of 3,840 acres. The weir is now nearly completed, as well as some of the canal masonry works.

Násik.—Palkhe Canal. Situated about 15 miles from the station of Násik with head works on the Kadwa, commands an area of 20,000 acres. The canal is 11 miles long.

Khándesh—Mukti Reservoir. This work is designed to supplement the supply of water in the Panjra River. It is situated 5 miles above the military station of Dhulia on one of the tributary nullas of the Panjra, and the supply of water it furnishes will be utilized by old works on the Panjra, below Dhulia, to which the supply is precarious and uncertain.

This work, situated in the Amalner Taluka, is designed for the irrigation of an area of 1,060 acres of land. It consists of a tank formed by an earthen dam 1,100 feet long, situated just below the junction of three nalas, about 1¼ miles above the village of Mhaswa. The greatest height of the dam will be 36 feet; the reservoir it forms will have an area of 420 acres, and when full will contain 158,570,000 cubic feet of water. The water is to be distributed by means of two main distributing channels, one on each side of the river. Together they command an area of 2,060 acres. Mhaswa Tank.

The work was commenced just before the expiry of the year. Estimated cost, Rs. 1,23,655.

The plans and estimates for this work are under revision, and some further surveys have been made of alternative sites. The object of the work is to supplement the Girna River's ordinary discharge. Manar Tank, Girna Valley.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the foundations for the weir and the buildings for the shelter of the establishment at the head works were commenced in the hot weather of 1872. The buildings have been completed, and some progress has been made with the excavation for foundation. Further progress of the work is suspended, pending sanction to the revised estimate. Tápti Canal, Surat.

This work has made fair progress, and will be opened during the approaching monsoon. It consists of a weir across the Hathmati River situated just above the village of Ahmadnagar, in the Edar Territory, with a canal 21 miles long, commanding an area of 34,068 acres. The weir and head works have been finished, and the excavation of the canal completed up to 18½ miles. Ahmadábád, Hathmati Canal.

The completion of the plans and estimates for the canal on the right bank is being proceeded with, Government having decided on that in preference to the one on the left bank. Sabarmáti Canal.

Surveys have been made with a view of storing flood water near the sources of the Khári River, and thereby saving the country from floods and providing the means of extending

the irrigation on the lower Khári, where 12,000 acres of rice are already irrigated.

Sind: Manchar Lake Drainage, Karáchi Collectorate.

The result of the working of the dredge was not so satisfactory as had been anticipated, owing to the punts being found unsuitable for the work. Towards the end of September the rain floods commenced to drain into the Manchar Lake, and raised its water level to about 2 feet above the highest level of the inundation. It is to be feared that, as long as the river keeps to its present course, and runs six or seven miles away from the mouth of the Aral, the dredge will never be able to do much towards the drainage of the lake; the whole of the fall, which ought to be available for the Aral alone, is expended on the six or seven miles of additional channel between the mouth of the Aral and the river.

Improvement to Canals in Shádádpur Taluka, Haidarábád: Rorhi Canal Division.

The work carried out during the past year was the improvements to the Ganjbahar, Bijarwah, Chakarwah, Aliwah, Rajwah, and Paruwah, and the new cut from the Aliwah to the Alibahar Kacheri. Those portions of the work fully answered all expectations, and there is this season an increased demand for waste land on the several canals, which will lead to a large increase of revenue, and give an ample return on the outlay.

Diversion of Sarfraz and Khesáno.

Both these canals have been for years encroached upon by an enormous sand drift several miles in length; this has at last come so near, and become so overwhelming, that, for the last few years, the supply of water has been almost cut off during the inundation, and the revenue of the canals has dwindled down to a mere nominal sum, which would have disappeared altogether in a few more years had not some measures been taken for restoring the canals. The length of diversion of the Sarfráz is about 12 miles, and of the Khesáno about 4 miles. Most satisfactory progress has been made.

In the Northern or Naushara Sub-division the canals are generally in good order.

The clearances in the Southern or Hála Sub-division have been rather beyond the average.

Tails of the Guni, Falaili Division.

The only original work of importance which has been carried out in this division, is the improvement to certain canals at the tail of the Guni.

Maintenance of Canals.

The clearances during the past year have been carried out in a more satisfactory and effectual manner than usual, partly owing to the increased assignment made, and partly owing to closer supervsion of the work.

Improvements to the Kukolewah, Shikárpur Collectorate: Ghár Division.

This is the only original work of importance which has been carried out during the year. It was undertaken in order to prevent breaches in the Kukola and Rajwah (its tail), and to increase and regulate the supply of water in the latter.

Maintenance of Canals.

In the Ghár Division, where the canals nearly all flow at a high level, the chief expenditure is on Abkalani and repairs of breaches. The expenditure is very small, and the canals are in very good order.

Begári and Sir Canals, Begári Division.

The work done during the year comprised the widening of the Begári from the 37th to the 45th, from the 63rd to the 68th, and partial widening in the 30th, 31st, and 32nd miles; the construction of two chowkees; the completion of the embankment across the Sir Ghári on the Sir Canal; the excavation of the 9th mile Rajbuha on the left bank; the completion of the 1st and 4th mile Rajbuhas; and the construction of one Rajbuha head and two road culverts.

Maintenance of Canals.

Owing to the heavy floods on the left bank above Rorhi, the clearances in the Begári Division have been rather heavier than usual.

Sakar Canal.

The new Rahuja mouth was completed, gave an excellent supply of water, and was under perfect control. The excavation in several of the miles between the 16th and 24th has not been carried to its proper depth, and there has been a little silting up in those miles in consequence. A revised estimate, including all the works necessary for the proper completion of this work, is under preparation, and will be submitted in July next.

Nothing beyond ordinary clearance and repairs to canals has been carried out this year. The clearances were heavy owing to the severe floods which swept across the country and all the branches on the right bank of the Begári.

Desert Canal. This canal, which is to leave the river at Kasmor, following the line of the Maksudawah for 30 miles, is to run past Soj and Sanri, and into the territory of the Khán of Khelát. Work was commenced towards the end of February last; the Maksudawah was enlarged and deepened, and brought to a proper gradient. The estimated amount is Rs. 9,57,388.

Thar and Párkar, Mitrau Canal. The excavation of the new mouth to the canal through the Maki dundh, to connect the head of the canal with the deep channel of the Khundwari Sang, has been completed. Its effect on the supply of the canal has been most beneficial both in increasing the discharge materially and preventing the growth of weeds, which may now be said hardly to exist in the canal, except at the tail, and in some of the branches, where they are of not much consequence.

Thar Canal. All masonry heads have been completed; one 1st class chowkee at the tail of the Umarkot branch has been completed, and another 1st class chowkee at the head of the canal has been completed up to roof level.

The Dimwah has been extended for a distance of nearly 4 miles, which is probably about as far as it is advisable to go. Total expenditure, Rs. 13,502.

Experiments in rice cultivation were carried out on the Thar and Mitrau canals at a cost of Rs. 1,388.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(*a*).—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The subjoined Abstracts show the actual Receipts and Expenditure of all the departments and the surplus for the year 1871-72 and 1872-73 :—

I.

Revenue and Receipts.	Actual for 1871-72.	Actual for 1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Imperial	8,76,65,680	9,36,77,622	60,11,942	...	...
Do. Provincial Services Net Receipts	13,93,192	14,19,494	26,302	...	...
Military Department ...	25,10,683	21,60,069	...	3,50,614	...
Public Works Department	4,25,369	2,59,596	...	1,65,773	...
Postal Department ...	13,34,061	14,50,548	1,16,487	...	...
Telegraph Department ...	8,12,868	8,33,104	20,236	...	...
Total...	9,41,41,853	9,98,00,433	61,74,967	5,16,387	56,58,580

II.

Expenditure.	Actual for 1871-72.	Actual for 1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Imperial	4,01,94,714	4,17,41,228	15,46,514	....	...
Do. Provincial Services, *minus* Imperial allotments	7,74,162	1,91,518	...	5,82,644	...
Military Department ...	2,61,42,144	2,53,95,130	...	7,47,014	...
Public Works Department...	99,75,737	87,77,593	...	11,98,144	...
Postal Department ...	12,81,561	13,20,040	38,479	...	...
Telegraph Department ...	19,02,090	15,27,853	...	3,74,237	...
Total...	8,02,70,408	7,89,53,362	15,84,993	29,02,039	13,17,046
Surplus...	1,38,71,445	2,08,47,071	1,15,75,626		
Total...	9,41,41,853	9,98,00,433			

The foregoing abstracts exhibit an increase of Rs. 56,58,589 in the receipts for 1872-73, and a decrease of Rs. 13,17,046 in the expenditure. These two items, aggregating Rs. 69,75,626, represent a large improvement on the previous year. The main increase in receipts has been in the Civil Department, whilst the chief reduction of expenditure has been in the Military, Public Works, and Telegraph Departments, as well as in Provincial Services.

The subjoined statement contrasts, under the detailed major heads of the Imperial Service, the actual income and expenditure of the Civil Department for 1871-72 and 1872-73 with the estimate of the latter year :—

Heads of Revenue.	Actual Income.		*c.* Estimated Income 1872-73.	*a.* Compared with *b.*		*b.* Compared with *c.*	
	a. 1871-72.	*b.* 1872-73.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue ..	3,40,27,900	3,75,10,504	3,63,00,000	34,82,604	..	12,10,504	..
II. Tributes and Contributions from Native States	8,80,634	9,23,370	8,96,000	42,736	..	27,370	..
III. Forests.....	11,50,215	11,46,404	14,00,000	..	3,811	..	2,53,596
IV. Excise on Spirits and Drugs.....	42,02,614	41,87,467	41,25,000	..	15,147	62,467	..
V. Assessed Taxes	14,93,288	11,00,980	10,80,000	..	3,92,308	20,980	..
VI. Customs	68,96,315	66,78,259	69,00,000	..	2,18,059	..	2,21,741
VII. Salt	65,72,886	68,50,134	68,00,000	2,77,248	..	50,134	..
VIII. Opium	2,35,51,589	2,61,48,979	2,24,52,000	25,97,390	..	36,96,979	..
IX. Stamps	50,77,605	52,73,829	51,30,000	1,96,224	..	1,43,829	..
X. Mint	5,25,745	3,86,519	8,00,000	..	1,39,226	..	4,13,481
XIII. Law and Justice....	3,46,264	2,96,770	3,55,000	..	49,494	..	58,230
XIV. Marine	4,38,457	6,44,757	5,65,000	2,06,300	..	79,757	..
XV. Interest	9,75,555	10,32,092	9,74,000	56,537	..	58,092	..
XVI. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.....	12,30,403	12,01,022	13,44,000	..	29,386	..	1,42,978
XVII. Miscellaneous	2,96,205	2 96,536	2,61,000	3[illegible]	..	35,536	..
Total..	8,76,65,680	9,36,77,622	8,93,82,000	68,59,37[illegible]	8,47,428	53,85,648	10,90,026

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.		c. Estimate Expenditure 1872-73.	a. Compared with b.		b. Compared with c.	
	a. 1871-72.	b. 1872-73.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts....	9,41,319	9,60,356	9,20,000	16,037	..	40,356	..
3. Refunds and Drawbacks..	6,13,286	7,70,270	8,00,000	1,56,984	..	..	29,730
4. Land Revenue.....	65,87,297	64,90,302	66,76,000	..	96,995	..	1,85,698
5. Forest.....	5,86,601	7,18,476	9,00,000	1,31,875	..	..	1,81,524
6. Excise on Spirits and Drugs.....	5,98,069	4,51,503	6,00,000	..	1,46,566	..	1,48,497
7. Assessed Taxes.....	51,647	44,391	53,000	..	7,256	..	8,609
8. Customs.....	8,69,028	8,19,865	8,95,000	..	49,163	..	75,135
9. Salt.....	3,26,879	4,09,152	3,60,000	82,273	..	49,152	..
10. Opium.....	33,483	36,365	30,000	2,882	..	6,365	..
11. Stamps...	2,00,293	1,73,448	1,63,000	..	26,845	10,448	..
12. Mint.....	2,31,111	3,00,978	3,50,000	69,867	..	..	49,022
15. Administration.....	16,74,658	15,89,024	17,56,000	..	85,634	..	1,66,976
16. Minor Departments.....	1,13,276	2,43,862	1,89,000	1,30,586	..	54,862	..
17. Law and Justice	44,34,008	40,89,519	45,05,000	..	3,44,689	..	4,15,481
18. Marine.....	19,47,923	15,60,592	18,47,000	..	3,87,421	..	2,86,408
19. Ecclesiastical.....	3,22,521	3,05,861	3,39,000	..	16,660	..	33,139
20. Medical Services	2,71,923	2,83,047	2,75,000	11,124	..	8,047	..
21. Political Agencies.....	10,90,425	12,08,097	12,02,784	1,17,672	..	5,313	..
22. Allowances and Assignments, &c	73,04,784	74,98,943	72,50,000	1,94,159	..	2,48,943	..
23. Superannuation	14,48,561	12,41,988	14,50,000	..	2,03,573	...	2,05,012
24. Miscellaneous....	15,92,642	20,28,077	16,56,000	4,35,435	..	3,72,077	..
25. Allotments for Provincial Services	89,52,000	1,05,14,422	1,05,14,422	15,62,422	..	..	..
Total..	4,01,94,714	4,17,41,228	4,27,31,206	29,11,316	13,64,802	7,95,563	17,85,541

The following are brief explanations of the principal causes of the increases and decreases :—

Receipts.

First as to increase compared with the actuals for 1871-72. Land Revenue.

The increase in land revenue is due mainly to the collection of revenue which, owing to the bad season of 1871-72, had been permitted to stand over, and to the introduction of revised rates of assessments in certain collectorates.

The increase of Rs. 42,736 under this head is owing to an unusually large realization of the Káthiáwár Tribute, and the receipt of two instalments on account of succession fees to the Sáwantwári State. Tributes and Contributions from Native States.

Explanations in respect to customs, salt, and opium will be found in the separate chapters in which these sources of revenue are dealt with. Customs, &c.

Under this head there is an increase of Rs. 1,96,224. It is partially due to a larger sale of court fee stamps effected on the introduction of the system of collecting process servers' fees by stamps instead of in cash. Stamps.

Marine. The increase of Rs. 2,06,300 is mainly attributable to extensive supplies of stores to vessels belonging to the Indian Troop Service and private ships; the adjustment of differences between the value of coals taken over from the Abyssinian Expedition and the price paid; and the transfer to the credit of Marine of the balance of the Bombay Port Fund, amounting to Rs. 91,400.

Interest. The increase of Rs. 56,537 under this head is on account of interest on the second loan of 15 lakhs granted to the Bombay Municipality.

Decrease.

Assessed Taxes. Arrear collections of income tax were effected in 1871-72 at the rate of 3⅛ per cent. due on account of 1870-71, whilst the rate for the last two years was 1 per cent.; hence the decrease of Rs. 3,92,308 in the revenue under this head.

Jaw and Lustice. The reason assigned for the increase under stamps accounts for the corresponding falling off of Rs. 49,494 under this head.

Receipt in aid of Superannuation, &c. Smaller receipts on account of subscription to the Military Fund during 1872-73 is the cause of the decrease of Rs. 29,386 under this head.

EXPENDITURE.

Increase.

Interest on Service Fund and other accounts. The increase of Rs. 16,037 under this head is chiefly owing to more payments having been made on account of deposits in the Government Savings Bank, the privilege of making deposits having been extended to Taluka Treasuries.

Refunds and Drawbacks. Heavy payments on account of Customs drawbacks have caused the increase of Rs. 1,56,984 under this head.

Minor Departments. The increase of Rs. 1,30,586 under this head is owing to heavy payments made in 1872-73 on account of officers of other Presidencies and cotton-gin experiments, as well as on account of the census charges, Government bull and stal-

lion charges, and donations to scientific societies, which were debited in 1871-72 to "24 Miscellaneous" but transferred in 1872-73 to this head.

Political Agencies.

An additional subsidy to the extent of Rupees one lakh paid to the Khán of Khelát and the balance due by His Highness Saiad Turki written off in 1872-73, accounts for the increase of Rs. 1,17,672 in the expenditure under this head.

Allowances under Treaties

The increase of Rs. 1,94,159 is due to larger adjustments on account of Inámdári lands effected in 1872-73.

Miscellaneous

The increase under this head is owing entirely to the unfavourable rates of exchange at which bills were drawn by the Secretary of State during 1872-73. The actual loss on this account has amounted to Rs. 18,83,302 or more by Rs. 11,01,186 than in 1871-72; but the net increase amounts to Rs. 4,35,435, in consequence of payment on account of two-thirds freight on Europe stores which appeared in previous years under this head, and amounted to Rs. 3,39,576, having from 1872-73 been adjusted departmentally and the charges transferred for the first time to Minor Departments. Moreover an erroneous adjustment, amounting to Rs. 2,05,612, in connection with the Sindh Railway Company was made in 1871-72.

Allotments for Provincial Services.

The increase of Rs. 15,62,422 is due to additional allotments, as follows :—

	Rs.
Salt buildings...	5,50,000
Court of Small Causes	4,32,000
Allowances to Civil Servants out of employ	40,100
Charitable donations	30,180
Destruction of wild animals	9,650
Books and publications	20,850
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges ...	60,250
Cemeteries	4,000
Office rent	2,38,000
Museums	7,000
Medical stores	68,850
Government House furniture	5,000
Rewards for proclaimed offenders ...	1,750

	Rs.
Civil Jails	3,120
Allowances for supplying the working of the High Court	600
Police Establishment for guarding against the infringement of Abkári rules ...	4,872
District Dock charges	89,400
	15,65,622
Deduct amount retransferred from Provincial Services on account of collection of ancient Sanskrit manuscripts...	3,200
	15,62,422

Decrease.

Assessed Taxes. The decrease of Rs. 7,256 under this head is due to savings in the Income Tax Establishment and contingencies.

Stamps. This head exhibits a decrease of Rs. 26,845 owing to a less amount of discount having been paid on court fees stamps.

Adminstration. The decrease is due to a smaller expenditure having been incurred in 1872-73 on account of His Excellency the Governor's tour and sumptuary allowance and the purchase of furniture, &c., as well as to savings in the salary and Establishment of the Secretariat, occasioned chiefly by the abolition of the office of the Deputy Secretary, Military Department, and the transfer of house-rent of the Civil Account Offices to Provincial Services.

Decrease.		
Sumptuary allowance		6,000
Purchase of furniture, &c.		12,432
Tour charges		20,497
Council		4,845
Secretariat		39,672
Revenue Commissioners		10,366
Civil Offices of Account and Audit ...		13,683
Miscellaneous		3,709
		1,11,204
DEDUCT— *Increase.*		
Purchase of stationery in India	12,810	
Allowances to Presidency Banks for conducting the duties of the Public Debt Office, &c. ...	6,055	
2-3rds freight on Europe stores	3,691	
Money Order Office	1,797	
Miscellaneous	1,217	
		25,570
Net Decrease...		85,634

Law and Justice. The decrease of Rs. 3,44,689 under this head has been caused, 1st, by the transfer of house-rent to Provincial

Services; 2nd, to less payments on account of contingent charges of the quarterly Criminal Sessions at the Presidency; and, 3rd, to a less expenditure on account of postage service stamps.

Marine.

The decrease of Rs. 3,87,421 is partly due to reduction in the establishment of artificers of the Dockyard, both European and Native, owing to general slackness of work, and consequent thereon there were fewer purchases of stores, and partly also to temporary reduction in the crews of sea-going vessels while at the Presidency.

Ecclesiastical

Savings in the Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland are the chief reasons for the decrease of Rs. 16,660.

Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances.

The decrease of Rs. 2,03,573 under this head is due to a smaller amount of donation by Government to the Civil Annuity Fund to make up the deficit of the unappropriated fund.

It may be well to notice in this place the more important operations and transactions which have come under the cognizance of the Financial Department.

Government Savings Bank.

The amount deposited in the Bank during the year 1872-73 exceeded the amount of withdrawals by Rs. 12,15,976, and was twice as much as was deposited in 1871-72. The unusually large excess under notice is due to commercial inactivity and the high price of Government securities, the privilege of making deposits having been extended to Taluka Treasuries.

Revenue Account of the Bombay Port Trust Fund.

The gross revenue of the Trust amounted to Rs. 10,77,750 during the year, from which the total working charges, aggregating Rs. 4,16,928, have been paid, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 6,60,822 which has been credited to the State under Section VI. of Act V. of 1870 in payment of interest on the capital expended for the acquisition and improvement of the Elphinstone Property.

Local Bill and Case Remittances.

After replenishing, as usual, deficit Treasuries, the surplus funds in remitting Treasuries, aggregating Rs. 1,33,26,205, as detailed in the margin, were withdrawn to strengthen the cash balances of the Bombay General Treasury.

	Rs.
Belgaum	2,00,000
Broach	19,69,000
Kánára	7,40,500
Khándesh	16,36,338
Dhárwár	13,80,000
Kaira	12,54,000
Kaladgi	5,25,000
Násik	4,79,367
Ratnágiri	3,04,000
Surat	20,39,000
Tánna	21,43,000
Káthiáwár	6,56,000
	1,33,26,205

In consequence of a greater demand for currency notes and fewer encashments at the District Treasuries noted in the margin, large supplies of notes had to be sent to them during the year. This circumstance shows that the notes supplied from Bombay were chiefly used by the public for remittance purposes instead of for local circulation.

Ahmadábád	76,000
Ahmadnagar ...	1,83,000
Belgaum	1,89,000
Broach	30,000
Kánára	1,49,500
Khándesh	1,63,000
Dhárwár	1,06,500
Kaira	1,66,750
Kaladgi	95,000
Násik	2,71,000
Poona	7,00,000
Ratnágiri	58,750
Sátára	2,72,000
Sholapur	7,000
Tánna	60,000
Kachh	7,750
Káthiáwár	87,000
	26,22,250

Remittances to and from other Governments.

The large and important remittances from and to other Governments and Provinces which affected the financial condition of this Presidency are treated of below.

Account Current, London.

The total paymentson account of the drawings of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India during the year have amounted to Rs. 3,90,80,000, and the loss by exchange thereon to Rs. 18,83,302.

Other Governments and Provinces.

Cash remittances aggregating Rs. 1,80,01,195, as shown below, were received during the year from other Governments or Presidencies :—

	Rs.
Received through the Bank of Bengal ...	1,00,00,000
Remittances in Bombay Currency Notes cashed at the Calcutta Treasury	19,03,425

			Rs.
Bills of the Berár Treasury			10,00,000
Payments made by His Highness the Maháraja Holkar on account of the loan for railway purposes			11,00,000
			1,40,03,125
Central Provinces—			
Specie	9,13,850		
Currency Notes	8,32,230		
Bills	9,09,200		
			26,55,280
North-West Provinces—			
Remittances in Bombay Currency Notes cashed at the Treasuries of the provinces			13,42,490
			1,80,01,195

On the other hand Rs. 2,12,53,599 were sent to the Government of India during the year in compliance with their requisition. From the above it will be seen that the supply to other Indian Governments exceeded the amount received from them by Rs. 32,52,404.

Railways.

The subjoined tables exhibit the actual transactions of the different Railway Companies of this Presidency, exclusive of transfer adjustments, which do not appear in the accounts of this department, as they are effected in the Central Account Office :—

Receipts.	Revenue Account.	Revenue Advance Account Refunds &c.	Capital Advance Account Refunds &c.	Fire Insurance Fund
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway...	2,04,18,531	5,00,221	13,91,576	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	52,36,764	18,705	6,48,523	8,441
Sindh, Panjab and Delhi Railway.	14,91,237	...	3,792	...

Expenditure.	Revenue Advance Account.	Capital Advance Account.	Guaranteed Interest Account.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway ...	82,14,000	28,01,000	1,68,255
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	21,51,000	12,81,000	39,390
Sindh, Panjab and Delhi Railway ...	3,12,446	11,15,658	..

Opening and Closing Balances.

The opening and closing balances of 1872-73, including those of the Military and Public Works Departments, were as follows:—

On 1st April 1872 ... ... Rs. 6,27,19,802.

On 31st March 1873... ... Rs. 4,30,31,200.

The distribution and the amount of balances at the close of the last and five previous years are shown in the subjoined memorandum:—

	Cash.						Mint.	Grand Total.
	General Treasury.	Revenue Treasury.	General and Political Treasuries.	Military.	Public Works.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1867-68...	40,03,325	1,78,29,005	11,58,957	6,61,259	19,408	2,36,71,954	2,95,612	2,39,67,566
1868-69...	27,88,135	1,55,45,050	15,47,482	10,53,190	3,36,746	2,12,70,603	2,32,714	2,15,03,317
1869-70..	1,29,33,794	1,97,14,803	11,93,317	7,77,776	95,001	3,47,14,711	2,78,371	3,49,93,082
1870-71..	97,01,924	2,17,83,406	15,57,522	11,06,061	34,337	3,41,83,250	3,37,549	3,45,20,799
1871-72..	4,32,67,670	1,62,48,997	13,47,816	7,01,685	83,157	6,16,49,355	10,70,447	6,27,19,802
1872-73..	2,19,08,973	1,83,15,784	12,17,497	7,81,835	4,52,625	4,26,76,719	3,54,481	4,30,31,200

Comparison of Closing Balances.

The closing balance of the year under report exhibits a reduction of Rs. 1,96,88,602 as compared with that of1871-72. The diminution was in the General Treasury Balance. It was caused by unusually large payments made on account of home bills, a smaller withdrawal of surplus funds from District Treasuries, and large remittances made to Calcutta during the year.

Home bills 1870-71.....1,33,39,000.
1871-72.....1,99,47,000.
1872-73.....3,90,80,000

Mint.

Agreeably to instructions conveyed in Government Resolution No. 3035 of 1st August 1872, the operations of the Bombay Mint are separately noticed below.

RECEIPT.

Comparison of actual Receipt and Expenditure of the last two years and the Estimate of the yearunder report.

The Mint receipt during the year shows a decrease of Rs. 1,39,226 as compared with that of 1871-72, and is Rs. 4,13,481 below the estimate of the year. The former decrease is attributed to limited importation of bullion during 1872-73 and the latter to the estimate having been fixed with reference to importations in 1871-72 which were very large

EXPENDITURE.

There is a decrease of Rs. 69,867 below the actuals of 1871-72 and of Rs. 49,022 below the estimate of the year under review. The explanation given as to the falling off in Mint receipts equally applies to its expenditure.

The subjoined statement shows the amounts of Mint certificates paid and coin received into the General Treasury during the year under report as contrasted with those of the preceding 5 years :—

YEARS.	Mint Certificates issued.	New Coin paid into the General Treasury.
	Rs.	Rs.
1867-68	2,59,27,868	2,68,16,430
1868-69	3,68,81,121	3,79,08,000
1869-70	3,51,76,600	3,64,81,908
1870-71	67,56,576	75,93,722
1871-72	2,39,33,865	2,40,02,019
1872-73	1,53,21,211	1,67,81,417

The sudden influx of silver into the Mint, which commenced in November 1871, began to decline in the month of June 1872.

The receipt of bullion for the first two months of the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,21,35,854, while that of the remaining ten months aggregated Rs. 31,85,357. This diminution is attributed to slackness of trade and the favourable rate of exchange at which Bombay firms could obtain their supplies by means of bills drawn on the Indian Exchequer by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State during the year.

The actual coinage of the Mint made over to the General Treasury and the Currency Department was as follows :—

The General Treasury	Rs.	5,80,669
The Currency Department... ...	„	2,87,65,941

In consequence of the large receipt of bullion in the early part of the year and a large uncoined balance of the Currency Department belonging to the previous year, the Mint could not supply the General Treasury with sufficient new coins to keep pace with Mint certificates paid thereat; coin to the extent of Rs. 1,62,00,000 had, therefore, to be withdrawn from the currency reserve in exchange for bullion to strengthen the General Treasury balance in order to enable it to meet the heavy payments on account of bullion certificates.

Money Order System.

The following statement gives a comparative view of the Money Order Office transactions in this Presidency during the last two years 1871-72 and 1872-73:—

Years.	Total No. of Orders issued.	Value of Orders issued.	Commission realized.	Total No. of Orders paid.	Value of Orders paid.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1871-72 ...	25,940	15,31,561	16,536	23,986	13,63,852
1872-73 ...	29,350	16,20,791	17,656	30,404	19,44,062
Increase...	3,410	89,210	1,120	6,418	5,80,210

It will be seen from the above figures that the transactions exhibit marked improvement upon 1871-72, although several Money Order Offices were closed. The increase chiefly has been at the head office, where there was a greater demand for orders on agencies in the Presidency and other provinces.

Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

The number of notes received and issued during the last year shows an increase of 3,41,000 in number and of 327 lakhs of Rupees in value as compared with the previous year, and of 2,70,000 in number and 665 lakhs of Rupees in value as compared with the year 1870-71. The following statement shows the actual number and value of the notes so received and issued:—

	1872-73.		1871-72.		1870-71.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Notes received... ...	11,40,736	13,35,97,835	9,34,115	10,34,62,970	10,05,998	9,39,08,630
Ditto issued.	11,69,159	11,75,62,040	10,34,762	11,49,50,380	10,33,892	9,07,31,870
Total...	23,09,895	25,11,59,875	19,68,877	21,84,13,350	20,39,890	18,46,40,500

The receipts and payments in coin were—in 1872-73, Rs. 7,38,68,635; in 1871-72, Rs. 9,67,59,950; and in 1870-71, Rs. 7,32,79,280, showing a decrease of nearly 229 lakhs of Rupees as compared with 1871-72, though the figures are very nearly the same as in 1870-71.

The maximum figure which the note circulation attained during the year was Rs. 6,59,76,360, or nearly 67 lakhs more than in the preceding year. The average circulation stood at Rs. 5,77,70,426 as compared with Rs. 4,82,06,035 in the previous year.

This rise in the circulation may be attributed to two causes, viz., 1st, the transfers of bullion by the Mint to the Currency Department to the extent of 162 lakhs, for nearly the whole of which notes were taken by Her Majesty's Treasury; and, 2nd, the effect of the notification of the Government of India directing, under certain restrictions, the encashment of foreign circle notes.

658,950 notes were cancelled during the year, showing an increase of 96,000 pieces as compared with 1871-72, and of 70,000 pieces as compared with 1870-71.

There have been no transactions in gold; and the issues of small silver coin have been as follows:—

½ Rupees ... Rs. 1,87,770
¼ Rupees ... „ 2,02,035
⅛ Rupees ... „ 1,64,530

Notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 11,105 were paid to the public during the year on bonds of indemnity; some of these notes were whole, others half or mutilated and wrongly joined.

One forged note for Rs. 1,000 was tendered at the Currency Office during the year; the person who presented it, together with the note, was made over to the police. Another forged note for Rs. 100, which had been tendered at the Branch Bank of Bengal, was sent by the Agent of the Bank to the Currency Department for inspection; the person by whom this note was presented was also handed over to the police, and the note itself was subsequently sent to the Government of India for inspection. Three other forged notes, of Rs. 100 each, were sent to the Currency Department for inspection by three different local banks in Bombay. The notes were forwarded to the police for inquiry, and one of them has also been submitted to the Government of India. In addition to these, 14 forged notes, of Rs. 1,000 each, were secured by the police during the year, and the parties in whose possession they were found were tried in the Magistrate's Court; but the result of this case, as also of the others already mentioned, is not yet known to the Currency Department.

A forged note for Rs. 1,000 was also discovered by the police in the possession of a resident in the Kaira District, who was, upon satisfactory evidence, convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The subject of opening currency agencies in this Presidency has been under consideration of the local Government for some time past, but no agencies have yet been established.

In the several district treasuries in this Circle the transactions in notes during the year show, in most instances, a marked improvement in the receipts and issues of notes as compared with the preceding year; the transactions are shown separately in order that the extent to which the note circulation is gaining ground in the different parts of the Presidency may be readily seen—

Division.	District.	Opening Balance.	Total Receipts.	Total Issues.	Remaining in store.
		Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Bombay, Collector's Treasury ...	340	2,63,970	2,61,615	2,695
Southern Division.	Ahmadnagar ...	8,380	2,76,775	2,50,310	34,845
	Belgaum ...	1,37,370	3,88,110	4,69,470	56,010
	Kánára ...	45,390	3,11,925	3,16,355	40,960
	Kaladgi ...	33,820	1,52,160	1,62,515	23,465
	Ratnágiri ...	71,240	2,83,785	2,95,955	59,070
	Sátára ...	85,160	4,32,465	4,25,510	92,115
	Násik ...	33,020	4,49,680	4,38,245	44,455
	Sholápur ...	40,030	1,20,720	1,37,170	23,580
Northern Division.	Khándesh (Dhulia) ...	1,16,480	8,98,215	6,17,665	3,97,030
	Kaira ...	42,400	2,02,640	1,97,600	47,440
	Surat ...	1,03,180	4,37,890	4,63,810	77,260
	Tánna ...	1,21,910	11,48,790	11,31,030	1,39,670
Sindh.	Shikárpur ...	19,500	3,60,010	3,65,160	14,350
	Haidaráhád ...	31,300	4,58,130	4,56,280	33,150
Political Agencies and Residencies.	Káthiáwár (Rájkot) ...	26,170	1,32,405	1,47,390	11,185
	Kachh (Bhuj) ...	25,500	3,000	10,780	17,720
	Aden ...	40	6,425	6,210	255
	Baroda ...	4,110	45,705	45,960	3,855
	Total...	9,45,340	63,72,800	61,99,030	11,19,110
	Total of 1871-72...	9,99,740	57,31,050	53,99,650	9,45,340

The composition of currency among the local banks and mercantile firms in Bombay shows the following percentages in specie, notes, and bills, viz:—

	Specie.	Notes.	Bills.
Banks ...	3·42	49·31	47·27
Merchants ...	·82	38·37	60·81

which indicates nearly equal transactions as in the preceding year.

Sindh Circle.

In the Sindh Circle of Issue the note circulation at the close of the year stood at Rs. 45,54,275, showing an increase of Rs. 1,82,815 as compared with the previous year. Of this circulation, notes to the value of Rs. 80,825 were held by the Government Treasuries and Rs. 11,81,320 by the Offices of Issue, leaving Rs. 32,92,130 in the hands of the public, or Rs. 16,42,120 more than in the previous year. The maximum

which the circulation reached during the year was Rs. 52,15,090 and the minimum Rs. 38,20,155; the average of the year was Rs. 42,00,911 against Rs. 52,63,348 in the preceding year. The high average in 1871-72 is, however, attributable to the investment of currency money in Government Securities, the money having been paid away in notes. The percentage of notes cancelled to the number issued was higher than in the preceding year, but this is owing to notes of the value of 37 lakhs of Rupees having been cancelled in Bombay, 22 lakhs to recoup the Karáchi Treasury balance and 15 lakhs as a payment to the Karáchi Branch of the New Bank of Bombay.

The demand for notes at the Huzur Treasuries in Sindh has been considerably above the average of previous years. The following statement shows the value of notes supplied to the Huzur Treasuries as contrasted with the two previous years:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karáchi	17,39,000	14,00,000	22,00,000
Haidarábád	3,12,500	1,08,000	1,62,000
Shikárpur	1,90,000	58,000	1,77,500
Total...	22,41,500	15,66,000	25,39,500

The following were the transactions in currency notes in the subordinate Treasuries in the province during the last two years:—

	Receipts.		Issues.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karáchi	4,90,860	4,47,725	4,87,690	4,39,615
Haidarábád	41,740	51,075	27,180	55,030
Shikárpur	1,57,670	2,15,170	1,54,790	2,18,790
Total...	6,90,270	7,13,970	6,69,660	7,13,435

There is a general increase observable in the note transactions; in some of the talukas the increase is very large, but this is attributed to the progress in those localities of the Indus Valley State Railway Works. Against this increase there is a marked falling off in the transactions in notes in the Customs Treasury at Karáchi: this is, however, accounted for by the fact that less customs dues were received during the year. The transactions in notes of foreign circles have largely increased during the year, and indicate the extent to which notes are used for purposes of remittance. The aggregate value of foreign circle notes issued and received during the year was Rs. 5,14,045, as compared with Rs. 2,87,940 in the previous year.

The Five Rupee notes, which were brought into circulation in July 1872, are reported to be a great convenience, and seem to be freely used by the public.

Notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,920 were reported to have been lost during the year; of these 2 notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 70 were recovered.

The aggregate value of lost, half, and mutilated notes paid to the public during the year on bonds of indemnity was Rs. 3,060. Two seriously mutilated notes of Rs. 100 each, which had been lying unclaimed in the Currency Office since 1868, were cancelled, and their value credited as a profit to the Currency Department.

There have been no transactions in gold during the year; on the other hand there has been a very free issue of small silver coin to the public.

The extent to which notes of this circle are used by mercantile firms and banks in the composition of their currency may be gathered from the following percentages of specie notes and bills, viz.—

	Specie.	Notes.	Bills.
Banks	13·58	36·34	50·08
Merchants ...	5·72	24·90	69·38
Traders	13·55	64·65	21·80

Akola Circle.

In the Akola Circle the maximum note circulation during the year stood at Rs. 28,80,595 against Rs. 54,87,890 in the previous year. This falling off is attributed chiefly to the comparative inactivity of the cotton market. The average circulation of the year was Rs. 19,29,057 as compared with Rs. 37,85,062 in the preceding year ; there is a large decrease in the aggregate value of notes issued to and received from the public during the year as compared with 1871-72, though the number of note pieces issued was 6,818 in excess of the latter year. This increase is, however, in the smaller denominations of notes, a fact showing an increased demand from the non-commercial classes and petty traders, and a falling off in the heavy transactions with banks and large firms. The decrease in the issues of notes of the higher denominations is reported to be partially due to the action taken by the local Deputy Accountant General, who refused to pass the indents of the District Treasuries, except for the lower values.

The aggregate number of issues and receipts of the several denominations of notes were as follows :—

	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50.	Rs.100	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Total.	Value.
Issues ...	7,796	7,237	4,324	2,320	2,749	295	1,215	25,936	19,51,230
Receipts ...	541	5,656	3,529	2,108	4,043	572	1,809	18,258	27,34,545

The coin reserved at the beginning of the year was Rs. 7,50,840 against a note circulation of Rs. 12,96,630, and at the close of the year it was Rs. 5,06,015 ; but in a few days it rose to over 21 lakhs.

The transactions at the District Treasuries in this circle show a slight increase during the year ; but the Assistant Commissioner considers that there is room for much improvement in this respect, especially in the receipt and issue of notes in payment of Government dues.

The encashment of foreign circle notes was, under orders, stopped in this circle during the cotton season.

Notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 480, which had been lost in transit through the Post Office, were paid during the year. There were no forged notes presented, and the transactions in gold were limited to the receipt of half a sovereign. The receipts and issues of small coin, though not large, are reported to be considerably in excess of the previous year.

The maximum note circulation in the Nágpur Circle during the year was Rs. 51,11,000 as compared with Rs. 52,89,000 in the preceding year. The minimum to which the circulation fell was Rs. 26,30,000, and the average circulation of the year stood at Rs. 38,12,000 against Rs. 37,20,000 in 1871-72; the balance in the hands of the public at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 11,00,000—Rs. 15,30,000 being held at the local Treasuries and other currency offices at the same period. Nágpur Circle

The total number of notes issued and paid in aggregate and separately for each denomination during the last two years will be seen from the following table—

		Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Total Number.	Total Value.
1871-72..	Issued...	...	5,397	3,547	2,977	3,513	420	3,169	19,023	40,04,060
	Paid ...	...	4,706	7,207	4,920	5,286	672	3,651	26,442	49,52,800
1872-73..	Issued...	6,348	8,104	6,943	6,646	6,272	425	3,418	38,156	48 41,640
	Paid ...	1,098	7,394	6,153	5,223	5,523	509	3,228	29,128	44,98,440

The coin reserve at the commencement of the year was Rs. 6,72,000 and at the close of the year Rs. 10,00,000. 15,896 notes of the total value of Rs. 20,24,120 were cancelled during the year; the number cancelled in the preceding year was 19,364, and the value Rs. 35,02,500. No forged notes were presented, and one whole note, 23 half-notes, and one mismatched note were paid during the year.

The value of foreign circle notes cashed amounted to Rs. 15,87,440 against Rs. 29,98,520 in the preceding year, and the notes re-issued amounted in value to Rs. 15,88,420 as compared with Rs. 26,10,570 in 1871-72. At Nágpur and Jabalpur, the branches of the Bank of Bengal have been the

chief and almost the sole customers in this order of business, and the Deputy Commissioner of the Paper Currency remarks that the aim of the Bank appears to have been to absorb the entire margin reserved for cashing foreign notes, with the view of preventing sahukárs and the public generally from availing themselves of the facilities intended by Government. As, however, the Bank has now closed its branch at Jabalpur, it is expected that the facilities created by Government will probably be more largely availed of by the general public than has heretofore been possible.

LAND REVENUE.

The Land Revenue year.

The land revenue year in the Bombay Presidency terminates on the 31st July, so that the revenue derived from the produce of one single rainy season may all be collected and brought into the accounts of one year. The comparative results of two seasons can then be accurately known. This mode of reckoning was inherited from the Native government, and it is so interwoven with the whole system of administration, that, independently of its being naturally the most suitable, it could not now be changed. On the other hand, the financial year ending the 31st March, is purely an arbitrary division of time, and within it portions of both the *kharif* and *rabi* revenue of two seasons are collected. It is impossible, therefore, to show the detailed accounts of any single land revenue year in a report relating to a financial year only, and only the actual collections within the financial year can be given. At the same time, although, as has been said, this period embraces portions of two seasons, still increases and decreases can be generally accounted for by a knowledge of the state of the districts and of the two seasons during which the collections were made. A few general remarks, showing the chief causes which led to the financial results recorded, are, therefore, subjoined; but any one wishing to see the exact progress of each district, the effects of each season, the remissions that have been given, and similar particulars, must be referred to the annual land revenue report.

The actual land revenue collections between the 1st April 1872 and the 31st March 1873, as compared with those of the previous year, were as follows :— Collections of past and preceding financial years.

	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary revenue	2,65,76,155	2,95,72,582
Sale proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land tax ...	40,947	18,693
Redemption of summary settlement cess*	16,715	3,143
Miscellaneous (including proceeds of sales of unoccupied fields) ...	9,38,986	13,80,999
	2,75,72,803	3,09,75,417

The increase in cash receipts was, therefore, Rs. 34,02,614, or, in round numbers, £340,000. There are also adjustments made in the accounts of the revenues of lands which have been alienated by former governments to inámdars and others, and specially to hereditary village officers. These vary very slightly from year to year. For 1871-72 and 1872-73 they were as follows :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.
Inámdári lands	51,22,166	51,89,363
Watandári lands	8,35,919	8,22,270
Police Shetsandi lands	3,33,143	3,35,657
Revenue do. do.	1,63,483	1,87,419
District Post Runners' lands ...	379	379
	64,55,090	65,35,0 83

* The summary settlement was one under which holders of alienated land revenue agreed to pay a percentage on their holdings in prefere nce to submitting to an inquiry into their titles.

The increase under these heads is, therefore, Rs. 79,998; but this is nominal, and does not affect finance.

Appendix V.—A. (1) shows the land revenue of each district in detail except that of the Collectorate of Kolába, and of the Pánch Mahál, the receipts in the former being credited in the returns of the Tánna District, and those of the Panch Mahals in the accounts of the District of Kaira. The revenue of two wild districts in Sindh—the Upper Sindh Frontier and the Thar and Párkar—are similarly brought to account in the books of the Collectors of Shikárpur and Haidarábád respectively.*

Increase in Khándesh.

The principal increase is in Khándesh. That large collectorate in the season of 1871-72 suffered from great want of rainfall, as recorded in last year's report. There were remissions of revenue then given to the amount of Rs. 3,75,209, while Rs. 3,07,356 were allowed to stand over till the next season. The last-named sum has since been collected, together with land revenue at the ordinary rates for the year under review, which accounts for Rs. 13,65,130 out of the increase of Rs 16,60,241 shown under the head of Khándesh. The remaining increase in this collectorate is chiefly due to sums, which though their collection was not formally postponed, were still collected at a later date than usual, and so were brought into the financial year under review. A great part of the increases shown under Násik, Surat, Ahmadnagar and Sátára is to be accounted for in a similar way to that of Khándesh.

Increase in other Districts.

The only other increase worth noticing is under miscellaneous land revenue, the receipts of which in the Broach, Surat, and Shikárpur Districts show an increase of Rs. 42,884, Rs. 67,775, and Rs. 2,43,161, respectively. This is due in the first case principally to sale of the right of occupancy to alluvial lands thrown up, and in the second, to increased sale proceeds of occupancy of ordinary land, to sales of trees on

* The land revenue figures for these districts are in round numbers as follows:—

Rs. 7,98,000 for Kolába, Rs. 2,65,000 for the Pánch Mahál, and Rs. 2,68,000 for each of the other two.

Government land, and to fees at the rate of Rupee 1 each on notices served on revenue defaulters. The increase in Shikárpur may be called nominal, as it consisted merely of the recrediting to land revenue of certain water-cess collections which had erroneously been credited to the Public Works Department.

The receipts under land revenue from Káthiáwár, amounting to Rs. 1,21,006, represent a tribute paid by the Bhaunagar State to the British Government.

The only districts in which the revision of the 30 years' leases has commenced, are those of Poona, Sholápur and Násik, as follows :— Revised Settlements.

District.	Taluka.	No. of Villages.	First Revenue year in which the revised rates are for collection.	Old Assessment	New Assessment.
				Rs.	Rs.
Poona ...	Indápur ...	78	1868-69	81,391	1,24,700
	Haveli ...	84	1874-75	80,965	1,34,189
	Pábal	56	1874-75	1,02,448	1,48,824
	Bhimthari ...	54	1872-73	86,464	1,49,004
	Do. ..	39	1874-75	57,904	81,943
Sholápur...	Mádé ...	77	1872-73	1,00,580	1,78,050
	Sholápur ...	147	1872-73	1,74,601	3,09,315
	Bársi	111	1873-74	1,24,667	2,07,246
	Pandharpur ...	33	1873-74	36,048	63,441
Násik ...	Niphár and Chándor ...	88	1872-73	91,731	1,54,155

During the revenue year 1871-72, however, the season in all these districts was bad for want of rain, and it was found necessary to postpone collections in some of the revised talukas. The above table also shows that, as far as the financial year under review is concerned, revised rates

were only wholly for collection in one, and partly for collection in four, of the talukas specified. Hence the effect of the revision on the finances has not yet been so marked as it will be.

General Results.

On the whole, the figures show that, putting on one side the exceptional increases during the year under review, the land revenue is steadily increasing, and as the 30 years' leases continue to fall in, it will advance with still more rapid strides owing to the raising of the low assessments which were imposed a generation ago, and which now, owing to the rise in prices and the general improvement in communications throughout the country, are in many places a mere fraction of the profits made by the cultivators.

CANAL REVENUE.

Canal Revenue.

The only receipts that were specially credited under this head amounted to the small sum of Rs. 24,244, of which Rs. 5,839 have to be written back to Land Revenue. This seems, at first sight, an insignificant sum, especially when it is remembered that in the year under review alone the sum of Rs. 23,79,062, or little short of a quarter of a million pounds sterling, was spent on irrigational works, establishment, &c. The cause, however, of the apparent want of revenue is, that the payment for the water derived from canals is in almost all cases, charged for in a lump sum with the assessment of the land watered, and under the orders of the Government of India such revenue is credited in full under land revenue. With comparatively little exceptions, for instance, the whole of the land revenue of the province of Sindh, where over two millions of acres are anually cultivated is derived from canals, which, though mostly anterior to English rule, are maintained out of irrigation funds to the extent of over five lakhs of Rupees every year.

It has, therefore, been decided that the land revenue derived from canals shall be estimated separately ; and, though no changes are made in the mode of bringing it to account, it will

in future be shown against the canals from which it was raised for administrative purposes, so that their financial working may be seen. The figures for 1872-73 not having yet been worked out, cannot be shown in this report.

SOURCES OF IMPERIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN THE LAND.

1.—Customs.

1.—*Town and Island of Bombay.*

Gross Customs Revenue.

The subjoined statement shows the gross customs revenue for the years 1871-72 and 1872-73:—

1871-72.....Rs. 61,50,827
1872-73..... ,, 59,93,129

Decrease 1872-73.....Rs. 1,57,698

Sources.

The detail of the sources from which this revenue has been derived is as follows. :—

	Realizations.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1871-72.	1872-73.		
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On General Trade	53,53,106	53,03,752	.....	49,354
„ Spirits.....	3,79,105	3,42,763	.....	36,342
„ Tobacco	15,484	14,833	.....	651
	*57,47,695	56,61,348	.....	86,347
Exports.				
Export Customs	4,03,132	3,31,781	.....	71,351
Total Rs.....	61,50,827	59,93,129	.....	1,57,698

*Exclusive of Rs. 1,40,692 on account of import duty on salt credited to customs in the year 1871-72 and subsequently transferred to the Salt Department on its separation.

Cause of decrease in Import Customs

The decrease of Rs. 86,347 in the import customs is partly due to less importations of some of the principal articles of trade as per margin, and partly to the export of spirits from bond free of duty to the Portuguese settlement of Daman, for importation at the port of Surat under the firman privilege which continued to be availed of until the 1st September 1872, when it ceased under the orders of Government conveyed in Government Resolution No. 3612 dated 26th July 1872.

Coffee.
Cotton Piece Goods.
Liqueurs—Spirits.
Metals.
Railway Materials.
Silk, raw.
Sugar and Sugar Candy.

Cause of decrease in Export Customs.

The decrease of Rs. 71,351 in the export revenue is attributable partly to less exports this year of some of the articles shown in the margin than the year before, and partly to wheat being exempted from the payment of export duty, as per Government of India's notification dated 4th January 1873.

Grain and Pulse.
Oils.
Seeds.
Spices.

Work done at the Custom House.

The following statement conveys an idea of the amount of work done at the Bombay Custom House during the 12 months under review :—

No.	Months.	Realizations for 1871-72.	Realizations for 1872-73.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	April 1872.....	4,52,994	5,02,169
2	May	4,31,237	5,09,754
3	June	4,13,892	3,93,170
4	July	3,81,950	4,16,935
5	August	5,19,833	3,68,530
6	September.....	5,84,028	4,87,128
7	October.....	5,80,905	5,56,129
8	November.....	6,88,697	5,36,905
9	December.....	5,59,630	5,20,776
10	January 1873	7,47,262	6,08,029
11	February	5,29,941	5,19,772
12	March	4,91,074	6,68,981
	Total.....	63,81,443	60,88,278

Bonding Transactions.

The value both of goods bonded and of goods cleared from bond during the year under report was considerably less than that of the preceding year, while the value of goods remaining in bond at the close of the year 1872-73 was nearly double the value of those remaining in bond at the close of 1871-72. The net results are exhibited in the following comparative statement:—

For 1871-72.			For 1872-73.		
Value of Goods Bonded.	Value of Goods cleared from Bond.	Value of Goods remaining in Bond.	Value of Goods Bonded.	Value of Goods cleared from Bond.	Value of Goods remaining in Bond.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
26,24,096 9 3	23,62,310 13 5	2,61,785 11 10	23,11,501 2 9	17,42,661 10 0	5,68,842 8 9

Transhipment Act and modifications of Customs Duty.

The only new Act affecting customs passed during the year is the Transhipment Act VI. of 1873 which repealed Act XX. of 1867. A modification has been made in the customs tariff in respect to Panjim silk, the valuation of which was reduced from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 1-4-0 per pound, as per notification issued by the Government of India in February 1873. Wheat has also been exempted from export duty as explained above.

General Remarks.

Decrease in Revenue.

The collections of customs revenue for the year under report show a decrease of Rs. 1,54,868-11-3 in comparison with those of the preceding year.

Cause of decrease.

The cause of the decrease is the diminution of imports and exports, which has been explained under the head of Trade. It has been stated with regard to imports that the decrease in quantity does not appear to be proportional to the decrease in value; but as the customs revenue is derived from *ad valorem* duties, the decrease in collections is proportional to the full decrease in value.

2.—*Continental Customs.*

Customs Revenue of Continental Ports.

The following is a statement of the customs revenue from Continental ports for the year 1872-73 contrasted with the previous year:—

	Revenue for 1871-72.	Revenue for 1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Import Customs.				
On General Trade ...	17,377 1 0	24,961 12 10	7,584 11 10	.....
On Spirits	16,471 8 2	18,887 11 3	2,416 3 1	.....
Excise or Still head duty on Spirits manufactured ...	5,61,557 0 0	5,77,693 8 0	16,136 8 0	.....
Export Customs.				
Sea Customs	35,203 4 8	25,612 2 9	.....	9,591 1 11
Land Frontier Duties...	55,648 4 5	58,469 6 1	2,821 1 8	.....
Other receipts ...	21,611 2 11	19,599 13 11	.....	2,011 5 0
Total...	7,07,868 5 2	7,25,224 6 10	28,958 8 7	11,602 6 11
		Deduct decrease ...	11,602 6 11	
		Increase in favour of 1872-73 ...	17,356 1 8	

Increase and decrease explained.

It will be observed from the above statement, that there was a net increase of Rs. 17,356-1-8 in the revenue collected in 1872-73 over that of the preceding year. The increase is due to the improved state of trade at Continental ports. The greater part of the decrease of Rs. 9,591-1-11 in export sea-customs occurred in the Gujarât Division, and is due partly to the paucity of marriages celebrated during the year, and partly to the competition of the railway, which is gradually absorbing the coasting traffic of the Northern Division.

The decrease of Rs. 2,011-5-0 in other miscellaneous receipts is due to ordinary fluctuations.

The financial results of the operations of the department for the year under report are contrasted with those of the preceding year in the following table :— Financial Results.

Years.	Salt and Customs Revenue realization.			Cost of Collection.			Per Centage.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1871-72	70,61,732	15	0	6,53,450	14	3	9	4	0
1872-73	75,45,323	1	7	7,02,567	5	9	9	4	11

The superintendence of the Department of Continental Customs was transferred from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium to the Collector of Salt Revenue on the 8th April 1872. Superintendence transferred.

Detailed proposals for reorganizing the Coast Guard Service throughout the Presidency, the Customs Establishment in the Northern Division, and the Preventive Establishments guarding about 300 miles of the northern frontier, were submitted during the year. All these have since received the sanction of the Governments of Bombay and of India. Reorganization of Establishments.

3.—*Sindh.*

The gross revenue realized by the department under various heads, subordinate to Customs, for the year 1872-73, shows a decrease of Rs. 55,694-13-9 as compared with similar realizations in the previous year, as follows :— Gross Revenue.

For 1871-72.....	Rs.	4,96,882-2-4
For 1872-73.....	„	4,41,187-4-7
Decrease in 1872-73...	Rs.	55,694-13-9

The following statement shows the customs revenue collected at each port in the province for the past and preceding years :— Customs Revenue of each Port for past and preceding years.

	1872-73.	1871-72.	Increase in 1872-73.	Decrease in 1872-73.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Import Duty.				
At Karáchi	2,30,487 15 4	2,45,068 6 11	.....	14,580 7 7
At Keti	783 15 3	1,055 7 1	.....	271 7 10
At Srigunda	74 5 9	94 14 8	.....	20 8 11
Total of Import Duty .	231,346 4 4	2,46,218 12 8	.....	14,872 8 4
Export Duty.				
At Karáchi	1,00,851 9 11	1,45,212 6 8	.....	44,360 12 9
At Keti	90,750 7 3	91,484 15 11	.....	734 8 8
At Srigunda	12,465 4 10	8,225 14 2	4,239 6 8	.....
Total of Export Duty .	2,04,067 6 0	2,44,923 4 9	4,239 6 8	45,095 5 5
Grand Total ...	4,35,413 10 4	4,91,142 1 5	4,239 6 8	59,967 13 9
Net decrease for 1872-73	.....	.....	.....	55,728 7 1

Decrease in Import Customs.

The decrease in import customs, amounting to Rs. 14,873, is owing chiefly to the falling off of imports of cotton piece goods and metals during the past year.

Decrease in Export Duty Collections.

In the export duty collections there is a decrease of Rs. 40,856 attributable to diminished exports of oil-seeds; also to the exemption of export duty on wheat by Government Notification No. 41, dated the 4th January last, which affected the revenue for the year under review to the extent of Rs. 14,880.

Amounts realized from the principal articles subject to Export Duty.

The following statement exhibits the principal articles subject to export duty and the amounts realized from each for 1872-73, compared with the year 1871-72:—

Articles.	1872-73.	1871-72.	Increase in 1872-73.	Decrease in 1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton Goods	738	788	.....	50
Grain and Pulse	1,80,250	1,90,936	.....	10,686
Hides and Skins, Tanned ...	345	37	308	.....
Indigo	9,972	12,164	.....	2,192
Lac	297	340	.....	43
Oils	4,260	5,847	.....	1,587
Seeds	7,975	34,741	.....	26,766
Spices	220	67	153	.....
Other articles	10	3	7	.....
Total... ...	2,04,067	2,44,923	468	41,324

2.—Opium.

1.—*External Trade.*

Realizations from Pass Fees.

The amount realized on account of pass fees on opium during the year 1872-73 contrasted with the preceding year is as follows:—

1871-72.....	Rs.	2,35,35,000
1872-73.....	„	2,61,25,200
Increase in 1872-73...	Rs.	25,90,200

Number of Chests.

The number of chests on which fees were levied being—

For 1871-72....	Chests	39,225
„ 1872-73.....	„	43,542
Increase in 1872-73...		4,317

Amounts credited to Indur and Ahmadábád respectively.

Out of the sum of Rs. 2,61,25,200 above shown for 1872-73, the following is the amount to be credited to Indur and Ahmadábád respectively:—

	Chests.	Amount of Duty.
Indur	42,379	25,427,400
Ahmadábád	1,163	6,97,800
Total...	43,542	2,61,25,200

During the previous year 1871-72 the respective amounts were as shown below—

	Chests.	Amount of Duty.
Indur	37,979	2,27,87,400
Ahmadábád	1,246	7,47,600
Total...	39,225	2,35,35,000

General Remarks.

There has been no steady demand for the drug. Large stocks accumulated here owing to low prices in China, and the market was for a considerable portion of the year much depressed. Later on, a sudden demand in China, which strengthened a rumour that a stricter prohibition against the growth of opium in China was about to be enforced, created a rise in prices, which was still further advanced by the reported excessive damage to the opium crop in Málwa from the heavy rains. Shipments accordingly largely increased.

2.—*Internal Trade.*

License Fees.

The amount of license fees derived from the retail sale of opium during the years 1871-72 and 1872-73 is as given below :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
License Fees... ..	1,71,597	1,76,588	4,991	...

Increase explained.

This increase is chiefly due to the license fees, amounting to Rs. 18,740, realized on account of licenses issued for the retail sale of opium and chandul in the island of Bombay for the current year 1873-74, having been recovered and credited in the accounts of this department for the year under report.

Places where License Fees were collected.

The following are the collectorates and other places where license fees have been collected on account of the retail sale of opium :—

No.	Names of Collectorates or Places.	1871-72.			1872-73.			Increase.			Decrease.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	At Bombay ...	14,850	0	0	26,356	15	5	11,506	15	5	.....		
2	„ Tánna ...	2,567	8	0	2,762	12	0	195	4	0	.....		
3	„ Surát	2,640	13	0	2,132	2	0	.....			508	11	0
4	„ Kaira	6,521	9	0	1,310	1	0	.....			5,211	8	0
5	„ Ahmadábád ...	2,614	0	0	1,531	0	0	.....			1,083	0	0
6	„ Poona ...	18,652	14	0	18,744	9	0	91	11	0	.....		
7	„ Ahmadnagar...	8,304	12	6	7,341	5	5	.....			963	7	1
8	„ Khándesh ...	22,948	11	2	20,962	7	0	.....			1,986	4	2
9	„ Dhárwár ...	3,609	3	0	3,620	9	0	11	6	0	.....		
10	„ Belgaum ...	2,516	3	0	2,762	15	2	246	12	2	.....		
11	„ Kaladgi ...	422	0	0	633	1	0	211	1	0	.....		
12	„ Aden	2,181	4	0	1,866	4	0	.....			315	0	0
13	„ Karáchi ...	19,976	15	4	19,999	14	0	22	14	8	.....		
14	„ Shikárpur ...	6,812	15	4	6,302	6	0	.....			510	9	4
15	„ Ratnágiri ...	1,001	0	0	845	12	0	.....			155	4	0
16	„ Haidaráb ád (Sindh.)	27,778	1	0	28,622	3	6	844	2	6	.....		
17	„ Sátára ...	6,219	5	7	6,048	2	2	.....			171	3	5
18	„ Kánara ...	548	6	5	929	13	0	381	6	7	.....		
19	„ Baroch ...	2,092	0	0	1,644	8	0	.....			447	8	0
20	„ Sholápur ...	6,258	15	11	9,631	11	9	3,372	11	10	.....		
21	„ Násik ...	12,596	0	0	11,956	9	0	.....			639	7	0
		1,71,112	9	3	1,76,095	0	5	16,884	5	2	11,991	14	0
	Add to this interest charged on instalments being overdue ...	484	10	9	582	11	0	98	0	3	.....		
		1,71,597	4	0	1,76,587	11	5	16,982	5	5	11,991	14	0
								Deduct decrease Rs.....			11,991	14	0
								Net Increase Rs.....			4,990	7	5

3.—Salt.

1.—*Bombay Presidency excluding Sindh.*

General state of the Salt Manufacture.

The year 1872-73 opened with stocks unprecedentedly low both in the Northern and Southern Divisions. But the manufacture during the season made up the deficiency, satisfied all demands from home and abroad, and, although the removals during the year exceeded those of the preceding year by 951,838 Indian maunds, left a balance in hand little less than the average of the last five years; and this notwithstanding that all the salt works in Gujarát, except those at

Balsár, Chaurási, Kambé and Anvánpur, were closed early in the season, and that the salt produced in the new *Agar* (salt works) at Khárágora was not brought to account till after the close of the year.

Wastage.

The quantity of salt written off as wastage during the year amounted to 700,882 Indian maunds, being 1,061,267 maunds less than in the preceding year. This shows a marked improvement, though it cannot be said that perfection has been nearly attained.

Produce and Removals.

The subjoined statement exhibits in a comprehensive form the produce, removals, and wastage of the year under report as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Year.	Balance at the commencement of the year.	Produce.	Removal.	Wastage.	Balance at the close of the year.
	I. Mds. s.	I. Mds. s.	I. Mds. s.	I. Mds. s.	I. Mds. s.
1872-73	967,910 2	7,901,974 20	5,734,276 7	700,822 25	2,434,785 30
1871-72	3,159,475 11	4,353,022 34	4,782,438 4	1,762,149 39	967,910 2
Increase in favour of 1872-73.	.....	3,548,951 26	951,838 3	.....	1,466,875 28
Decrease against 1872-73	12,191,565 9	.....	.....	1,061,327 14	.....

Quantity imported.

The following table shows the quantities of salt imported into the Presidency on payment of full duty during each year :—

	1872-73.	1871-72.
	I. Mds. s.	I. Mds. s.
Imported by land ...	125,010 27	82,296 4
Imported by sea	62,713 6	67,617 19
Total.....	187,723 33	149,913 23
Increase in 1872-73...	37,810 10	.....

Revenue realized.

The revenue realized under the various heads is exhibited below :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Excise duty on salt removed from the pans	58,93,625 9 11	62,93,619 1 7
Duty on salt imported by land... ...	1,49,163 15 5	2,26,585 15 8
Do. do. do. by sea	1,22,556 11 7	1,10,384 3 1
Proprietory right of Government salt pans	71,577 2 3	66,218 14 10
Ground rent from salt pans	27,944 11 10	28,168 9 3
Miscellaneous receipts	88,996 6 10	95,121 15 2
Total ...	63,53,864 9 10	68,20,098 11 7
Deduct Revenue for 1871-72...		63,53,864 9 10
Increase in favour of 1872-73...		4,66,234 1 9

Increase over preceding year explained.

The salt revenue of 1872-73 thus exceeded that of 1871-72 by Rs. 4,66,234-1-9. But the removals of salt from the works in the year under report exceeded those of the previous year by Indian maunds 951,838. This large increase in removals is chiefly due to extraordinary activity in the free export trade with Calcutta and the Malabar Coast, the revenue resulting from which is credited to other Presidencies. The following table shows the details of this free export trade :—

	1872-73.	1871-72.	Increase in 1872-73.	Decrease in 1872-73.
Duty free to Calcutta	776,198 0	2,57,580 0	5,18,618 0	.....
Do. Straits Settlements ...	27,600 0	54,370 0	.....	26,770 0
On payment of a nominal duty of 3 pies to Malabar Coast	1,359,038 0	11,38,086 0	2,20,952 0	.....
Total...	2,162,836 0	14,50,036 0	7,39,570 0	26,770 0
Net increase in 1872-73.....			7,12,800 0	

Superintendence.

The superintendence of the Department of Salt, to which that of Continental Customs was attached, was transferred from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium to the Collector of Salt Revenue on the 8th April 1872.

Inland Customs and Bombay Sal Department compared.

The quantities of salt dealt with during the year under report by the Inland Customs and Bombay Salt Departments respectively, and the costs of the establishments maintained by each, are as follows:—

Department	No. of Indian Maunds of Salt dealt with.	Gross Receipts.	Total Charges.	Percentage of Charges on Receipts.	Remarks.
Inland Customs.	* 58,97,141	1,70,20,581	28,72,297	16·87	Of the 59,22,000 Indian Maunds that passed thorough the hands of the Bombay Salt Department no less than 21,62,836 were exported free. If duty at the Bombay rate had been levied on this quantity, the receipts of the department would have been raised to Rs. 1,14,65,463 and the percentage of charges on receipts would have been reduced to 7·09.
Bombay Salt Department.	59,22,000	75,45,323	8,13,480	10·79	

Duty on Salt exported to Calcutta, &c. under consideration.

The question of the levy, before shipment, of full Bombay duty on salt removed for exportation to Calcutta, Malabar, and the Straits Settlements formed the subject of much correspondence during the year, and is still under the consideration of Government.

Survey of Konkan Salt Works.

A survey of the Konkan Salt Works was commenced by order of Government in November 1872, and continued in progress up to the close of the year.

Revised Establishment for Port of Bombay.

A revised establishment for superintending the importation of salt into the port of Bombay was sanctioned early in the year, and has worked with good effect.

* This includes maunds 8,83,608 previously excised in Bombay.

A Bill for consolidating and amending the law relating to salt in the Presidency of Bombay has been passed by the Bombay Legislative Council. Salt Bill.

The Khárághora Salt Branch Railway was commenced early in the year, and the new salt work at Khárághora was laid out and operations commenced there in October 1872. When the year closed, good progress had been made in both these projects; but as the railway was not completed, and the salt was not gathered until after the commencement of the year 1873-74, the results will more fittingly be stated in the report for 1873-74. Khárághora Salt Branch Railway.

As stated above, all the sea-shore salt works of Gujarát, except those at Kambay, Balsár, and Chaurási, have been closed during the year, and their establishments have been reduced. The question of permanently closing or retaining them is still under consideration. Close of Gujarát sea-shore Salt Works.

2.—*Sindh.*

The salt revenue of Sindh for the year 1872-73 amounted to Rs. 65,437-11-0, being Rs. 20,040-5-0 less than that of the previous year. Salt Revenue as compared with that of the preceding year.

This decrease is partly due to the license system for the manufacture of salt having been reverted to in the Karáchi and Haidarábád collectorates. In these districts the farming system had been tried and an increased revenue obtained; but it was found not to work well in some respects, and was, therefore, abandoned on the 1st August 1872. Cause of Decrease.

The natural deposits of salt in Lower Sindh have always been excluded from the license system. These are protected by small establishments, and salt is only removed therefrom on payment of the usual excise of 8 annas per maund levied at the place of production. After payment of this fee a pass is granted by the Native official for the removal of the salt. Natural deposits in Lower Sindh.

While the manufacture of salt was farmed in the Karáchi and Haidarábád districts, the licence system continued unchanged in the Shikárpur Collectorate. The rules, how- License system in Shikárpur Collectorate.

ever, for the working of the license system were amended by the Collector checking the possibility of fraud or illicit trade. The new rules were introduced without increasing the cost of supervision or collection of the revenue.

Thar and Párkar Districts.

In the Thar and Párkar Districts the usual excise duty of 8 annas per maund was levied on all salt removed from natural deposits. The same rate of duty is levied on all manufactured salt, the revenue being collected by a small establishment employed for this purpose.

Excise.

Abkári System.

The Abkári system in this Presidency is in some respects rather complicated, and it is to be feared a good deal of smuggling goes on. The Government have had under consideration for some time the necessity of revising it thoroughly, and a Draft Act has been prepared.

Abkári revenue is derived from three sources :—

(I.) Country-made spirits and toddy, *i.e.*, the juice of palm trees fermented or distilled.

(II.) Retail sale of opium.

(III.) Retail sale of drugs other than opium.

Spirits.

Country-made spirits are distilled usually from the fleshy flower of the maura ("*Bassia Latifolia*") tree which grows in the hilly districts, or from molasses. At Ahmadábád, Broach and Surat Government have erected Sadar, *i.e.*, headquarter distilleries, in which alone manufacturers are allowed to prepare liquor, and they pay on removing it an excise of Rupee $1\frac{1}{4}$ in the case of the latter two, and of Rupee 1 in that of the first named distillery, per imperial gallon of liquor of a strength not exceeding 25° below London Proof. There are also distilleries at Uran in the island of Karanja, and Bhándup in the Island of Salsette, which supply Bombay with liquor. The liquor after manufacture is sold to persons who are licensed to retail it, or if the manufacturer possesses a license he retails it himself, the right

of keeping a particular liquor shop or a number of shops in certain fixed places being sold annually by public auction. The Sadar Distillery system is only in force as regards the country immediately around the cities above named. In other places (including Sindh) the right of manufacturing as well as of retailing liquor in each taluka is sold annually by auction, the localities where stills and shops are permitted being strictly laid down. The sale of liquor for removal from the premises is prohibited almost everywhere except in the Konkan, where, as in Scotland, the damp climate renders the consumption of much liquor a necessity. This system has one advantage, viz., that an expensive and corruptible abkári police are not required, the contractor himself taking care to prevent smuggling within his jurisdiction. In some parts the shops are rather numerous, but in others there are only two or three shops in each taluka, the object being to have as few as possible, but yet enough to prevent the contractor from finding it profitable to establish illicit shops.

Toddy, the produce of the date, cocoanut and palmyra palms, is manufactured almost entirely in the Konkan and sea-side districts. Usually a fixed rate from 8 annas to Rs. 2 is put on each tree tapped, and the toddy-drawer has to make his own arrangements with the owners for permission to tap them. The juice that is drawn is sometimes sold to a farmer, who buys the monopoly of manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor; in other places the tapping of a certain number of trees entitles the drawer himself to have one still without further payment. Sometimes the drawer not only pays rent for the trees he taps, but a fee for tapping them besides, and this again entitles him to a still, even if he only tap one tree. The vast number of toddy-producing trees in the Konkan, the ease with which liquor can be distilled, and the fact already alluded to that the mass of the population drink liquor, render abkári management very difficult in the tract just named, and the problem of bringing the liquor producers or farmers under better control is a very difficult one. Toddy.

The Native press frequently accuses the Government of not only introducing, but of practically fostering, the vice of drunkenness with a view to increase the revenue. The principle on which Government always act is to restrict the sale as much as possible, allowing in fact no more than is absolutely necessary to prevent smuggling. As early as 1838 the Government of the day recorded that "it cannot be too strongly urged on the Collectors that the object which Government has in view is to restrain, and, if possible, to correct and diminish the total actual consumption of spirituous liquors, being fully persuaded that any amount of revenue that may be lost by the efficiency of the system for this, will be repaid a hundredfold in the preservation and advancement of moral feeling and industrious habits amongst the people." This feeling still actuates the Government. There is no doubt that in a few places, chiefly large towns, and in the vicinity of large railway works, a little drunkenness may now and then be seen. It is also to be feared that not a few of the educated Natives of good position who have, inwardly at least, renounced a belief in their religion, have taken to the practice, seduced by the excellence of European liquors. It cannot, however, be said that the vice is by any means prevalent, or that, in this Presidency at least, it has assumed at all alarming dimensions. On the contrary, the feeling of Native society is still as strong against it as ever. In the town of Bombay, where shops are very numerous, the sight of a drunken Native is one of very rare occurrence. No doubt, as the people grow in prosperity and the facilities for obtaining European liquor become greater, the tendency to drink will become more general. This is, however, merely one of the many signs of the great moral and social revolution through which India is now rapidly passing. Government must allow people to drink if they insist on doing so, and all that they can do is to put as many obstacles in their way as possible. This they consistently do, and after all they do not consider that there is any fear of any section of the Native population, which is at present sober, ever really becoming demoralized by the taste for drink.

(II.) The retail sale of opium is conducted at fixed places under special regulations. The right to conduct it is sold either by towns or talukas by auction every year. The contractor buys his opium from Government, on which the excise of Rs. 600 per chest has been previously paid, and sells it for what it will fetch. In Sindh, where the great opium-producing countries lie beyond the border, no excise on the opium has hitherto been levied before sale to the retailer; and there is strong reason to believe that the high price of opium in the older districts, especially those which adjoin the Holkar's, the Gaikawár's, and the Nizam's Dominions, has led to a good deal of smuggling of opium from the adjacent States into those districts. Government are now engaged in devising measures to put a stop to this. Retail Sale of Opium.

(III.) The only other drug besides opium consumed in this Presidency is hemp (*Cannabis Indica*) which is consumed in different preparations. Little is actually grown in this Presidency, and the consumption is but small. Other Drugs.

The Appendix [V.—A. (2)] shows the actual receipts in 1872-73 from the above sources. They are as follows :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liquor, including licenses for the retail sale of opium ...	33,93,222	33,78,698	...	14,524
Drugs	1,44,905	1,54,724	9,819	...
Miscellaneous	1,18,503	1,28,544	10,041	...
Sale of opium to retailers ...	5,45,984	5,25,506	...	20,478
Total ...	42,02,614	41,87,472	19,860	35,002

The net receipts, therefore, are Rs. 15,142 less than in the year preceding. The principal decrease is in Kánára and Shikárpur, in which the decrease under liquor excise amounts to Rs. 16,340 and Rs. 16,371 respectively, owing to the sums bid for the shops being less than in the previous year.

STAMPS.

Detailed statement of Stamp Revenue.

The results of the year's administration, compared with 1871-72, are shown in detail in the general statement of receipts and disbursements [V.—A.(3)], of which the following is an abstract:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
Income under General Stamp Act...	21,27,513	21,28,569
Do. under Court Fees do. ...	28,74,896	31,51,808
	50,02,409	52,80,377
Charges	2,32,793	2,04,716
Net Income.....	47,69,616	50,75,661

Gross receipts.

The gross receipts for the year were Rs. 52,80,377, against Rs. 50,02,409 in 1871-72, showing an increase of Rs. 2,77,968, or 5·5 per cent. The increased revenue, it will be observed from the foregoing abstract, occurs mainly from realizations under the Court Fees Act.

Process Fees.

Process fees have, during the year under report, been paid in stamps. During the previous year they were paid partly in stamps and partly in cash. Realizations from such fees during the past year form part of the stamp receipts. In accordance with the direction of the Government of India, conveyed in letter No. 3964, dated 31st October 1872, Financial Department, it was arranged that the cost of process-serving establishments should be shown in the Stamp Administration Report. As, however, no separate establishments for serving processes have as yet been organized, an estimate only of the cost can be given. The charges under this head during the year are estimated at Rs. 2,11,094-13-0.

Adhesive Foreign Bill Stamps.

The receipts from adhesive foreign bill stamps, which are used exclusively for foreign bills of exchange and hundis drawn out of the British territories in India, were Rs. 49,829 compared with Rs. 49,844 in 187-72. The decrease is Rs. 15, or ·028 per cent. The collections under this head are confined to Bombay and to a few districts in the Presidency.

Doubtless some transactions requiring these stamps must occur in other collectorates, but such stamps are not used, presumably from ignorance of the law.

As remarked last year, this branch of revenue has declined very considerably in the town of Bombay, owing to variations of trade. The following figures show the revenue under this head for the past five years :—

Bombay Town.	1868-69	96,123
	1869-70	96,734
	1870-71	79,254
	1871-72	46,328
	1872-73	46,976

India Revenue Adhesive Stamps.

The revenue derived from India "Revenue" or the one-anna stamps (described in the general statement as "Adhesive Stamps" subordinate to general stamps), was Rs. 1,34,676, showing an increase of Rs. 15,641 as compared with 1871-72. The revenue under this head shows a progressive increase, owing probably to a fuller compliance with the provisions of the law, and to revenue adhesive stamps being substituted for one-anna hundi or bill of exchange stamped paper, under orders from the Government of India, communicated in letter No. 1291, dated 16th June 1871. In 1871-72 the increase was 13·4 per cent. compared with that of the previous year. In 1872-73 the increase over 1871-72 is 13·14 per cent.

Revenue from Stamped Paper for hundies and Bills of Exchange.

The revenue from the sale of stamps for hundis and bills of exchange was Rs. 2,27,895, against Rs. 2,43,998 in 1871-72, showing a decrease of Rs. 16,103, or 6·6 per cent.

The district in which the increase is noticeable is Khándesh, where it is attributed to "prosperity of the cotton market and of the trade in general."

Causes of decrease.

Decreases occur in the remaining districts of the Presidency. In Bombay the falling off is 1·7 per cent. The report for 1871-72 showed a falling off of Rs. 17,090, or 6·5 per cent., under this head of revenue, compared with the realizations of the previous year; and this year there is a further decrease of 6·6 per cent. It may, as suggested last year, in-

dicate a depression in trade and evasion of the law in the case of Native hundis. The Superintendent of Stamps inclines, however, to the view taken by several of the district officers, that the more extended use of currency notes and money orders for remittances is the chief cause of the falling off of revenue under this head. The decreased receipts from sale of bills of exchange or hundi stamps may also be partly due to the substitution of revenue adhesive stamps for one-anna hundi stamped paper, noticed above.

Among the causes of a falling off under this head, referred to in last year's report, mention was made of a practice of cotton merchants and cotton brokers, at the Presidency and other large towns, procuring their hundis and stamps from the Berár treasuries on account of the higher rates of discount which prevailed in those districts. With the approval of the Resident at Haidarábád, stamps (postage and telegraph excepted) now supplied to the Berár districts are marked with the word "Berár." By this arrangement a check has been placed on the practice which was found to exist, of Native traders in the Bombay Presidency obtaining their supplies of adhesive stamps from that province in consideration of the better rates of discount prevailing there. As revenue realized in Berár from all stamps, except postage and telegraph, is local, the Imperial revenue suffered by the practice adverted to last year, but since checked.

Receipts from Bi-color Stamped Paper and special Adhesive and Court Fees Stamps.

The gross receipts from other general stamps, which consist of bi-color impressed stamps and special adhesive stamps for non-judicial purposes, were Rs. 16,87,598 against Rs. 16,76,105 in 1871-72, showing an increase of Rs. 11,492. The gross realizations from court fee stamps, which consist of bi-color and adhesive stamps, were as follows :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
Adhesive Stamps.....	13,94,757	11,84,394
Bi-color do.	17,52,371	16,86,937
	31,47,128	28,71,331

showing an increase of Rs. 2,75,797 in 1872-73.

Comparison of Receipts from General and Court Fees Stamps.

It will be observed that the total gross realizations from "other general stamps" and court fee stamps were Rs. 48,34,726, against Rs. 45,47,437 in 1871-72, being an increase of Rs. 2,87,289, or 6·31 per cent.

This is the third year in which the receipts from sales of general and court fees stamps can be compared. The results are shown in the following table :—

Districts.	Value of Stamps sold or issued for Cash.						Percentage of gross receipts obtained by sale of General Stamps.
	General Stamps, including Foreign Bill Adhesive, Hundi, and Non-Judicial Stamps.		Adhesive and Bi-color Court Fees Stamps.		Total.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
Bombay	5,78,112	3	5,59,939	5	11,38,051	8	50·7
Ahmadábád	1,00,632	7	1,55,372	11	2,56,005	2	39·3
Ahmadnagar	90,658	12	1,66,144	8	2,56,803	4	35·3
Belgaum	69,007	13	88,767	12	1,57,775	9	43·7
Broach	77,984	10	1,54,760	13	2,32,745	7	33·5
Khándesh	1,75,732	11	3,22,597	6	4,98,330	1	35·
Kánára	27,263	15	60,519	1	87,783	0	31·
Dhárwár	67,342	10	1,05,544	4	1,72,886	14	38·9
Haidarábád	42,067	1	92,090	13	1,34,157	14	31·3
Kaira...	1,23,091	14	1,48,822	8	2,71,914	6	45·2
Kaladgi	36,625	7	18,000	2	84,625	9	42·5
Karáchi	47,004	2	65,684	6	1,12,688	8	41·7
Násik	1,09,468	13	1·25,493	12	2,34,962	9	46·5
Poona	1,40,453	2	2,38,522	0	3,78,975	2	37·
Ratnágiri	43,188	2	1,09,291	12	1,52,479	14	28·3
Sátára	1,14,694	9	1,73,237	1	2,87,931	10	39·8
Shikárpur	43,748	6	81,973	0	1,25,721	6	34·3
Sholápur	63,108	7	1·14,169	13	1,77,278	4	35·5
Surat	65,745	8	1·41,800	14	2,07,546	6	31·6
Tánna and Kolába ...	77,800	10	1·93,418	8	2,71,219	2	28·3
Aden	5,035	0	.....		5,035	0	...
Baroda	1,228	8	375	0	1,603	8	76·
Bushire	25	0	.....		25	0	...
Káthiáwár	458	0	3	0	461	0	99·
Kachh	112	14	.....		112	14	...
Muscat	10	0	.....		10	0	...
Total...	21,00,000	8	31,47,128	5	52,47,128	13	40·

A comparison of the receipts from the sale of general and court fees stamps shows that during the past year a little

more than three-fifths of the stamps sold were court fees stamps, and a little under two-fifths general stamps. In 1871-72 nearly three-fifths of the stamps sold were court fees, and a little more than two-fifths general stamps; the percentage of gross receipts obtained by sale of general stamps being 40·1 in 1872-73 against 42·1 in 1871-72.

Receipts on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents.

The total realizations of stamp duty and penalties by Collectors and Civil Courts on unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents were Rs. 22,512, against Rs. 26,267 in 1871-72, as shown in the following statement:—

	Stamp Duty and Penalties realized on unstamped and insufficiently stamped Documents.					
	By Collectors, Stamp Duty and Penalty.		By Civil Courts, Stamp Duty and Penalty.		Total.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
1871-72.....	10,969	3	15,298	1	26,267	4
1872-73.....	7,136	10	15,375	10	22,512	4

It will be observed that there is a decrease in receipts by Collectors, and a small increase in receipts by Civil Courts as compared with the previous year.

Receipts under Section 39 of Stamp Act.

The stamp duty and adjudication fees realized under Section 39 of the Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 3,754. Of this sum Rs. 3,342 were realized in Bombay, viz., Rs. 165 as adjudication fees and Rs. 3,177 as stamp duty. The number of documents adjudicated on in Bombay was 33. In 1871-72 the number of documents adjudicated on was 31, while the stamp duty levied amounted to Rs. 8,676, owing to some of the deeds relating to property of high value.

Receipts on account of Stamp Duty recoverable in Pauper Suits.

The realizations in pauper suits on account of Government amounted to Rs. 4,679, against Rs. 3,565 in 1871-72. The increased collection may be taken to indicate increased attention on the part of the district officers in asserting the claims of Government.

Charges.

The total charges have fallen from Rs. 2,32,793 in 1871-72 to Rs. 2,04,716. The difference is Rs. 28,077, or rather more than 12 per cent. The proportion which charge

bear to gross income has fallen from 4·6 per cent. in 1871-72 to 3·87 per cent. The results under the main heads of Charge are compared in the following statement:—

Head of Charge.	Total Sum.		Difference.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
Discount	1,43,550 5	1,19,257 13	—24,292 8	16·9
Refunds	65,106 5	60,745 12	— 4,360 8	6·6
Miscellaneous Charges.	24,136 1	24,712 3	† 576 2	2·3
Total...	2,32,792 11	2,04,715 13	—28,076 14	—12·06

The bulk of the decrease has been in discount, and is due to the reduction of 1 per cent. made in February 1872 in the rate of discount on sales of court fees stamps. In refunds the decrease is 6·6 per cent.

Revised rules for the sale of court fees stamps are under the consideration of the Government of India.

The amount refunded on account of stamps returned to Collectors has fallen from Rs. 20,492 in 1871-72 to Rs. 18,023. Refunds on account of court fees stamps were Rs. 42,722 against Rs. 42,443 in 1871-72, showing an increase of Rs. 279. The net result is a reduction of Rs. 2,191 or 3·49 per cent. There is an increase of Rs. 576 in miscellaneous charges.

Stamp Revenue during the past 12 years has steadily increased in this Presidency, as the following summary will show:—

	Rs.
1861-62	29,47,583
1862-63	31,75,324
1863-64	43,39,191
1864-65	55,40,468
1865-66	46,98,146
1866-67	35,57,402
1867-68	43,04,366
1868-69	44,86,167
1869-70	44,60,996

	Rs.
1870-71	53,21,092
1871-72	47,69,617
1872-73	50,75,661

The increase in 1872-73 over 1861-62 is Rs. 21,28,078, or 72 per cent.

Impounded documents and breaches of Stamp Act.

The following is a statement showing the insufficiently stamped documents impounded and sent to the Superintendent of Stamps and Collectors in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1872-73 :—

	Number of Instruments impounded under Section			Action taken by Collector under Sections 22 and 24.								
				Penalty for unintentional omission levied.	Prosecutions ordered.			Returned to officers impounding under Section 23 as being properly stamped.	Whole or portion of penalty remitted.	Duty levied on instruments executed out of British India.	Number of persons convicted of breaches of Stamp Act.	
	22	23	24		In how many cases.	Number of cases which resulted in conviction.	Amount of fines imposed.				1871-72	1872-73
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
							Rs. a p.					
Bombay	...	13	378	90	...	...	.....	7	169	125	...	...
Ahmadábád ...	1	30	7	9	20	15	653 0 0	9	...	...	54	30
Ahmadnagar ...	2	66	...	30	2	2	200 0 0	28	8	...	2	2
Belgaum	...	52	11	33	...	...	.....	11	17	2	...	...
Broach	3	7	...	6	4	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Khándesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Kánára	...	5	...	5	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár	...	12	8	20	...	...	.....	...	...	..	...	...
Haidarábád... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira	...	38	...	4	4	1	30 0 0	29	1	...	...	1
Karáchi	...	3	...	1	..	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...
Kaladgi	1	3	6	3	5	5	1,500 0 0	...	1	1	...	4
Násik	...	42	...	11	6	2	13 0 0	19	6	...	8	4
Poona	...	...	55	13	...	...	.....	41	...	1	...	...
Ratnágiri	...	3	...	1	2	2	9 4 0	...	...	...	4	3
Sátára	2	11	...	5	2	2	3 4 0	5	1	...	7	2
Shikárpur	...	13	...	13	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Sholápur	...	5	...	...	...	...	.....	5	...	...	...	...
Surat	34	2	19	34	19	19	269 0 0	2	...	...	46	40
Tánna and Kolába..	1	21	...	16	1	1	45 0 0	5	...	...	6	2
Total.....	44	326	484	294	65	49	2,722 8 0	161	205	129	127	88

The General Stamp Office at Bombay continues to supply the Central Provinces and the Haidarábád Assigned Districts with stamps. The districts supplied from Bombay are as follows :— Remarks.

In Bombay Presidency	31
Central Provinces	19
Haidarábád Assigned Districts	7
	57

The special adhesive stamps, which are of different colours and patterns for each value, introduced from January 1872, under the notification of the Government of India No. 1510, dated 14th March 1871, are denoted in Bombay and at Karáchi. The stamping of paper by a plain embossing machine was at the same time discontinued under the orders of the Government of India ; the reason for discontinuance was the facility with which the plain impression could be forged, thus imperilling the revenue. The special adhesive stamps are also used for hundi paper which is supplied to the several collectorates, the Central Provinces, and the Haidarábád Assigned Districts. The stamps affixed are defaced in the Stamp Office before issue. The special label system is reported by the Superintendent of Stamps to work well, and to be a great convenience to the public.

In the Appendix [Chapter V.—A (3)] will be found two statements— Statistical Information.

(*a*). Showing the receipts and disbursements on account of General and Court Fees Stamps during the past year; and

(*b*). Showing the net Stamp Revenue derived from the different regulation districts during the past twelve years.

Income Tax.

The total realizations amounted to Rs. 11,00,979, as per statement [V.—A. (4), Assessed Taxes] in the Appendix. Owing to the minimum assessment income having been raised from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000, there was a decrease in receipts of Rs. 3,92,309. As the tax has now been abolished, further observations regarding its working or the suitableness of the Income Tax.

measure to the condition of this Presidency are unnecessary. It may, however, be noted that, it is believed, that the slight opposition at first offered had quite died out, as the amount of the tax was very moderate and the minimum income had been raised. In the large and wealthy city of Bombay, for instance, only 7,350 persons were assessed, or 2·5 per cent. of the adult population. They paid Rs. 3,30,132 altogether. The decrease in the number of persons assessed as compared with the previous year was 2,557,—that is, about-one-fourth of the whole were relieved from payment; while, on the other hand, the decrease in collections in consequence was only Rs. 21,680, *i.e.*, less than one-sixteenth of the revenue fell off. Again, 49 companies were assessed during 1872-73, which brought in an income of Rs. 1,41,454. These figures seem to show that in this Presidency at least the tax was not objectionable.

(*b*).—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Provincial Services.

Provincial Services.

The following tables show the receipts and expenditure under the several heads of Provincial Services during the year, and contrast the transactions with the actuals of 1871-72 and the Budget estimate of the year under review. The last table is an abstract exhibiting the receipts and expenditure under debt and remittance heads. Explanations of the differences as compared with the actuals of two years are also given below each head :—

Heads of Revenue.	Actual Income.		C Estimated Income 1872-73.	A compared with B.		B compared with C.	
	A 1871-72.	B 1872-73.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Allotment from General Revenue	89,52,000	1,05,14,422	1,05,14,422	15,62,422	..	..	..
2. Provincial and Local Rates and Taxes	6,26,570	4,31,209	6,66,192	...	1,95,361	..	2,34,983
3. Jails	32,060	1,17,032	57,500	84,972	..	59,532	..
4. Registration Department ...	2,75,302	3,07,933	2,81,620	32,631	..	26,313	..
5. Police	2,30,648	1,81,574	1,96,888	..	49,074	..	15,314
6. Education	89,015	1,42,982	72,931	53,967	..	70,051	..
7. Printing	7,558	15,158	5,152	7,600	..	10,006	..
8 Miscellaneous	18,014	21,352	3,198	3,338	..	18,154	..
9. Public Works	1,14,025	1,61,422	55,616	47,397	..	1,05,806	..
10. Medical Services	...	38,221	20,757	38,221	..	17,464	..
11. Cemeteries	...	2,611	2,700	2,611	..	..	89
Total....	1,03,45,192	1,19,33,916	1,18,76,976	18,33,159	2,44,435	3,07,326	2,50,386

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.		C Estimated Expenditure 1872-73.	A compared with B.		B compared with C.	
	A 1871-72.	B 1872-73.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Jails	6,42,287	6,81,174	7,85,880	38,887	..	..	1,04,706
2. Registration Department ..	2,40,403	2,46,930	2,59,990	6,527	..	..	13,060
3. Police	38,16,527	38,61,887	39,55,579	45,360	..	..	93,692
4. Education	10,05,452	10,64,875	11,38,419	59,423	..	..	73,544
5. Medical Services	9,00,476	8,76,432	9,22,112	..	24,044	..	45,680
6. Printing	2,65,174	3,64,571	3,32,034	99,397	..	32,537	..
7. Miscellaneous	6,132	1,68,714	2,50,640	1,62,582	..	..	81,926
8. Public Works	28,16,464	31,46,679	35,71,046	3,00,215	..	..	4,24,367
9. Provincial and Local Rates and Taxes	3,247	16,963	20,000	13,716	..	..	3,037
10. Cemeteries	..	5,675	6,683	5,675	..	..	1,008
11. Office Rent, Municipal Rates and Taxes	..	2,28,880	2,38,069	2,28,880	..	..	9,189
12. Refunds	..	18,375	..	18,375	..	18,375	..
13. Minor Departments	..	24,785	16,039	24,785	..	8,746	..
Total..	97,26,162	1,07,05,940	1,14,96,791	10,05,822	24,044	59,658	8,50,509

	Receipts 1872-73.	Expenditure 1872-73.
Advances recoverable	20,886	21,792
Suspense account	1,565	1,809
Total Rs...	22,451	23,601

Revenue.

The following is the explanation of increases and decreases as compared with the actuals :—

Allotment from General Revenues.

The increase is due chiefly to the *special* allotment of Rs. 9,82,000, sanctioned for 1872-73 only, on account of Salt Works and Small Cause Court Buildings, and to certain charges transferred by the Government of India during 1872-73, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 5,80,422.

Provincial and Local Rates and Taxes.

The decrease is due to Government having placed under abeyance the Non-agricultural Tax Act II. of 1871 from 1872-73. The receipts realized in that year on account of the above tax are the arrear collections of 1871-72.

Jails.

The increase of Rs. 84,972 is due to a larger adjustment being made in 1872-73 than in 1871-72, on account of recovery of convict labour employed on public works and the recovery of jail charges from Native States and Colonial Government.

Registration Department.

The increase of Rs. 32,631 is due to the *ad valorem* fee table having come into operation from June 1872, and to a large receipt in August 1872, amounting to about Rs. 20,000, for registering the deed of conveyance passed by the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, limited.

Police.

There is a decrease of Rs. 76,170 as explained below :—

Rs. 70,600 on account of police supplied to municipalities owing to a portion of the Town Police in Sindh having been paid direct in 1871-72 by the different municipalities, whereas in 1872-73 the entire

contribution leviable under Act I. of 1871 was recovered and credited to "II. Provincial and Local Rates and Taxes", and the charge for the police was borne by Government and included with the "District Executive Force."

5,570 on account of the Poona Cantonment Police, the Cantonment Committee having no funds to pay their contribution.

Rs. 76,170

On the other hand there is an increase of Rs. 27,100 on the following accounts:—

Rs. 9,400 on account of Railway Police, the adjustments not having been fully exhibited in 1871-72.

„ 17,700 on account of miscellaneous items under Police, for which there was a large receipt in 1872-73 on account of recovery of 10 per cent. of former years, and balances of certain funds in the hands of Superintendents of Police which were refunded to Government.

Rs. 27,100

The result of the above gives a net decrease of Rs. 49,070.

Education. The transfer to Provincial Revenue of Rs. 49,686-13-0 standing to the credit of the Poona College in the Local Fund Accounts, and of the receipts on account of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's School of Art, is the cause of the increase over the actuals of 1871-72.

Printing. Increase is due to the receipts of the Government Central Press, which was established in 1872-73, and also to the recovery in that year of the value of service books and to a payment into the Treasury by the Curator Government Central Book Depôt on account of sale proceeds of Government books.

The increase is on account of the following items:—

Miscellaneous Rs. 2,487 on account of sale proceeds of old records credited to Provincial Revenue from 1872-73.

„ 510 on account of Travellers' Bungalows, Foreign States, credited as above.

„ 12,202 on account of miscellaneous items, consisting chiefly of recoveries of over-payments of former years.

„ 15,199

Deduct.

„ 11,861 on account of receipts for medical services and cemeteries shown in 1871-72 under Miscellaneous.

Rs. 3,338 Net increase.

The increase is under the following heads :—

Public Works. Rs. 57,050 Stock Provincial. The Public Works Department in their appropriation and outlay account deduct these receipts from the total expenditure.

„ 250 Surplus toll collection on provincial roads.

„ 1,487 Sale of tools and plant.

„ 830 Miscellaneous.

Rs. 59,617

On the other hand there is a decrease under the following heads :—

Rs. 3,196 Fines, refunds, and sale of old materials.

„ 4,106 Rent of buildings and lands.

„ 3,021 Sale of buildings and lands.

„ 1,791 Contribution for erection of chowries.

„ 106 Sale of produce.

Rs. 12,220

Net increase Rs. 47,397.

There is an increase under the following heads:—

Rs. 12,540 on account of interest on funded capital of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy's Hospital adjusted from 1872-73 only. Medical.

„ 1,813 on account of fees from paying patients in Government hospitals and lunatic asylums.

„ 3,871 on account of contributions from Municipalities towards the maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries.

„ 9,502 on account of miscellaneous items.

„ 27,726

Add.

„ 10,495 on account of medical receipts in 1871-72 shown under Miscellaneous.

Rs. 38,221

The actuals for 1871-72 were included under "Miscellaneous." Cemeteries.

Expenditure.

Explanation of increases and decreases as compared with the actual of 1871-72.

The increase is chiefly under rations and contingent charges on account of lock-ups which have been formed into subordinate jails. Jail.

Under this head there is an increase of Rs. 10,227 on account of commission to Sub-Registrars and for travelling expenses; on the other hand there is a decrease of Rs. 3,700 on account of contingent charges. Registration Department.

The increase is chiefly under district executive force on account of the additional police in certain towns in Sindh which were formerly paid by the municipalities, but in consequence of the introduction of Act I. of 1871 in these towns, the municipal police was included with the district executive force. The police strength was also increased in 1872-73 on account of the Abkári Preventive Police, Cantonment Police at Belgaum and Máligaon, and Police for Police.

guarding jails. Arrear charges paid in 1871-72, and debited to Miscellaneous Imperial Services, were written back in 1872-73 to the debit of Police under Provincial Services.

Education. The increase is under superintendence and inspection, colleges and schools of the higher and lower class, owing to the revision of pay of superior educational officers, of deputy inspectors and of head-masters, masters and others; also under grants-in-aid to private schools and school buildings.

Medical. There is an increase under grants for medical purposes on account of several new dispensaries having been opened; on the other hand there is a decrease under lock hospital which was abolished at the beginning of 1872-73, thus showing a net decrease under the head of Medical.

Printing. The increase is due chiefly to the purchase of printing material for the Government Central Press. The Central Press was established in 1872-73.

Miscellaneous The increase is due to the transfer of certain miscellaneous charges from 1872-73 to Provincial Services from Imperial Revenues. The actuals for 1871-72 shown under this head are on account of the Provincial Service Establishment of the Accountant General's Office, the corresponding debit for 1872-73 being included under minor departments.

Public Works. The increase is due to a large outlay by Public Works officers.

Provincial and Local Rates and Taxes. The increase under this head is on account of charges incurred for collecting the non-agricultural tax.

Cemeteries. This head was transferred from Imperial to Provincial Services from 1872-73; hence the cause of the increase.

Office Rent, Rates, and Taxes. *Vide* preceding remark.

Refunds. The principal increase is under refunds account of Provincial and Local Rates and Taxes.

Minor Departments. The increase under this head is chiefly on account of additional establishment to the account offices in 16 collectorates on account of Provincial Services, and also to the transfer of

the expenditure connected with the Central Museum, Bombay, from Imperial to Provincial Services from 1872-73. The actuals for 1871-72 of the Provincial Service Establishment of the Accountant General's Office were charged to "Miscellaneous."

Present condition of Provincial Revenues.

The net result of Provincial Services gives a surplus of Rs. 22,35,665 at the close of the year under review, as shown in the margin. From this balance should be deducted the amount which remained unexpended and unassigned out of the special grant of Rs. 9,82,000, viz., Rs. 9,74,580, leaving a sum of Rs. 12,61,085 as the available balance. The year commenced with a balance of Rs. 10,08,839; consequently the actual gain has amounted to Rs. 2,52,246. The fact, however, must not be lost sight of, that out of the receipts of the year a sum of Rs. 4,31,209 was contributed by the special police rates and the non-agricultural tax, the levy of both of which has been abandoned, and that the Budget for 1872-73 was framed on the supposition that the revenue from these sources would amount to Rs. 6,66,192. As far as can be judged from the amendments up to date, the estimated income for the year 1873-74 is Rs. 1,09,50,900, and the expenditure, including the additional grants, is Rs. 1,22,81,417, so that the expenditure is greater than the income by Rs. 13,30,517, which deficit is met from the large balance to the credit of Provincial Revenues

	Rs.
Actual Balance on 1st April 1872	... 10,08,839
Add.	
Receipts during the year 1872-73 including the Imperial allotment and Provincial rates and taxes	... 1,19,56,367
	1,29,65,206
Deduct.	
Expenditure ...	.. 1,07,29,541
Balance on 31st March 1873 ...	22,35,665

	Rs.
Receipts.	
Total amount shown in the Budget estimate for 1873-74...	1,11,00,140
Deduct.	
Subsequent transfers to and from Imperial Services ...	1,49,240
	1,09,50,900
Expenditure.	
Total amount shown in the Budget estimate for 1873-74 ...	1,17,35,837
Add.	
Additional grants	5,45,580
	1,22,81,417

at the close of 1872-73. In this excess of expenditure is included the sum of Rs. 9,74,580, being the special assignment to the Public Works Department. Deducting this amount from the expenditure and from the opening balance, the year's estimated income is shown to be Rs. 1,09,50,900 and the expenditure Rs. 1,13,05,420, giving an estimated excess of Rs. 3,54,520. It is clear, therefore, that, unless expenditure is reduced below the scale of 1873-74, the small available balance will very shortly disappear.

The Government have spared no efforts to ensure the administration of the several departments included under the head of Provincial Services being conducted with the utmost regard to economy, and they have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the means at their disposal are quite insufficient to meet the legitimate demands of the several departments. It must be remembered that there is little or no room for expansion in respect to revenues, and that practically the receipts are and must be stationary. On the other hand the demands for increased expenditure are incessant, and they must be met, unless the strong tide in the direction of progress and improvement which has set in of late years is to be stayed. The financial position of the provincial revenues of this Presidency has recently been brought prominently to the notice of the Government of India.

Local Funds.

Local Funds how classified.

The local funds of the Bombay Presidency may be broadly divided into three classes, viz :—

1. Those which are required to be spent within the districts in which the collections are made.
2. Those which are general for the Presidency.
3. Those which can only be spent on the particular objects for which they are raised.

District Funds.

In the first class come the *Public Works* and *Educational Funds*, consisting of the one-anna cess on Land and Sayer Revenues, Road and Ferry Tolls, Pounds, Travellers' Bungalows, Fishery, Sand and Quarry and School Fees, and contri-

butions from Government and private persons. The *Bária Tribute Balances* and *Esplanade Fee Fund*, Bombay, also come under this class. The former is the tribute from the Bária State made over by the Government of India for expenditure on improvements within the State, and the latter consists of ground and grazing fees levied on the Bombay Esplanade, and devoted to the conservancy of the Esplanade and the construction and maintenance of its roads.

General Funds.

The second class includes the *Cotton Improvement* and *Jail Local Funds*. The *Cotton Improvement Fund* was established under Act IX. of 1863 for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the cotton trade. The revenue of the fund is derived from fees on licenses for the working of cotton presses and on the exportation of cotton; these fees are appropriated for the maintenance of an establishment of inspectors to suppress the use of unlicensed cotton presses and to examine and see that cotton offered for compression or sale is free from adulteration. Up to the year 1871-72 the fees on export amounted to three annas per bale, but finding that this was more than sufficient to maintain the necessary establishments, the Government reduced them on the 15th May 1872 to two annas a bale.* The *Jail Local Fund* was established in 1866, the Government of India having made over to Local Funds the surplus proceeds of jail manufactures, to be devoted to the construction, repair, and improvement of criminal jails. From the year 1873-74 this fund has been absorbed into the provincial services, the charges formerly paid from the fund being similar to those coming under the headings "Jails" and "Public Works" in the provincial services accounts.

Special Funds.

The whole of the remaining funds come into the third class, of which the chief are the *Káthiáwár Local Funds, Infanticide, Station Improvement, Port, Dispensary, School,* and *Scholarship Funds*. The *Káthiáwár Local Funds* are the *Institution Fee Fund* for the registration of mortgage deeds, &c.; the *Agency Gazette Fund* for the official gazette of the Political Agent; the *Mohasali Fund* consisting of fines levied on tributaries of the British and H. H. the Gáikawár's Go-

* The maximum rate allowed by the Act is four annas per bale.

vernment; the *Japti Establishment Fund* for the audit of the revenue accounts of attached States; the *Local Corps Fund* for the superintendence of the police forces kept up by Native chiefs; and the *Registration Fund* for the registration of documents. *Infanticide Funds* exist in Káthiáwár and Kachh; fines are levied on Native chiefs and others for infractions of rules established for the prevention of infanticide, and expended in donations in aid of the marriage expenses of the children preserved from infanticide. The Infanticide Act VIII. of 1870 was in force in the Ahmadábád and Kaira districts up to July 1873, but has since been suspended on representations made in petitions numerously signed by members of the Kunbi castes in Ahmadábád and Kaira, which were tested by the figures of the recent census, and the Government of India have been addressed with a view to the rules being modified so as to ensure merely the registration of births, deaths, betrothals, marriages, and re-marriages amongst the Kunbi castes in the Ahmadábád and Kaira collectorates. The *Station Improvement Funds* are those of the hill stations of Mahábaleshwár, Mátherán, and Panchgani, and the Civil Station Fund of Rájkot. The first three receive grants from Government, which, together with other local receipts of the stations, are applied to the improvement of the stations. The Rájkot civil station does not receive a Government grant, and has only the local revenue of the station to expend on improvements. The *Port Funds* are those of Bombay, Karáchi, Aden, the Northern and Southern groups, comprising the minor ports on the Malabar Coast, established under the Port Funds Act. The Bombay Port Fund has, since July 1873, been transferred to the Bombay Port Trust, in accordance with the Bombay Port Trust Act. The *Dispensary, School,* and *Scholarship Funds* consist of the endowments of such charitable dispensaries, schools, and scholarships as have been endowed by private individuals.

The following two tables show the transactions relating to the local funds of the Presidency; they also compare the actual transactions of the year 1872-73 with those of the previous year and the estimate of the year under review :—

Heads of Revenue.	Actual Income.		C Estimated Income 1872-73.	A compared with B.		B compared with C.	
	A 1871-72.	B 1872-73		Increase in 1872-73.	Decrease in 1872-73.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease under Estimate.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Public Works Funds. — Public Works Funds	31,97,278	41,22,518	30,35,535				
Public Works Funds. — Bária Tribute Balances ...	9,337	15,342	8,300	9,12,359	.....	11,35,828	.....
Public Works Funds. — Esplanade Fee Fund	67,446	92,998	85,220				
Public Works Funds. — Minor Funds ...	85,663	41,225	7,200				
Cotton Improvement Fund...	1,57,345	1,65,444	2,40,000				
Jail Local Fund ...	2,76,644	1,45,888	1,48,790				
Káthiáwár Local Funds ...	2,52,998	1,59,470	98,094				
Infanticide Funds ...	1,02,147	42,194	23,600	.....	2,81,971	1,37,493	.....
Station Improvement Fund.	68,451	98,641	41,904				
Minor Funds ...	1,41,349	1,05,319	27,075				
Police Funds. — Minor Funds ...	3,765	2,313	4,800	.....	1,453	.....	2,488
Marine Funds. — Port Funds ...	9,25,482	5,84,558	6,12,231	.....	3,40,923	.....	27,673
Charitable Funds. — Dispensary Funds.	23,477	26,135	22,096	2,659	.....	4,040	.....
Educational Funds. — Educational Funds (Dist) ...	12,83,477	13,86,972	9,94,300				
Educational Funds. — College and School Funds ...	61,929	30,640	53,618	63,124	.....	3,69,817	.....
Educational Funds. — Scholarship and Prize Funds ...	29,419	13,933	14,634				
Educational Funds. — Minor Funds ...	12,766	19,164	18,343				
Total...	66,98,963	70,52,757	54,35,740	9,78,142	6,24,347	16,47,178	30,161

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.		C Estimated Expenditure 1872-73.	A compared with B.		B compared with C	
	A 1871-72.	B 1872-73.		Increase in 1872-73.	Decrease in 1872-73.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease under Estimate
Public Works Funds. — Public Works Funds	36,38,361	37,77,258	3,861,100				
Public Works Funds. — Bária Tribute Balances ..	55,848	86,442	7,250	6,10,133	.....	5,21,200	.....
Public Works Funds. — Esplanade Fee Fund	33,236	52,844	44,961				
Public Works Funds. — Minor Funds ...	96,932	5,17,967	.....				
Cotton Improvement Fund.	2,32,691	2,02,577	2,10,000				
Jail Local Fund ...	87,030	94,888	1,21,230				
Káthiáwár Local Funds ...	1,61,825	1,35,121	1,05,176	.....	74,118	1,48,438	.....
Infanticide Funds ...	35,097	17,897	19,381				
Station Improvement Fund.	65,671	88,989	43,709				
Minor Funds ...	1,70,178	1,38,904	30,439				
Police Funds. — Minor Funds ...	1,986	3,687	3,000	1,709	.....	686	.....
Marine Funds. — Port Funds ...	5,70,332	5,31,893	5,57,352	.....	38,439	.....	25,459
Charitable Funds. — Dispensary Funds	2,94,867	80,416	22,462	.....	2,14,451	57,954	.. ...
Educational Funds. — Educational Funds (Dist.) ...	12,85,969	13,82,850	12,77,789				
Educational Funds. — College and School Funds ...	1,61,508	87,575	50,448	86,147	... ..	2,38,376	.....
Educational Funds. — Scholarship and Prize Funds ...	48,013	1,11,454	14,334				
Educational Funds. — Minor Funds ...	310	67	1,000				
Total..	69,39,854	73,10,820	73,69,631	6,97,980	3,27,008	9,66,654	25,459

Increase in Public Works Funds Receipts,

The principal cause of the increase in receipts in 1872-73 as compared with 1871-72, is that Rs. 4½ lakhs of the increase represent the adjustment of errors, particularly in the settlement of the account of the Government balances of local funds. Rs. 99,727 is a refund to local funds from the Imperial revenues under sanction of the Government of India, and the remainder represents the improvement in the local funds revenue. Increase has been also caused by improvement in the receipts from the general educational and school fee funds.

and in Educational Receipts.

Causes of decrease in Receipts.

Decrease is owing to falling off in the receipts of the Káthiáwár Jail, Local, and Cotton Improvement Funds. Also to the transfer of the Dholara, Dharam Talao, and Railway Suburbs Funds to deposits in 1872-73. It is also due to the receipts of 1871-72 having included two extraordinary items, viz., write off of the debit balance of the Bombay Port Fund on 31st March 1871 and payment into the Treasury of the balance of the Indus Conservancy Fund, the accounts of which were not previously kept in the Government books.

Increase in Public Works Funds Expenditure, and in Educational Funds.

The increase is owing to adjustment of expenditure from the Government balances, referred to above, and to adjustment of expenditure from the Income-tax balances erroneously debited to District Local Funds. The expenditure of the general Educational Fund has also increased.

Causes of decrease in General Funds.

The decrease is due to a less expenditure from the Káthiáwár Institution and Cotton Improvement Funds and to the omission of the expenditure from the Dholara, Dharam Talao, and Railway Suburbs Funds, the accounts of which were transferred to deposits in 1872-73. The expenditure of the Indus Conservancy has also fallen off; and under Charitable Funds the decrease in 1872-73 is owing to the expenditure for 1871-72, including the transfer of the capital of the "Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy's Hospital," "Obstetric Institution" and "Victoria Charitable Dispensary Funds" to the head of "Deposits bearing interest."

Administration of Local Funds.

The following is a brief account of the way in which the District Local Funds are administered. The Assistant Collector in charge of each taluka, with the mamlatdár, or head Native official of the Taluka, an officer of the Public Works Department or Educational Department, a holder of an alienated village elected by the inámdars, and three holders of land in the Taluka form the Taluka Committee. They estimate the receipts of the Taluka, and decide on the works to be undertaken in the next year and the sum to be allotted for each from it. Plans and estimates have usually been made in anticipation of this meeting. The Taluka budget is then forwarded to the District Committee, which is presided over by the Collector, the members being the Assistant and Deputy Collectors, the Executive Engineer, the Educational Inspector, an inámdar elected by the holders of alienated villages in the district, and six landholders nominated by the Revenue Commissioner. They consider the Taluka budgets, and compile one general budget for the district for submission to Government. This is divided into two portions, one of which contains the works of general utility that are to be executed, and the other the schools that are to be built and supported. When the budget has been sanctioned, the works are undertaken as soon as the financial year has commenced, and put in charge of different officers according to their magnitude. Quite simple works and repairs are usually left to the Assistant Collector or mamlatdár, aided by an overseer, to execute. Works of more elaborate character are undertaken and supervised by the special Local Funds Engineer who is usually employed in each district, and at times they are entrusted to the officers of the regular Public Works Department.

Works executed in 1872-73.

The following is a brief list of the principal public works carried out in the different districts of this Presidency out of local funds :—

Southern Division.

Ahmadnágar.

In all 14 dharamsálas, 34 wells, and 10 cattle-pounds were built, out of which 11 dharamsálas and 12 wells were commenced during the course of the year. 40 zuras or

springs were excavated for water for drinking purposes. One ghát road at Palsi, in the Parnair Taluka, was made and three roads and nalas were repaired at different places. Among the new buildings constructed were—a shed for travellers on the bank of the Bhima at Dhond, Khalásis' quarters at Toka, and a new toll-house on the Báliawári Ghát road. One ferry-boat and two bridges were also constructed.

A pathway along the new Málsej Ghát road was opened, and a road between Sunsar and Nimbgaon Ketki was constructed. 4 dharamsálas, 3 tanks and 7 wells were also built. Poona.

During the year 1872-73, 18 dharamsálas, 17 wells, 3 reservoirs, 1 ferry-boat, 6 bridges, and 1 toll-house were constructed. An expenditure of Rs. 30,000 was incurred in making the Mahábaleshwar Ghát road, and more than Rs. 22,300 were spent on account of cross drainage of the Shendra and Tásgaon roads and on culverts and drains on the Karár, Tásgaon and Wái Pachwad roads. Besides these, the Local Fund Committee spent large sums in improving the existing roads, wells, tanks and reservoirs, in constructing approaches to the bridges, and in making addition at ferry-boats. Sátára

In all 26 roads were made, out of which 4 extended over more than 10 miles; 4 bridges, 3 cattle-pounds, 5 drains, 5 dharamsálas, 1 landing place and 2 ferry-boats were constructed, besides which 4 wells, 10 tanks, 2 aqueducts and 2 fountains were built. Expenditure was also incurred in constructing parapet walls on the sides of roads and in deepening the existing wells and tanks. Ratnágiri.

The largest work executed by the Local Fund Committee since its formation has been the road from Bársi Road Station to Pandharpur. It was begun in the year 1869-70, and its estimated cost is Rs. 1,31,676. The amount expended on this road up to the end of 1872-73 was Rs. 69,269. Besides this, 3 other roads were made, 7 dharamsálas were constructed, and 5 wells built. Sholápur.

Kaladgi. The principal works constructed and built were—14 wells, 14 dharamsálas, 7 roads, 1 tank, 3 ferry-boats, 1 bridge and 1 pound.

Belgaum. In this collectorate many new works were constructed, consisting of out-houses of the dispensary at Athni, sundry cattle-pounds, toll-houses, &c., 7 extensive roads, 2 ferry-boats, 1 dharamsála, 3 wells, 1 tank, and 1 bridge. Besides these, additions were made to 2 dharamsálas, and large sums spent in effecting improvements and repairs to existing wells, tanks, dharamsálas and to the approaches to roads, ferries and nalas.

Dhárwár. The principal work undertaken during the year was the Sigaon and Savánur road. It connects Sigaon, the head-quarter station of the Bankápur Taluka, with Savánur (a town of considerable trade), Laxameshwár and Gadak. The other works constructed were—1 travellers' bungalow, 3 dharamsálas, 17 tanks, 8 wells and a double ferry-boat. In addition to these, 8½ miles of road were metalled, and 27 culverts or slab drains were constructed.

Kánára. During the year under review, 3 dispensaries, viz., at Kumpta, Mundagod, and Sidápur, which were in progress last year, were completed, and one out-house to the Yelápur dispensary was built. 5 new roads of a total distance of 26 miles were opened, and large sums laid out on the repairs of the existing roads of an aggregate length of 396 miles. 9 dharamsálas, of which 4 were in course of construction last year, were completed, and 3 dharamsálas and 8 tanks were improved. One bridge with 2 sluices and 7 small drains and bridges were also constructed. In all 10 new wells were dug, out of which 6 were completed during the year. In addition to these, 10 ferry-boats, as also landing piers and ferry-shed, were made.

Northern Division.

Ahmadábád. Among the works newly constructed during the year 1872-73 there were 16 wells, 12 dharamsálas, 2 roads, 2 tanks, 14 cattle-pounds, 2 dams, 1 bathing-ghát, 1 drain, and 16 wishámás or small rest-houses. One road was cleared and one

bridge renewed. Besides these, repairs were made to 32 roads, 7 dharamsálas, 9 cattle-pounds, 3 dispensaries, 6 travellers' bungalows, 23 wells, 28 tanks, 3 wishámás and a few boats. A sea wall at Gogo was also repaired.

Many works of public utility were carried out in this collectorate also, the chief of which were 8 school-houses, 1 civil and police hospital, 5 dharamsálas, 7 wells, 2 roads, 3 bridges, 1 drain and 2 cart tracks. Extension was made to a school-house at Ode; as also improvements and repairs were effected on 3 roads, 2 bridges, 8 tanks and 1 chaura. 2 tanks were deepened, 1 had a parapet wall built around it, and 3 had embankments constructed to them. Fences were also built around several wells in six of the talukas in the district. Besides these, a branch railway line from Anand to Dákor was surveyed at the expense of the local funds. Kaira.

There were altogether 21 wells in progress, out of which 11 were finished at the end of the year. Among the new buildings constructed, were Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters at Godhra and a travellers' bungalow at Kálol. A road from Godhra to Dohad was made, and another from Kálol to Jambughora was cleared; 2 bridges were also constructed. Pánch Maháls.

The chief works carried out during the year were—Railway feeder from Ankleshwar to Hansot, Broach and Ahmod road, iron bridge at Taucha, masonry bridge at Khári, Ryma bridge, and 7 school-houses at different places. Broach.

The greatest work undertaken during the year was the construction of the road from Kim to Tarkesar at an expense of Rs. 22,357. 4 roads which were in progress last year were completed, 39 new wells were dug, and a number of bridges, drains and culverts were made. 2 roads were cleared and 1 was metalled. 1 cattle-pound was constructed. Besides these, repairs were made to 61 wells and tanks, 2 dharamsálas, and to several roads of the aggregate distance of 176 miles. Surat.

5 wells were dug; 2 tanks and 1 dharamsála were partly constructed. Khándesh.

Násik. 7 new roads were in all made during the year, out of which 1 from Násik to Dindori cost nearly 15,000 Rupees. 3 dispensaries, 1 bridge, 15 wells, 1 tank and a few travellers' bungalows and ferry-boats were newly constructed. 2 nalas were paved, and a ghát on the Sinar and Naigaon road, as also a parapet on the Pimpalbári road were built. The local funds incurred also a large outlay on account of water works for the town of Yeola.

Tánna. This collectorate surpasses all others in regard to the number of new wells constructed during the year, which come up to more than 60. The other constructions consisted of 7 roads, 1 bridge, 1 crossing, 2 cattle-pounds, 1 bund, and a dam to the river at Wudhané. Out of these, 1 road and the crossing remained uncompleted at the end of the year. Parapet walls were also built around four wells.

Kolába. The original works executed during the year were 22 wells, 4 tanks, 4 cattle-pounds, 1 dispensary at Mhár, 1 road between Alibág and Rewadanda, 1 dharamsála at Rewas, 1 dam across the river at Unégaon, 3 other dams at Kondgaon, Warsai, and Wakrul, and 1 staircase to the wooden pier at Rewas. Repairs were made to 28 roads, 25 dharamsálas, 2 tanks, 2 wooden piers, 3 old bunders, 10 cattle-pounds and 1 travellers' bungalow.

Sindh.

Shikárpur. Many important and useful new works were carried out in this collectorate, of which the principal ones were 15 bridges, 14 wells, 10 culverts, 5 roads, 6 dharamsálas, 4 cattle-pounds, 2 travellers' bungalows, 2 bunds and 1 staging bungalow.

Haidarábád. 1 dharamsála was constructed at Jhole, 6 new roads and 7 culverts were made, and 21 bridges and 11 wells were built.

Karáchi. The original works carried out during the year comprised 37 road bridges, 2 culverts, 2 new dharamsálas and 24 miles of road embankment. Repairs were made to 97 bridges, 11 wells, 51 roads and embankments, 36 dharamsálas, 2 tanks, 10 staging bungalows, 18 pounds, 2 camping grounds and 2 embankments on the Indus.

The local fund revenue of these districts being small, no original works were undertaken, the money being spent on keeping communication open, and repairing buildings. Upper Sindh Frontier and Thar and Párkar.

To conclude, 85 roads have in all been made; 312 wells and 41 tanks dug; 98 dharamsálas, 7 dispensaries, 15 school-houses, 100 bridges and 38 cattle-pounds been built; and 20 ferry-boats and 13 travellers' bungalows been constructed. Besides these, large sums have been spent in improving and putting in order existing lines of roads and buildings of different kinds and in planting and watering road-side trees. The total expenditure on new works alone, not counting establishments, has been Rs. 11,25,735, while that on repairs was Rs. 3,55,300. Besides these, hospitals and dispensaries are maintained, and innumerable schools kept up, and vaccinators paid from local funds. This will show what vast benefits are being annually conferred on the country by the local fund system.

Road Cess.

The Road Cess is the name given to the principal item of revenue of the District Public Works Funds. It consists of two-thirds of the one-anna cess levied under the Local Funds Act III. of 1869, and is made over, together with the other local revenues, to Local Funds Committees for expenditure within the district in which it is collected. The Appendix [V.—B. (2)] shows the full amount of the cess collections in each district, as also the objects on which it has been expended. The limit of expenditure is the taluka, and it having come to the notice of Government that the receipts have in some cases not been strictly confined to the talukas in which they were raised, orders have been issued on the subject. Government are particularly anxious that the local funds revenues of each taluka should be spent, as far as possible, on improvements, &c., within it.

Educational Cess.

The Educational Cess is the principal item of revenue of the District Educational Fund. It is one-third of the one-

anna cess levied under the Local Funds Act III. of 1869, and is administered in the same manner as the Road Cess. The Appendix [V.—B. (2)] shows the amount of the cess collections in each district, as also the objects on which it has been expended. The remarks relative to the expenditure of the Road Cess within the district in which it is collected apply to the Educational Cess also.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Statistics of Births and Deaths.

The registration of births and deaths in 1872, as compared with the year preceding, gives the following results:—

	1871.	1872.	Increase in 1872.
Births	252,609	266,943	14,334
Deaths.....	279,726	367,057	87,331.

Registration of births has only recently commenced, but the returns of deaths since 1865 are as follows:—

1865	265,019
1866	168,526
1867	162,798
1868	184,715
1869	283,878
1870	219,727
1871	279,726
1872	367,057

Inaccuracy of Vital Statistics

The regular increase in the numbers recorded appears to show that greater attention is being paid every year to the collection of statistics in the Mofussil, which is satisfactory, though it also affords proof that the figures hitherto collected are for all practical purposes useless, excepting, perhaps, in cases, such as outbreaks of cholera, where, owing to special attention having been paid to them, the returns may be accepted as trustworthy. It is evident, however, there is still much room left for improvement, as the great disproportion of the following figures clearly shows:—

	Population.	Births, 1872.	Deaths, 1872.	Rates of Births per Mille.	Rates of Deaths per Mille.
Dhárwár	883,611	28,866	25,841	32·6	292
Khándesh... ...	972,255	15,746	23,358	16·1	24·02
Ratnágiri ...	982,281	12,410	12,123	12·63	12·3
Thar and Párkar ...	225,000	108	762	0·48	3·3

Taking, again, the general ratio of increase in births and deaths, the latter predominate so enormously as, if considered accurate, to point to a rapid extinction of the population. Government have again strongly impressed on all officers the necessity of doing everything in their power to ensure the returns being framed as correctly as possible. As, however, they are kept by the ordinary staff of village and district officers, whose work increases annually, it is not to be expected that they can become by any means perfect for some little time to come.

Its cause.

Cholera.

Deaths from cholera rose to 15,642 against 5,621 in 1871. The disease was most prevalent in Khándesh and the Deccan, while in Sindh not a single case was recorded. The deaths were most numerous in July, August and September, when 10,068 occurred.

Fever.

The number of deaths ascribed to fever is 206,747; but as this amongst Natives is a term embracing all classes of disease, the return is no guide to the real mortality from fever.

Small-pox.

Small-pox caused no less than 26,699 deaths against 9,403 in 1871. It was worst in the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country.

Snake-bite, Wild Beasts, and Miscellaneous.

Deaths from snake-bite and wild beasts in 1871 were 1,111, excluding Kánára, Sátára, Karáchi, Ratnágiri, Surat, and Bombay City. In 1872, including these districts but excluding Shikárpur, they have risen to 2,334 deaths from miscellaneous causes being included. Government have ordered that *liquor ammoniæ* should be kept

at all police and magistrate's stations with a view to use in cases of snake-bite.

The deaths amongst Native troops amounted to 243, or 10·4 per mille, which is above the average, the increase being under miscellaneous causes. Those stationed at Aden, Jacobábád, Disa and Nasirábád suffered most from sickness. It is also a matter of regret that the deaths amongst British troops were 217 out of 17,707 admissions to hospital, being an increase of 66 over the year preceding. The 56th, the head-quarters of the 83rd, and the 68th Regiments, all of which were at Poona, and those stationed in Bombay seem to have been most unhealthy. Mortality amongst Native and British Troops.

There were 239 deaths in jails, the rates to average strength of mortality being most conspicuous in the four great Sindh jails, and at Umarkot.* Mortality in Jails.

EMIGRATION.

Under this head a blank should be recorded, as emigration from this Presidency has ceased for some years past. It may, however, be mentioned that return emigrants as follows arrived from the Mauritius during the year :—267 men, 112 women, 79 boys, 50 girls, and 9 infants. Emigration.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

1.—*Lunatic Asylums.*

There are five lunatic asylums in the Bombay Presidency, viz., that at Kolába in the Presidency town, under a special Surgeon, where both Europeans and Natives are accommodated, and four for Natives only at Ahmadábád, Poona, Dhárwár, and Haidarábád in Sindh under the Civil Surgeons of those stations. In addition, a small lunatic asylum has been opened in the year under review by the Kolhápur State. The total number of lunatics treated in asylums Number of Asylums and Lunatics.

* These returns are for the calendar year 1872.

was 742, as per margin, against 638 in 1871-72. Of these 94 were discharged cured, 31 were returned to their friends, 2 escaped, 42, all of whom were Europeans, were sent to England, and 53 died, leaving 520 under treatment at the close of the year. Most of the European lunatics were soldiers.

Kolába.	Europeans...	55
	Natives ...	308
Ahmadábád ...	...	132
Poona	...	74
Dhárwár ...	...	30
Haidarábád ...	...	143
		742

Improvement to Buildings.

Two new wings have beenadded to the Kolába Asylum, largely increasing the accommodation, which was very much needed.

Employment of Patients.

At the Ahmadábád and Sir Cowasji Jehánghir (Haidarábád) Asylum a large proportion of the patients were kept actively employed in gardening and other out-door pursuits. At Kolába as many as could be trusted were utilized in various ways in the domestic service of the asylum. At Dhárwár and Poona, where the numbers are small, less attention was paid to this important subject.

Caste and Sex of Patients; nature and cause of their Diseases.

The following table shows the different castes of the patients and their sex :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Christians	72	23	95
Hindus	303	56	359
Muhammadans	180	38	218
Párs is	31	6	37
Other Castes	3	...	3
Total.....	589	123	712*

The different forms of madness are thus classified :—

Amentia	37
Do. with epilepsy ...	7
Mania	452
Do. with epilepsy ...	11
Puerperal	1

* In this table the calendar year was adopted in one asylum; so the total differs from that given in the other tables.

Dementia	155
Do. with epilepsy ...	10
Paralysis	4
Monomania	4
Melancholia	60
Deaf Mutes	1
Total.....	742

The causes, as far as could be ascertained, were the following:—

Intoxicating liquors or drugs ...	189
Social causes	63
Sexual do.	20
Epilepsy...	25
Hereditary	30
Congenital	13
Other Causes	32
Unknown	370
Total.....	742

The mortality was greatest at Kolába and Haidarábád, where 22 and 17 died respectively. The great mortality at the latter place is partly attributed to the asylum being affected by the annual inundation of the River Indus.

Criminal Lunatics.

The total number of criminal lunatics treated in the last five years has been, 16 females included, 280, or 56 per annum. In the year under report 68 were under treatment, of whom 66 were males and 2 females.

Lunatics not treated in Asylums.

Besides the above, 354 lunatics were treated in jails, civil and police hospitals. These comprehend a number of criminals whose insanity was doubtful, and who were found to be sane after examination, as well as a number of harmless lunatics whom it is unnecessary to send to asylums.

2.—*Civil Hospitals.*

European General Hospital.

The first in importance and order are those at the Presidency town. The European General Hospital received 1,110

patients, or 62 less than in 1871-72. There were also 546 out-patients. The deaths were 47 in number, or 4·27 per cent., which were chiefly due to hepatic abscess, Bright's disease, and dysentery.

A new obstetric ward for this hospital has been nearly completed in the year under report, and sanction given for a new ward for warrant officers and others of that position. The total net cost of the institution for the year was Rs. 84,089.

Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital.

At the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital for Natives, which is kept up by Government, 6,290 cases were treated, with 1,015 deaths, or 16·13 per cent. The number of patients has been steadily increasing of late, having risen from 4,915 in 1868 to the figure just given. The high death rate is due to the habit Natives have of trying their own remedies till the sufferer is moribund, and bringing him as a last chance to the hospital. No less than 213 of the deaths accordingly occurred within 24 hours after admission. The mortality was principally due to dysentery, phthisis, diarrhœa, pneumonia and fever. Out-patients to the number of 35,220 were also treated, as well as 359 European out-patients. At the Obstetric Institution attached to the hospital, 95 cases were treated, in which 7 deaths occurred. Of the women who attended, 51 were Christians, 33 were Hindus, 5 Muhammadans, and 6 Pársis. The number of cases was 90 in the preceding year. Time alone will remove Native prejudice, and make this institution more generally resorted to. The entire cost of this hospital during the year was Rs. 2,04,292.

Obstetric Institution.

Cowasji Jehánghir Ophthalmic Hospital.

The numbers of patients at the Cowasji Jehánghir Ophthalmic Hospital has doubled itself in a few years: 364 in-patients and 5,895 out-door patients were treated. The cost was Rs. 11,742.

Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital.

The Gokaldás Tejpál Hospital, so called from a Hindu merchant who presented 1½ lakhs of Rupees to assist in building it, has been nearly completed, and it is hoped it will not

be long before it is ready for patients. It contains accommodation for 120 beds, and the necessity for it is obvious when it is considered that, in the year under review, 2,085 persons had to be refused admittance to the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital for want of room.

Sassoon Hospital.

At the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, which is the most important of those outside the Presidency town, the number of in-patients is annually increasing. In 1865 there were only 485 admissions, in 1872-73 1,500. There were also 11,564 out-patients treated in the year under review.

Results of working of Civil Hospitals generally.

Altogether, including the hospitals attached to the Byculla and Roman Catholic schools, which are kept up by Government, as well as that at Kolhápur, which is supported by that State, and excluding the Gokaldás Tejpál, there are 33 civil hospitals altogether in the Presidency and Sindh, one being established at the head-quarters of each collectorate. The aggregate of patients relieved by them during the year was as follows:—

	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
Europeans ...	2,358	934	3,292
Native Christians	1,662	8,826	10,488
Hindus	9,911	92,945	102,856
Muhammadans ...	5,769	44,361	50,120
Other Castes ...	975	8,581	9,556
Total...	20,675	155,647	176,322

Effects of payment system.

The number of in-patients in 1871-72 was 19,585 and of out-patients 179,897—total 199,482. The falling off is due to the attempt that has been made to stop gratuitous assistance at the expense of the State to the wealthy and those who were well able to pay for it.

Diseases.

The diseases most commonly treated were malarious fever, minor diseases of the stomach, and diseases of the lungs. There were 2,226 deaths, of which 2,158 were amongst in-patients or 10·37 per mille. This is very high; but one chief cause of mortality in the Mofussil is, that the in-patients

too often are worn-out pilgrims or travellers who only arrive or are brought by the police in time to die.

The working of the civil hospitals has been generally satisfactory. The number and importance of surgical operations at some especially call for praise. This is of much consequence, as the advantage derived from European medical skill is one of the few benefits conferred on the country which the Natives appreciate with unmixed satisfaction.

Miscellaneous. The only further point which calls for especial remark is that a training school for Native midwives has been established in the past year at Haidarábád in Sindh under the superintendence of the energetic Civil Surgeon there. Nine women have joined, and others are ready to follow. This institution, if successful, will supply a want that is much felt amongst the Native community, and it is hoped that similar schools will soon be established in other parts of the country.

3.—*Dispensaries.*

Number of Dispensaries. Excluding those attached to civil hospitals, of which they form so integral a part that they need not be considered as separate institutions, there were 108 dispensaries open at the end of the year under report. Of these 15 were newly opened within that period.

Number of Patients. The total number of patients treated was as follows :—

In-patients	3,327
Out-patients	380,321
Total ...	383,648

Classified according to race, sex and age they were—

	Males.	Females.	Children.
Europeans ...	733	29	46
Native Christians...	6,258	2,441	3,083
Hindus ...	131,571	44,377	65,388
Muhammadans ...	62,232	19,557	28,434
Other Castes ...	8,621	4,795	6,083
Total ...	2,09,415	71,199	1,03,034

Payment System.

The system which was instituted in the previous year, of calling on the well-to-do members of the community to pay for advice and medicines, has not been found to work satisfactorily. Unpopular as such a measure must needs be, there has also been much misunderstanding about it, and the result has been that many of the poorer classes, who would not have been called on to pay at all, have stayed away altogether; indeed, there is reason to believe, that the number of patients would have fallen off much more considerably had not the rule been in some places allowed to remain a dead letter. There are two reasons why the introduction of the system was found necessary. The first is, that on principle the rich should not be given charity; the next is, that the means of the Government as well as of municipalities and local fund committees are so limited, that, unless the strictest economy be enforced, the further extension of dispensaries, which grow more popular every year, must come to a stand still. With a few exceptions the wealthy Natives, and indeed the Native community generally, subscribe nothing to the support of these institutions. Hence it was necessary to commence a policy of retrenchment, and to endeavour gradually to confine gratuitous medicines and advice to the poor only, taking care, at the same time, to put a very liberal interpretation on that term. The attempt, like most attempts of the kind, at first has not been successful, and it is not forgotten that, although there are a few places where the reputation of European medicine is so great and the intelligence of the people generally so high, that with a little tact the payment system could be easily introduced, still in most places the very name of payment does tend to drive away not only the rich, but the poor also. The subject is receiving the close attention of Government, and it is hoped that in a short time arrangements will be made which, while adhering to the principle and liberating funds for increased medical benefits, will still assure to the poor the aid they have hitherto been receiving.

The attention of Government has also been drawn to the fact that they pay a much larger proportion of the cost of

dispensaries than is the case in any other Presidency or province. Excepting, therefore, in a few cases where engagements have been entered into with individuals who have founded or endowed dispensaries, the Government have decided in the case of existing dispensaries to adhere to the rule, which they have promulgated in 1871, to limit their contribution to one-half of the cost, not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in each case. It will be for the municipalities, local fund committees and the enlightened and wealthy members of the community to make up the remainder. The total cost of dispensaries in the year under report was Rs. 2,21,070, of which Government paid Rs. 1,37,856.

Surgical Operations. There were in all 7,296 surgical operations, which were followed by 14 deaths. The large majority of them were minor operations.

Diseases treated. The most prevalent of all diseases treated was malarious fever, of which there were 93,347 cases or 24·32 per cent. of the whole. Next in importance come slight affections of the bowels, numbering 47,087, diseases of the lungs numbering 19,829, and, lastly, rheumatic affections, diarrhœa and dysentery numbering respectively 14,023, 10,794 and 7,901 erspectively. There were also no less than 53,893 cases of skin disease.

Deaths. The total number of deaths was 915 or only 2·38 per cent. per mille. Of these, however, 360 occurred amongst the in-patients, and the mortality amongst that class was, therefore, 107·9 per mille. This, however, is not to be wondered at, as the accommodation at dispensaries is usually very small, and only the worst cases are brought there for treatment in the wards.

Jail and Police Hospitals. It may not be out of place to mention here that, besides the hospitals, the Civil Surgeons have to attend the sick in jail and also on such members of the police force who become ill, and for whom there is usually a special ward allotted in the civil hospital. The medical returns show that out of a strength of

8,356 in jails against 7,861 in the year previously, 202·6 was the average of daily sick, while the average in the previous year was 229·0. The health of the prisoners was, therefore, better. Out of a strength of 17,866 police the average was 273·8 sick against 234·9 in the previous year.

General Results.

The aggregate amount of medical relief afforded during the year in hospitals and dispensaries of all kinds (except lunatic asylums) was as follows :—340,034 males, 103,825 females, and 145,174 children, or altogether 592,033 souls. Of these 0·43 per cent. were Europeans, 3·94 Native Christians, 27·01 Muhammadans, 62·79 Hindus, 4·01 Pársis, leaving 1·82 to represent other castes and races.

The cost was as follows :—

Lunatic asylums	Rs.	1,02,507
Hospitals and dispensaries in the town of Bombay ...	„	2,90,386
Hospitals in the Mofussil ...	„	3,01,064
Establishment of Civil Surgeons, Sub-Assistant Surgeons, &c.	„	2,83,047
Total.....	Rs.	9,77,004

Chemical Analyzer.

This officer, who is also Professor of Chemistry in the Grant Medical College (*vide* under Education), made 324 analyses, as follows :—

Medico-legal cases...	159
Drinking water	35
Samples of Stores	45
Limestones, &c., for the Public Works Department	60
Miscellaneous	25
Total...	324

The expenditure under this head was Rs. 13,662.

SANITATION.

The Sanitary Commissioner's tour was confined to the military and civil stations of Karáchi, Haidarábád, Poona, and Kirkee, his duties as compiler of the census detaining him at head-quarters. There is little else deserving of particular mention under this head. In cantonments the committees have of course given the subject great attention, and in all municipalities endeavours are made, as far as funds allow, to promote cleanliness, and without doubt a certain amount of good is being slowly done by those bodies. Excepting, however, in cantonments, in the city of Bombay, and perhaps in a few large towns, it is doubtful whether any permanent benefit to the health of the people has as yet been achieved or, indeed, will ever be achieved, until the domestic habits of the Natives experience a complete revolution. The cost of the Sanitary Commissioner and his establishment was Rs. 29,443.

VACCINATION.

Strength of Vaccinating Establishment

Under the new organization, noticed in last year's administration report, the vaccination establishment for this Presidency consists of the Superintendent General, 10 superintendents, 27 assistant superintendents, 12 clerks, 373 vaccinators, and 406 peons. The following is the number of persons in civil life vaccinated in 1872-73 as compared with the previous year :—

Number of Operations.

	1871-72.	1872-73.
Primary	521,521	563,526
Re-vaccinations ...	19,196	16,301
	540,717	579,827

The increase for the past year is, therefore, 39,110. The figures for the army are 8,401 and 8,530 respectively, giving an increase of 19 in favour of the year under review. Each vaccinator performed on an average 1,506 operations, which is a trifle below the average in 1870-71, when all the vaccinators were skilled hands, and 95 above the average in 1871-72, when many were new to the work.

The total cost was Rs. 2,10,795, which gives for each operation 6 annas and 8 pies, or 7 pies more than in the preceding year. The cost was divided as follows:—Government paid Rs. 99,881, local funds Rs. 59,189, municipalities Rs. 15,929, and Native States Rs. 35,796. Cost of Vaccination.

The number of infants vaccinated under one year of age was 198,484, being the largest number as yet attained to.

Of persons in civil life primarily vaccinated 298,314 were males and 265,212 females. Christians numbered 3,069, Hindus 429,001, Muhammadans 95,339, Pársis 1,693, while 34,424 are classed as miscellaneous. The total, therefore, amounted to 563,526, or 3·4 per cent. of the whole estimated population. There were also 16,301 re-vaccinations.

The percentage of success in primary vaccinations was 94·6 and in re-vaccinations 66·9.

The greatly increased average of work done by municipal vaccinators, which was brought to notice last year, has been well maintained in 1872-73, the average being 1,129 operations per man. This is much below the general average of the department; but, considering the difficulties the vaccinators have to contend with in large towns, where the field of operations is also limited, it may be considered good. Municipal Vaccination.

The progress of vaccination in Native States was, on the whole, satisfactory, especially in the States of Jamkhandi, Sángli, and Miraj, where the Chiefs are reported to have given valuable assistance. Progress in Native States.

The attention of Government has been drawn to the small number of operations performed by medical officers in charge of dispensaries. These officers have no doubt other more pressing duties to perform, and in the larger towns have special difficulties to contend with; but, while this is admitted, the results for the past year cannot be considered other than disappointing. Orders have accordingly been issued that no Sub-Assistant Surgeon or hospital assistant, who had failed to qualify as a vaccinator, should be placed in charge of a dispensary, and that in towns without Dispensary Vaccination.

a municipal vaccinator the dispensary surgeon should be held responsible for the state of vaccination.

Inoculation. The number of cases in which inoculation was detected during the past year was inconsiderable. The practice would seem to have nearly died out.

Animal Vaccination. Renewed experiments have been made with considerable success in animal vaccination.

Mortality from Small-pox. As is shown in the Life and Death Returns for the past year, small-pox proved fatal in 26,699 cases. This shows a marked increase over the corresponding return for 1871, when the total number was 17,296. The number of deaths in the town and island of Bombay amounted to 1,637.

Assistant Superintendent. The assistant superintendents seem on the whole to have done good work, and, to judge from the present report, the creation of these appointments has been justified by the results.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

The Government agency for Instruction consists of the University and the Educational Department.

The University of Bombay, established in 1857, is a Body corporate, consisting of a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows. The Governor of Bombay is ex-officio Chancellor, and nominates the Vice-Chancellor to hold office for two years. The Fellows are appointed by Government. The University.

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows constitute the Senate or Legislative Council, and the Senate is sub-divided into four Faculties—of Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. The four Faculties each year elect representatives, who form the Syndicate or Executive Council under the Vice-Chancellor as President.

The function of the University is that of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments. This power of conferring degrees makes the University the crown and completion of the whole system of public instruction; and the influence so given is further extended by the rule that a college must be affiliated or recognized as worthy before its pupils can appear at the degree examinations. In addition to this, the University holds an entrance or matriculation examination, which must be passed before a pupil can begin the courses prescribed for the affiliated colleges. And as the whole school course has to be regulated so as finally to rise up to the matriculation examination, the influence of the University is supreme throughout the Presidency.

The Educational Department Director

The Educational Department is under a Director, who is responsible for the administration of the department in accordance with the general educational policy of the State.

Inspectors.

For the working of the department, the Presidency is marked out into five divisions, each under an Inspector. These divisions are made according to the vernacular languages spoken by the people: Sindh, Gurjarát, and the Kánarese Collectorates forming three divisions, while the ten Maráthi Collectorates are large enough to be divided between two Inspectors. Each Collectorate in these five divisions is provided with a Deputy Inspector, and for each vernacular a Translator is maintained, whose duty it is to prepare and revise school books.

The Native States have generally adopted the Government system, and, with the exception of Baroda, which employs a separate Inspector, form part of the Government divisions. The smaller States, as a rule, place their schools entirely under the supervision of the Government staff; and the larger States, which employ Deputies of their own, give more or less of control to the Divisional Inspectors.

Colleges.

The educational institutions for which this superintending agency is provided by the State, comprise schools of various grades and colleges affiliated to the University. In colleges the course of instruction and the terms of residence are regulated by the requirments of the University; but in all other points the Government colleges, which are supported by grants of public money and by endowment funds, are under the Government Department. The connection of the State with private colleges is limited to the payment of grants in-aid according to results.

Schools, Special.

Schools below the rank of a college are divided into two classes, as instruction is given for general or special purposes. This last class includes institutions maintained by the State for the encouragement of art and industry, and Normal Schools for the training of teachers in Vernacular schools.

Schools which impart a general education are divided into the two classes of Vernacular and English. For the course of instruction in these schools, standards are prescribed by Government, each of which is intended to occupy a boy of average intelligence for one year. These standards, beginning from the Vernacular alphabet and reaching up to the University entrance examination, are as follows :— General.

Vernacular.		*English.*		
Standard	I.	Standard	I.	Anglo-Vernacular course.
Do.	II.	Do.	II.	
Do.	III.	Do.	III.	
*Do.	IV.			High School course, including the study of a classical language.
Do.	V.	Do.	IV.	
†Do.	VI.	‡Do.	V.	
		Do.	VI.	
	(Matriculation)	Do.	VII.	

Thus, if a boy commences school work at the age of six, he will have eleven years of study before he matriculates, unless he is at any time able to pass two standards in a year, which is a feat not beyond the reach of intelligent pupils.

By a somewhat arbitrary division the schools for which these standards are prescribed, are distinguished as High, Middle Class, and Primary Schools. High Schools are schools in which the medium of instruction is English, and are intended to prepare boys for colleges affiliated to the University. But the matriculation examination, besides being the entrance test for boys desirous of attending college, answers also to the Oxford and Cambridge local or middle class examinations ; and the High Schools, therefore, attract boys who have no serious intention of proceeding to college after matriculation. High Schools.

The Anglo-Vernacular Schools, in the same way, have a double function. As preparing boys for the certificate examination they take up the first two standards of the High Anglo-Vernacular or Middle Class Schools.

* Test to be passed before studying English.

† Qualifies for a 2nd class certificate of eligibility for employment in the Vernacular Branch of the Public Service.

‡ First class certificate qualifying for employment in the subordinate English branch of the Public Service.

School course, but without the classical language, and so far they are properly called Middle Class Schools. But their most important duty hitherto has been the preparation of boys for the High Schools, and most of them do not go beyond the first three standards, in which English and other subjects are taught through the Vernacular.

Primary Schools.

Primary Schools include Vernacular Schools of various kinds, rising from the elementary Village School, in which two standards only are attempted by the scholars, who are drawn from the labouring classes, up to the really Middle Class town school, which prepares boys for the 2nd class certificate. Midway between these extremes come schools for girls and the ordinary Village Schools for boys. In the report which follows mention is made of Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools. These schools are in reality nothing more than good Vernacular schools with a class of boys attached who have passed the fourth standard, and who are willing to pay an extra fee for a special English class.

Classification of Schools according to the funds by which they are supported.

Schools are again divided, according to ownership, into Government, State, and Private Schools. Private Schools are assisted by Government grants according to the results of examinations held each year, or every other year, by Government Inspectors ; but in a few cases fixed grants are given according to arrangements made before the grant-by-results system was adopted. State Schools belong to Native Chiefs, but are, as a rule, inspected, and in some cases managed by Government officers.

Provincial Schools.

Lastly, Government Schools are divided into Provincial and Local Schools. Provincial Schools are schools mainly supported from the general revenues, and, but for the intrusion of Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools into the group of Middle Class Schools, would include all Government High and Anglo-Vernacular Schools. In the support of these Provincial Schools, which are administered by the Educational Department, the State revenues are assisted by fee receipts and contributions from private benefactors and from Municipalities ; and no new school is in future to be opened

unless one-third of the cost is guaranteed from such contributions.

Local Schools, which include Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools and Primary Schools, are mainly supported by the one-anna cess levied (under Act III. of 1869) on every rupee of land revenue. One-third of this cess is devoted to education, and Government assist by a grant which is not to exceed half the amount of the sum available from the cess and from school fees and contributions. The whole local income made up from these sources constitutes the educational fund of the several Collectorates, and is expended under the supervision of District Committees with the Collectors as Presidents. Under the District Committees are Sub-committees, one for each Taluka. And it is the duty of the Government Inspectors to consult with these Committees and to suggest such measures as are required to meet the educational wants of each Taluka or district. Under the Act it is allowable for a District Committee to spend on English Schools any balances of the local fund which remain after due provision has been made for primary education; and in the report which follows, such expenditure is shown to have been made in the year under report. But as additional funds are now required for Primary Schools, all charges for superintendence and for High and First Grade English Schools have been transferred to the general revenues from the commencement of the current year; and the whole Local Fund is now available for the extension of the Vernacular education for which it was primarily intended. Local Schools.

Education in 1872-73.

1. The preceding pages have given an outline of the system of instruction in force throughout the Presidency. In the pages which follow will be offered the history of the year under report, with statistical figures, from which a comparison may be made between the results of 1872-73 and those obtained in the previous year.

2. A table will be found in the [Appendix VII.—A. (1.)] giving the whole educational expenditure of the year, with the Expenditure

exception of pension and leave allowances paid in England, the charges for the Grant College which appear in the Medical Budget, certain building charges met from the Public Works Budget and separately noticed in para. 19, and the expenditure on indigenous and other private schools not connected with the Educational Department.

The grand total given in the table comes in round numbers to Rs. 28,56,507, and gives an average of a little more than 2 annas a year for each head of the estimated population of the Presidency. But the table includes expenditure from the private funds of aided institutions, and the cost of education in the Native States, which ask for Government inspection, but administer their own educational funds. According to the returns submitted by the managers of these aided schools, and by officers of the Native States in question, the charges of these aided or inspected schools come to Rs. 5,32,747. And if this sum be deducted from the grand total shown in the table, the remainder, or Rs. 23,23,760, will represent the whole expenditure from educational funds administered by Government officers throughout the Presidency. And it will be seen that this sum, roughly divided, gives the following percentages as the approximate shares of the establishments and institutions entered in the table :—

	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
University... ...	2	Colleges.....	10	Girls' Schools ...	2½
Direction... ...	2¼	High Schools.....	11	Normal Schools...	3½
Inspection... ...	8½	Middle Class Schools	10½	Buildings...	10¼
		Primary Schools ...	36½	Miscellaneous ...	3

Increase of Expenditure.

3. As compared with the expenditure of the previous year, the returns for the year under report give an increase of Rs. 1,40,000. The increase is divided between Local Funds and the grant from the general revenues, as under :—

	1871-72.			1872-73.			Increase.			Decrease.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
From Provincial Funds..	9,56,981	14	7	9,96,004	4	4	39,022	5	9	...
From Local Funds ...	12,26,327	0	0	13,27,775	9	6	1,01,428	9	6	...
Total...	21,83,308	14	7	23,23,759	13	10	1,40,450	15	3	...

The increase against Provincial Funds is mainly due to the temporary employment of an additional Inspector, to the opening of some new English schools, to the increased salaries earned by officers on the graded list, and to the more liberal allowances given under the new grant-in-aid rules.

The additional expenditure from Local Funds is due to the opening of new Vernacular schools and to an adjustment on account of building charges incurred in 1871-72. Allowing for this adjustment, the total increase of expenditure from Local Funds is Rs. 43,000 only.

Distribution of Schools.

4. The next table [Appendix VII.—A. (2), Distribution of Schools in the Different Districts] shows the number of schools connected with Government and their distribution throughout the Presidency, together with the number of scholars under instruction. As the returns of the census lately taken arenot yet available, some of the figures in the table must be taken as only approximately true. It must also be remembered that the figures show the quantity and not the quality of the instruction given in each district.

5. The quality of the instruction given is seen in the accompanying table, the figures of which show that progress has been made in nearly all grades of colleges and schools :—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Colleges. { General ...	4	4	...	...	230	314	84	...
Colleges. { Special ...	3	3	...	...	378	464	86	...
Professional Schools...	4	4	...	...	237	275	38	...
High Schools... ...	37	41	4	..	6,792	7,167	375	105
Middle Class Schools.	179	176	...	3	16,717	16,612	...	...
Lower Class Schools (Boys')...	3,202	3,595	393	...	163,927	182,147	18,220	...
Ditto (Girls')...	235	253	18	..	10,015	10,885	870	...
Normal Schools ...	12	12	...	...	574	602	28	...
Total...	3,676	4,088	415	3	198,870	218,466	19,701	105

6. According to the source from which funds are drawn for the support of these institutions, three classes are formed as under :—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.			
	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government Colleges and Schools ..	3,292	3,624	332	...	179,867	193,093	13,226	...
Aided ditto	154	173	19	...	11,817	14,648	2,831	...
Schools under Inspection only	230	291	61	...	7,186	10,725	3,539	...
Total...	3,676	4,088	412	...	198,870	218,466	19,596	...

In this table schools supported by the local cess are entered as Government schools. In the same class are included schools in Native States, the funds for which are administered by Government officers. The class of aided schools includes all institutions aided by a grant according to results or by a fixed grant; while the third class includes the schools of Native States and Police and Jail Schools, inspected but not managed by the Educational Department.

The net increase for the whole year is divided between the five divisions as under :—

	Schools.	Scholars.
Central Division.....	27	5,147
North-East Division	86	3,353
Northern Division	187	6,996
Southern Division	77	2,379
Sindh	35	1,721
Total...	412	19,596

7. The tables given in the three preceding paragraphs have shown the number of scholars on the rolls; but it is of more importance to know the average attendance of scholars, and for this purpose a table is given in greater detail:—

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average monthly number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Ratio of average daily attendance to average monthly number.
I.—Colleges and Schools under the Government Educational Department.				
Colleges...	6	676·5	614·2	·90
High Schools { British ...	16	2,977·84	2,544·74	·85
High Schools { Foreign ...	3	363·5	310·5	·85
	19	3,341·34	2,855·24	·85
Middle Class Schools. *1st Grade.*				
British...	43	3,804·02	3,204·51	·84
Foreign State Schools ...	4	314·1	282·29	·89
Total 1st Grade...	47	4,118·12	3,486·8	·84
2nd Grade.				
British...	52	5,571·0	4,397·7	·78
Foreign...	25	2,475·4	1,818·3	·73
Total 2nd Grade...	77	8,046·4	6,216·0	·77
Lower Class Schools.				
British ... { Boys' ...	2,681	136,411·73	105,974·65	·77
British ... { Girls' ...	160	6,422·6	4,316·25	·67
Foreign ... { Boys' ...	505	26,168·1	19,888·8	·76
Foreign ... { Girls' ...	27	994·5	550·4	·55
Total...	3,373	169,996·93	130,730·10	·76
Night Schools... { British ...	85	2,735·2	1,807·52	·66
Night Schools... { Foreign .	5	219·4	143·3	·65
Total...	90	2,954·6	1,950·82	·66
Vernacular Training Colleges...	3	343·75	306·1	·89
Vernacular Training Schools	5	173·7	152·1	·87
Female Training Schools ...	2	34·3	28·9	·84
Sindh Engineering School, Haidarábád... ...	1	17	14	·82
Total Government Schools...	3,623	189,702·64	146,354·26	·77

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average monthly number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Ratio of average daily attendance to average monthly number.
II.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT.				
Colleges	2	31	30	·97
High Schools	21	3,510·4	2,967·1	·84
Middle Class Schools ...	28	3,804·4	2,105·01	·55
Lower Class Schools ...	76	6,429·29	3,843·81	·59
Indigenous Schools ...	18	937·0	720.2	·76
Female Schools... ...	26	2,105·35	1,538·30	·73
Total...	171	16,817·44	11,204·42	·66
Special Schools.				
Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy School of Art & Industry.	1	119·63	79·72	·66
David Sassoon's Industrial & Reformatory Institution.	1	113	110	·97
Total...	2	232·63	189·72	·81
Total Private Schools...	173	17,054·7	11,394·14	·66
III.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS NOT RECEIVING AID, BUT UNDER INSPECTION ONLY.				
High Schools	1	18·7	16·9	·90
Middle Class Schools ...	24	1,712·0	1,353·54	·79
Lower Class Schools ...	206	7,369·8	5,797·9	·78
Girls' Schools	40	1,210·6	750·3	·61
Special Schools	4	47·6	44·1	·92
Night Schools	3	73	48·	·65
Normal Schools	1	7·4	6·1	·82
Total..	279	10,439·1	8,016·84	·76
Police and Jail Schools ...	12	174·9	151·4	·86
Grand Total...	*4,087	217,370·71	1,65,916·64	·76

* Exclusive of the Female Normal School at Haidarábád, for which returns have not been received.

As compared with the figures for the previous year, the figures now given show the same number for the ratio of the average daily attendance to the average monthly number, but an increase of 15,500 scholars in the average daily attendance.

8. The last general table, which is required to show the results of the year, relates to the cost of instruction in each class of institution supported or aided by Government. The figures are :— Cost of Instruction.

Government Institutions.	To Government.			To Local Funds.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Colleges. {General ...	497	10	5½	172	1	10½	669	12	4
Colleges. {Special ...	211	9	1	27	15	11	239	9	0
Professional Schools ...	94	15	2	114	5	1	209	4	3
High Schools... ...	40	7	10	35	9	10	76	1	8
Middle Class {1st grade...	17	2	0	20	3	1	37	5	1
Schools. {2nd grade...	4	6	10	10	10	8	15	1	6
Lower Class {Boys' ...	1	10	3	5	6	8	7	0	11
Schools. {Girls' ...	2	13	3	7	9	2	10	6	5
Vernacular Training Colleges and Schools	73	8	3	81	5	9	154	14	0

In schools aided on the system of payments by results, the cost to Government per head on the average daily attendance was—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In High Schools ..	15	0	8
Middle Class Schools.	7	11	3
Primary Schools ...	0	15	11
Female Schools ...	7	9	1

9. During the year under review a thorough revision of the course of studies for the examination in Civil Engineering was made by the Senate, and approved of by the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Table of Examination Returns.

The following table shows the progress made by the University since its foundation in 1857 :—

Number of Candidates at Bombay University Examinations and Number passed in each year since 1857.

	Matriculation.		First Examination in Arts.		Bachelor of Arts.		Master of Arts.		Bachelor in Law.		Licence in Medicine and Surgery.				Doctor of Medicine.		Licence in Civil Engineering.			
											First Examination.		Second Examination.				First Examination.		Second Examination.	
	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.
1857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858	127	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1859	42	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1860	86	39	15	7	6	4	1	1	...	...	8	7	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1861	134	30	9	5	6	3	5	2	...	...	7	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1862	148	56	20	15	15	8	2	2	...	...	13	5	5	5	...	...	2	2	...	...
1863	143	56	22	16	15	8	2	2	...	...	5	4	4	1	...	...	3	2	...	...
1864	241	100	32	15	20	12	9	6	2	2	5	4	4	1	...	...	5	2	2	1
1865	282	111	47	26	23	10	6	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	1
1866	440	93	59	21	36	15	12	6	6	3	5	4	4	2	...	...	9	7	7	3
1867	539	163	69	21	40	24	12	4	6	3	3	3	1	1	...	...	5	4	1	2
1868	640	250	85	40	33	7	12	2	17	6	11	5	...	...	...	...	9	7	7	2
1869	859	142	105	34	52	20	7	2	14	13	12	4	...	...	...	...	5	4	7	2
1870	901	142	136	44	61	13	4	2	2	...	22	9	4	3	...	...	14	8	9	2
1871	876	227	134	32	58	14	5	1	6	1	24	15	6	4	1	...	22	12	9	4
1872	909	378	99	24	56	22	6	5	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	20	15	9	...
Total..	8,347	1,892	832	300	406	152	69	34	55	30	126	61	39	35	1	...	70	48	35	12

N.B.—I.—The University holds a Special Examination for Honors in Law.

II.—The University can also hold an Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering, for which, however, no candidate has yet applied.

The figures for the last two years show more even progress in the schools of Medicine and Civil Engineering than in those of Arts and Law.

In Medicine and Civil Engineering the numbers for 1872-73 are the same, each school passing 19 candidates out of 29. But 7 first classes were given in Engineering, against 2 in Medicine.

On the other hand, out of 6 candidates in Law only 1 passed; and in Arts, out of 146 examined all but 51 failed, and among these 51 there was only one first class, which was obtained by a European from St. Xavier's College. It is, however, encouraging to see that the higher Arts examinations show an improvement, and that a degree of M.A. in Natural Science was given this year for the first time.

Of the whole number passed in these higher examinations, 57 were Hindus, 21 Parsis, 5 Europeans, 4 Portuguese, 2 Muhammadans, and 1 a Sindhi.

Arts' Colleges.

10. According to the figures given above, the examination returns of the four colleges recognized by the University in the Faculty of Arts show a net increase of four successful candidates, the Government and Private Colleges dividing the responsibility of a falling off in the results of the First Examination, while an improvement in the number of successfuls candidates for degrees is due to the Government Colleges only.

Beyond the success obtained by St. Xavier's College in passing the only candidate for a degree who was placed in the first class, there is nothing to record of the aided colleges, except that they earned grants from Government amounting to Rs. 1,000. The College of the Free General Assembly has not made much progress in late years; while St. Xavier's College, which attracts Natives as well as European students, is a new institution, and has not yet attained its full growth.

Of the Government Colleges the Elphinstone has long been in want of the additional Professorships which have now been granted by Government.

Elphinstone College.

These new Professorships are for the subjects of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, of History and Political Economy, and of Persian and Arabic. An Assistant Professorship of Sanskrit has also been sanctioned by Government, and the College has thus been able to retain the services of a Native scholar, who acted as Professor of Sanskrit until the arrival from England of the Professor appointed by the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State also selected Professors for the new chairs of Natural Philosophy and of History. For the fourth new Professorship, that of Persian, Government secured the services of a Persian gentleman of literary attainments.

These additions to the teaching staff have been followed by a large increase in the attendance return, no less than 118 freshmen having joined during the year, so that the number on the rolls at the end of March was 184 against 114 in the previous year. The fee receipts, however, show no improvement, chiefly because, on the strong recommendation of the Principal and Professors, the rate was reduced for Mofussil students from Rs. 10 to 5, which is the rate fixed for other colleges.

Deccan College.

The Deccan College exhibits more even progress than the Elphinstone, and, notwithstanding changes in the teaching staff, obtain respectable results in the University examinations. The fee receipts, too, show a slight improvement, and the number of students rose from 83 to 99. As compared with the Elphinstone, the Deccan College has the advantage of numbering no less than 90 Bráhmans, while the Bombay College, out of a far larger total of students, counts only 45 Bráhmans.

Special Colleges. Law School.

11. Of the special colleges or schools recognized by the University, the Law School is the only one which does not show a marked advance in the number of students successful in the University examinations. The cause of this want of progress is the difficulty of the new standard prescribed for the degree of LL.B. But the study of law is too attractive to Hindus, and the prizes offered to graduates

in Law are too valuable, for any permanent falling off to be feared; and the increased difficulty of the examination and the levy of a monthly fee have not caused any material reduction in the number of students reading for a degree. An increase shown in the attendance return for the year is due to a new rule, which extends the privilege of attending lectures to under-graduates studying for the Pleaders' examination.

Medical College.

In the Grant College the results of the University examinations are satisfactory. For the First Examination 24 candidates were presented, of whom 15 passed, or 6 more than the highest number of any previous year. For the L.M. Degree all of the 4 students who came forward were found qualified, 1 passing with honours; and the number of degrees conferred would, doubtless, have been larger, had not 3 of the senior college students been encouraged to try their chance in England instead of Bombay. Some of the progress thus shown to have been made in the year is due to the fact that changes in the teaching staff were fewer than usual. But the Grant College has for some years shown a gradual improvement, little affected by changes in the college staff. The position and prospects of medical students in this country were lately judged to be sufficiently assured to justify the levy of tuition fees. It has, therefore, been ordered that an entrance fee of Rs. 25 and a monthly fee of Rs. 5 should be levied from students, an exemption being made in favour of poor and deserving men, who may still be admitted without payment, provided that the number of free-students at no time exceeds one-fifth of the whole number on the rolls. Special fees of Rs. 30 for the long and Rs. 20 for the short session have been laid down for out-students, who in the Medical College, as in the Law School, are now granted the privilege of attending lectures.

It is satisfactory to learn that the payment of these fees, which were levied for the last six months of the year, has caused no reduction in the number of students, while it has put a salutary check upon irregularity of attendance and

vacillation of purpose. The Principal notes that, in the year under report, 53 candidates appeared for admission against 47 in the previous year, and that the number of those who paid the fees in 1872-73, was much the same as the number of freshmen who persevered in attendance during 1871-72 when no fees were levied, so that the number on the rolls is 107 for both years.

In its lower division, as in the college classes, the Grant College has done good work, the figures for the last two years being—

	1871.	1872.
Hospital Apprentices ...	61 ...	95
Assistant Apothecaries ...	...	2
Hospital Assistants ...	...	1
Native Medical Pupils ...	43	44
Vernacular Pupils ...	35	34
	139	176

The first three classes are taught by the Professors, and belong to the Army Medical Service. Of these classes there is nothing to record, except that 1 Assistant Apothecary passed, and was promoted to the rank of Sub-Assistant Surgeon; and that only 4 of the apprentices were found qualified. The entrance test laid down for hospital apprentices is noted as unsatisfactory, and casualties in the class are especially frequent.

The last two classes—the Native Medical and Vernacular pupils—are taught by the four Vernacular teachers of the College. Of the Native Medical pupils 3, and of the Vernacular Class 11 candidates were examined and found qualified. The Medical pupils belong to the Military Department, while the Vernacular Class supplies practitioners for the local hospitals and dispensaries. The Vernacular Class is taught in Maráthi, and some time back it was proposed to add a similar class to be taught in Gujaráthi; and, to assist in carrying out the project, several Native gentlemen liberally founded scholarships and prizes. But the want of lecture

rooms and the difficulty of providing the salaries of competent teachers have hitherto prevented the opening of the class.

In last year's report mention was made of a class established for the training of midwives. The four Maratha women under training have now been examined and found qualified. The class was then discontinued, as the liberal contribution made for the purpose by the Jejeebhoy familywas fully expended. But a similar class for Gujarathi-speaking women has now been opened, owing to the liberality of Mr. Ardasir Hormasji Wadia.

Engineering College.

The large number of honours gained by the Engineering College in the University examinations calls for notice; and it is satisfactory to observe that both the Licentiates who passed in the first class have since been appointed Assistant Engineers. In the College Department the number of undergraduates has risen from 64 to 69, and the classes are well filled in the lower department, the whole number of students on the books being 131. At the annual final examination of the lower department 20 passed out of 25 candidates, and of these 20 all but 7 have already found employment.

The completion of the workshops has added largely to the usefulness of the College; and it is now proposed to instruct a class of apprentices in such trades as can be carried on with the limited resources of the College.

Professional Schools. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art.

12. The year has been marked with several events of importance in the history of the School of Art. It has been finally decided that the school, which has hitherto been an aided institution, should be made over to the Educational Department, the Committee remaining as a consultative body in all questions involving organic changes. The reorganization of the school, which has been spoken of in previous reports, has been brought into force. Sanction has been given to the erection of a museum and class rooms; and for these buildings a most suitable site has been assigned near the new Elphinstone High School.

The school as reorganized consists of an Elementary or Drawing School, and Practical Departments. Over the

Elementary School, through which all pupils are required to pass, is a Superintendent with power to regulate admissions and conduct the ordinary business of the institution, and together with the artists to arrange for the drafting of pupils into the Practical Departments. A fee of one rupee per mensem is levied from students, poor and deserving boys being admitted at half the rate up to a limit of one-tenth of the number on the rolls.

This new scheme is calculated to ensure a steady and continuous improvement in the school, which has hitherto been wanting in solidarity; and the levy of a fee was necessary to secure regularity of attendance. It is no doubt desirable to have a large selection in the Elementary School, and there can be no use in retaining boys who show no aptitude for Art. But the casual attendance of a number of students is not favourable to sound teaching; and the return for last year shows 150 new admissions, while 113 pupils appear to have left with or without reason. And though at different times 234 names were borne on the school books, the average attendance for the year was 79 only.

The average attendance, however, for the previous year was but 57; and it is fair to the school to point out that a greater improvement in attendance might have been seen, but for undertakings which, though of great and lasting benefit to the students, must still have temporarily impeded the ordinary school work. Business connected with the Bombay Exhibition took up much of the time of the Superintendent, and one of the artists with a party of students was for some months at Ajanta engaged in copying the paintings, while a third teacher was absent for part of March, being deputed with a party of 14 students to attend the Art Exhibition at Calcutta.

Of the Exhibition at Calcutta no official account has been received; but it has been announced that certificates of merit, accompanied by rewards of Rs. 50, have been awarded to three Bombay students. Of these three prizemen, two are pupils in the Sculpture Department, and the third

in that of painting. The Calcutta Exhibition was on a much larger scale than any previously held, and as all Indian schools were represented at Calcutta, an official account of the proceedings would be of great value in determining the proper objects and methods of instruction to be pursued in this country.

At the annual examination of the Bombay School, prizes were awarded of the value of Rs. 416. The pupils in the Elementary School were tested according to their standing and proficiency in one or more of twenty different subjects, comprising geometry, perspective, and exercises in drawing of various degrees of difficulty. The classes were generally commended; but the necessity of more thoroughly grounding the pupils in geometry and perspective was pointed out, and the value of the black-board and of oral instruction is especially noticed.

Of the Practical Departments three were examined—

(1). In *Wood Engraving* there were two classes made up of 6 students. Two prizes were awarded.

The Superintendent reports that there is a demand in Bombay for this kind of work, and that, if the services of a good practical engraver could be secured, the department might be made remunerative.

(2). *In Architectural Sculpture* the examiners tested the work of four classes, and mention the results with approval. Seven prizes were given among the 19 students forming the classes.

(3). Most of the students in *Decorative Painting* were absent at Ajanta, so that 4 only were examined. Two prizes were awarded.

The other Practical Departments have not been in working order. For *Pottery* a kiln was built, but too late in the year for much to be done. A difficulty also arose about the re-engagement of the men brought from Sindh. The Superintendent, however, is confident of soon making a beginning, and reports that he has discovered some excellent clay within easy distance. In *Art Metal* and *Carving* nothing of import-

ance has been done; but if the resources of the school and the space to be afforded in the new buildings are found to be sufficient, these branches of art may be taken up again hereafter.

Gujarát Provincial College

Already condemned, the Gujarát Provincial College could not be expected to make any progress. In the year under report the average attendance fell to 13, and the institution has since been closed.

The history of the College begins in 1856, when a subscription was sent on foot for the establishment of a college at Ahmadábád. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was collected, and by favourable investment and accumulation of interest this amount was afterwards raised to Rs. 70,000. In 1858 the sanction of Government was given to proposals made by Mr. Howard for "the establishment of a Professional School at Ahmadábád (to be called a College if thought desirable) in which English Composition, Translation, the elements of Jurisprudence (as required by Deputy Magistrates and Police Officers), positive Law in its most popularly useful branches, the elements of Political Economy, the Revenue and Administrative System of Government in India, Drawing as a useful rather than a fine art, Surveying, and the most practically useful applications of Natural Science (especially Agricultural Chemistry), might be taught." The object of the College was plainly stated to be the special preparation of youths "for Government employment in the Revenue and Judicial lines and in the Public Works Department"; and Mr. Howard rejected the idea of employing the fund, which had been raised, in the establishment of an Arts' College, partly because of the insufficiency of the endowment, and partly because he "believed that if it were explained that the characteristic function of the College would be to train up candidates for University degrees in general Literature and Science and not to give special instruction of a professional kind, the subscribers would not be altogether satisfied with the application of the funds contributed by them." In according assent to Mr. Howard's proposals, Government promised a State contribution equal to the annual interest of

the endowment; and with the total sum thus available from the interest and the Government grant, or Rs. 430 per mensem, classes were sanctioned for the instruction of youths in Law and Civil Engineering.

But the insufficiency of the income for even a school of this character, and the want of precise and definite objects at which the institution might aim, from the first appeared, and combined with other causes to prevent the development and growth of the College. The Engineering Class was never opened, partly because of the difficulty of obtaining a competent lecturer for the salary offered, partly because of the discouraging want of funds and of opportunities for practical instruction. The Law Class, however, was opened; but it was soon found that the general education of the pupils was not as high as was required for the effective study of Jurisprudence, and it was considered that instruction in Literature was necessary to liberalize their minds. Accordingly in 1863 the pay of Rs. 150, set apart for the Engineering lecturer was divided between three teachers in the High School, who for the extra allowance were required to teach in the College. These three tutors were assigned the subjects of—

1. Logic, Moral Philosophy, and History.
2. Applied Mathematics (Surveying, Mechanics, &c.)
3. Drawing.

The two last subjects were intended for boys desirous of preparing for admission to the new Civil Engineering College at Poona.

These arrangements continued in force until 1872, when the failure of the Law students to pass the test imposed on candidates for the Pleaders' Examination led to an inquiry which resulted in the closing of the Law Class. The other classes were continued for a time, until it could be decided how the funds might be applied to a less vague object than that assigned to the College of keeping up "a taste for literary pursuits in young men who had matriculated, and of extending the knowledge of those who were unmatriculated."

The leading Native gentlemen of Ahmadábád acquiesced in this condemnation of the old institution, but applied to Government for the establishment at Ahmadábád of an Arts' College, such as that given to Poona; and at once set themselves to the task of collecting additional subscriptions, which, with the old fund, might form a sufficient endowment to justify compliance with their application. In September a public meeting was held and a committee of management was appointed with the Collector as president, and the sum raised during the year amounts to about Rs. 40,000.

Meantime, on the part of Government, it was suggested that the interest of the fund with the Government grant might be devoted either to the establishment at Ahmadábád of an Industrial School, or to the foundation of scholarships and the maintenance of boarding-houses for the benefit of youths from Ahmadábád desirous of studying at any of the Colleges in Bombay or Poona. The funds available would suffice for the establishment of some 40 scholarships, a number sufficient to provide for all the poor candidates who in Ahmadábád and neighbouring British districts might be found willing and worthy to learn; while the opening of a boarding-house under the supervision of a Native committee should remove any disinclination felt by parents against giving their children an education in the Presidency, where facilities for instruction are offered that can never be equalled by the resources of any provincial town. But the main objection to the opening of a third Arts' College is that even with a private fund of, say, two lakhs, yielding Rs. 8,000 per annum, the institution must for years be weak and ill-supplied with teachers; and that while attempting to strengthen the staff, Government will be hampered in its administration of existing Colleges, two of which, the Medical and Engineering Colleges, have long needed expensive additions to complete their equipment.

Sindh Engineering School

The Engineering School at Haidarábad is maintained for the purpose of training Natives of Sindh for employment in the upper subordinate grades of the Public Works Depart-

ment. The school was examined, as usual, by a committee appointed by the Superintending Engineer, and 5 out of 15 candidates were afterwards brought upon the temporary establishment of the Public Works Department. But the examiners complained of bad teaching and of neglect of practical surveying. The course of instruction has since been revised in accordance with the recommendations of the committee, and the teaching staff has been strengthened: so that the school, which, at the end of the year, numbered only 14 students against 23 in the previous year, may be expected to recover itself and prove more useful in future.

13. Four new High Schools were opened during the year: one a Government school at Shikárpur in Upper Sindh, another in the Native State of Bhaunagar in Káthiáwár, and two private schools. High Schools.

The number of successful candidates for the Matriculation Examination rose from 227 to 378, and the proportion of passed men to the whole number examined shows a great improvement. Of the candidates from Government schools one-half passed instead of one-third, while one-third instead of one-fifth of the pupils from private schools were successful.

Of the Private Schools which passed candidates those entered in the margin are intended for European and Eurasian children, who are seldom induced to attend Government schools. These schools for Europeans, which are reported to be generally the best managed schools in the Presidency, are aided by grants from Government according to results, except in the case of the Bombay Education Society, which receives a fixed yearly grant promised by Government many years ago in aid of a military orphanage maintained by the Society. Private High Schools.

No.	*Passed.*
21	St. Mary's School, Bombay.
7	Bombay Scottish Society's School
5	Bishop's School, Poona.
2	Fort High School, Bombay.
1	Diocesan School, Bombay.
1	Karáchi School.
1	Bombay Education Society's School.
38	

A second class of Private Schools, also aided by payments according to results, contains the Missionary schools given in the margin. These schools are most useful as competing with Government institutions and rousing them to increased efficiency, and most deserving of support, as they are maintained by Societies which receive waifs and strays from the bazars of India, and offer protection and instruction to children who would otherwise be uncared for, and who often belong to the lowest and most despised castes.

No.	*Passed.*
8	General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
3	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
2	Robert Money School, Bombay.
8	Poona Mission School.
8	Ahmadábád Mission School.
2	Surat Mission School.
2	Belgaum Mission School.
2	Sharanpur Mission School.
1	Karáchi Mission School.
36	

The last class of Private schools represented at the University, consists of the schools entered in the margin, which belong to Native Societies or Native gentlemen. Of these schools the first is a charitable institution aided by a fixed grant from Government; and the last, which is intended for the sons of wealthy gentlemen, is conducted without Government assistance. The others, which are maintained by Natives for profit, receive a grant according to results, and represent the beginnings of private enterprise, which in time will doubtless be successful, and which must be trusted to supplement the efforts of Government and of Missionary Societies in the work of higher education.

No. Passed.	
11	Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay.
16	Baba Gokhale's School, Poona
11	Natu's School, Poona.
4	Bombay High School.
4	Bombay Private School.
1	Poona Native Institution.
1	Prabhu Seminary, Bombay.
11	Bombay Proprietary School.
59	

Middle Class Schools.

14. Middle Class Schools show a decrease of 3 schools and 105 scholars.

The functions of the so-called middle class schools are two: first to prepare boys for the Third Anglo-Vernacular Standard, which must be passed before they can enter a High school; and, secondly, to train up candidates for employment in the lower grades of the public service, the test of capacity

being the Fifth Anglo-Vernacular Standard. As preparatory to the High schools, the middle class schools have been much improved by means of municipal contributions which have lately been given for the employment of better qualified teachers. But as institutions for the training of subordinate officers of Government, middle class schools have hitherto met with comparatively little success. The whole number of certificates granted last year to candidates who passed the Fifth Anglo-Vernacular Standard was 227 against 138 in the previous year. The increase is considerable, but the larger figure is a small one for the whole Presidency; and the reason why it is so small, is that the University entrance examination is really a middle class as well as a matriculation examination, and of course qualifies for employment under Government.

The falling off in Latin is owing to the recognition now given by the University to Persian.

Vernacular Schools.

15. Vernacular Schools in the Island of Bombay are supported by a Municipal contribution, which was raised last year to Rs. 10,000, and by a grant from Government. But in the Mofussil districts the chief support of Vernacular schools is the local cess, which is aided by Government grant of about Rs. 2,00,000.

The number of scholars in schools supported from the Cess Fund, and the proportion which the children of cess-payers bear to the whole number on the rolls, are shown below. But as the land is often entered in the names of money-lenders and traders, the number of children belonging to the real agricultural class who attend cess schools must be considerably less than the number now given:—

	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools or Vernacular Schools with English Classes.			Vernacular Schools.		
	Total number on Rolls.	Cess Payers.	Proportion per Cent.	Total number on Rolls.	Cess Payers.	Proportion per Cent.
Central Division ...	911	570	62	44,727	31,103	69
North-East Division..	1,104	563	50	29,574	18,045	61
Northern Division ...	161	66	40	35,221	25,567	72
Southern Division ...	1,783	952	53	20,638	14,029	67
Sindh Division ...	832	86	10	10,605	1,316	12
Total...	4,791	2,237	46	1,40,765	90,060	63

Vernacular Schools continued.

The schools supported from the cess, and other vernacular schools are divided into three classes according to the quality of instruction given. The first class consists of schools teaching up to the sixth or highest Vernacular standard, which is a difficult test prescribed for candidates desirous of employment in the Vernacular branch of the public service. The examination in this standard, as in the Fifth Anglo-Vernacular Standard previously mentioned, is held by a local committee appointed annually for each district; and as the number of youths who passed the examination in 1872-73 was 540, or 150 more than the number passed in the previous year, it may be assumed that the schools have improved in efficiency of teaching. This improvement is due to the greater number of trained teachers yearly supplied from the normal schools, and to the extension of the system under which part of the pay of school-masters is made to depend upon the results obtained in examinations. The second class of vernacular schools consists of schools teaching the first four standards, which are intended to give boys sufficient education in the Vernacular, to enable them to begin English with advantage; while the third class consists of the humblest village

schools, where an elementary instruction is given in reading, writing, and a little arithmetic.

The whole number of vernacular schools now open is 3,500, with 178,000 scholars on the rolls.

Night Schools

Vernacular schools in India are not exempt from the evil of irregular attendance by boys belonging to the working classes and strong enough for manual labour. To enable such boys to attend school, and also with a view of attracting adults, night schools, or evening classes, were opened some time back in large towns and villages. These schools have been working during the year with partial success. Those at Haidarábád and Larkhana in Sindh, and at Tánna, Sátára, and Kolhápur in the Maráthi Districts, are more or less successful: elsewhere the result of the experiment is doubtful. In the whole Presidency there are now 93 such classes, with an attendance of 3,000 scholars, the increase of the year being 55 schools and 2,000 scholars.

Indigenous Schools.

The attempt to improve the state of the Indigeneous schools has been continued, and in the Central Division 49 schools were inspected and gained grants amounting to Rs. 628. 12 schools in the North-East Division and a few in the Southern Division were rewarded in a similar way. But the teachers are suspicious of the intentions of Government, and find it irksome to observe the few simple conditions which have been imposed with the view of securing regularity and discipline. In the Northern Division 16 schools were registered for inspection; but, when the time came, all but three of the teachers made excuses.

Muhammadan Education.

16. The question of Muhammadan education has received special attention during the past year. For exact information on the subject the returns of the new census must be awaited. But the number of Muhammadans studying in a large number of Government institutions has been ascertained, and is now given together with figures for other races :—

	I.—Christians.				II.—Hindus.											III.—Muhammadans.				IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
	Europeans.	Indo-Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese.	Native Converts.	Total	Brahmans.	Kshatris (Rájputs.)	Kathis or Parbhus.	Lingaits.	Jains.	Trading Castes, (Banias, Bhátias, &c.)	Cultivators (Kunbis, &c.)	Artizans, (Sonárs, Suthárs, Lohárs, Darjis, &c.)	Shopkeepers (Ghanchis, Kachhis, Tambolis, &c.)	Labourers and Menial Servants (Dhobis, Bhistis, Bhois, &c.)	Low Castes (Mochis, Dhers, Bhangis Mangs, Mahárs, &c.)	Tamils.	Miscellaneous, Bhats, Vánjaras, Bhárwards, Rabáris, &c.	Total.	Mogals.	Bhoras.	Mánas.	Khojas and Memons.	Shaiks.	Total.	Parsis.	Jews.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Burmese.	Total.
Scholars... ..	45	43	297	583	908	51,356	4,127	2,091	3,469	9,051	16,266	32,745	14,974	8,187	4,899	762	1,178	5,156	1,60,152	8,673	2,847	3,711	4,186	15	19,232	3,914	220	1,075	3	185,604

In higher education Persian and Arabic are both accepted as subjects of study, and provision has been made where necessary for the efficient teaching of these languages. But in middle class and primary education it is difficult to decide on the proper system of instruction, and the Muhammadan community has not given much assistance towards the solution of the problem.

Girls' Schools

17. The re-marriage of a widow employed as a schoolmistress caused the ecclesiastical authorities to place some of the Gujaráthi schools under an interdict; but, except for this occurrence, the year was favourable, and gives a net increase of 18 schools and 870 scholars. Some improvement has also been reported in the quality of the teaching staff.

The whole expenditure from funds administered by Government officers was Rs. 56,000; and the number of girls under instruction was 11,000. The schools are, as a rule, established in large towns, and no great extension will be attempted until thoroughly satisfactory results are obtained from the schools already opened. Much depends upon the working of the Training Colleges; some of which, however, are now in good working order, and promise a regular supply of trained mistresses.

Training Schools for Vernacular Masters.

18. The measures adopted of late years to improve the prospects of village schoolmasters have been attended with much success. Formerly it was difficult to procure a sufficient number of candidates to fill up vacancies in the training schools, but last year nearly a thousand scholars presented themselves at the entrance examinations held in each collectorate for the schools at Poona, Dhulia, and Ahmadábád. Out of this large number 300 passed, the best of whom were selected for training.

Training School for Mistresses.

The Normal School at Bombay has been closed, and the few pupils in attendance were transferred to the Alexandra Institution, where they will complete the prescribed course of instruction. On the other hand, the liberal assistance of Miss Mary Carpenter enabled Government to open a new school at Haidarábád in Sindh, so that the number of female training schools is the same as in the previous year, or three schools with 51 stipendiary pupils.

The school at Ahmadábád is of late foundation, but managed to pass three pupils, who are now employed as teachers. Twelve women, mostly the wives of Vernacular schoolmasters, remain under training. The school is appreciated by the Native community, and for the erection of suitable buildings the Rao Bahádur Bechaidas Ambaidas has made it a present of Rs. 10,000.

The success of the Poona School has been most marked. The classes are attended by twenty-five paid and six unpaid pupils, mostly Bráhman women; and the examination results are satisfactory. Four women obtained certificates, and have since been employed as mistresses.

Buildings.

19. To the building expenditure shown in para. 2 must be added expenditure from the Public Works Budget on educational works.

The total for the year will therefore be—

Expenditure from (Provincial) Public Works Budget.

		Rs.	a.	p.
(a.)	Repairs	7,366	1	5
(b.)	Minor Works (up to Rs 1,000) ...	372	0	7
(c.)	Larger Works (above Rs. 1,000)...	*2,20,704	0	2
	Total...	2,28,442	2	2

Expenditure from Educational Budget (Provincial).

(d.)	Repairs to Government Buildings ...	3,362	12	6
(e.)	Minor Government Buildings ...	14,679	13	1
(f.)	Minor Grants-in-aid (Rs. 1,000 & under)	800	0	0
(g.)	Larger Grants (above Rs. 1,000) ...	10,000	0	0
	Total...	28,842	9	7

Expenditure from Local Funds.

Repairs to Government Buildings ...	31,967	2	10
Minor Government Buildings	1,54,084	14	7
Do. Buildings in Native States of Kolhápur and Mudhol	23,371	8	0
Total...	2,09,423	9	5
Grand Total...	4,66,708	5	2

* The following are the items of the expenditure for larger works in the Budget of the Public Works Department :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
University Senate Hall, Bombay	1,01,865	0	6
University Library and Clock Tower, Bombay ...	64,834	10	6
Additions and alterations to the new Elphinstone College.	4,135	0	8
Elphinstone High School	38,868	14	3
Out Buildings for the new Elphinstone College, Bombay	1,484	13	7
Covering the Roof of Engineering College, Poona ...	1,334	4	4
Workshops for the Engineering College, Poona	4,688	5	2
Iron Railing round the Surat High School	1,904	14	3
Out Buildings for the Surat High School	1,588	0	11
Total Rs.....	2,20,704	0	2

20. Remarks on the Aided schools have been offered in the preceding paragraphs; but, to sum up the progress made in the year, it may be stated that the net increase comes to 19 schools and 2,831 scholars, and that the payments of Government show an increase of Rs. 8,632-7-0. Grants-in-aid.

The payments for the year (exclusive of building grants) are classified as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Grants to Colleges and Schools passing pupils at the University Examinations ...	8,437	0	0
Grants to Schools according to results ...	55,979	12	0
Fixed grants	44,324	0	10
Total...	1,08,740	12	10

21. The expenditure from the funds of Native States, which is shown in the first table, is divided as follows :— Native States.

Native States where schools are under the management of Government officers —

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Páuch Máhals and Rewa Kánta...	1,185	14	0			
Káthiáwár	1,11,018	11	6			
Máhi Kánta and Páhlanpur	2,636	1	6			
Kolhápur...	62,967	2	3			
Miraj	10,414	8	3			
Mudhol	8,862	10	0			
				1,97,084	15	7

Native States the schools of which are under inspection only—

Káthiáwár	46,742	8	2
Rewa Kánta	24,202	12	1
Máhi Kánta	12,795	1	7
Páhlanpur	5,253	7	3
Kachh	32,023	3	10
Kambay	848	13	10
Sángli	11,619	9	4

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Jamkhandi	3,076	14	0			
Rámdrug	789	14	0			
Modnimb	1,430	5	7			
Phaltan	1,823	12	0			
Sáwantwári	8,214	11	11			
Jawár	703	5	6			
Baroda	18,888	3	10			
				1,68,412	10	11
Grand Total..				3,65,497	10	6

The number of schools and scholars in each State is shown in the Appendix, and with regard to the quality of the schools there entered, the following remarks are offered :—

In the Central Division the Akalkot and Modnimb (Miraj) schools are up to the Government standards; while the Sángli (Mangalvera) and Bhor schools are backward. The Phaltan and Sáwantwári schools are fair, but in the first State more are required. The country of the Jawár State, as of Peint in the North-East Division, is wild, and existing schools are probably sufficient for the present. Of Aund, Jat, and Jinjira no information has been received, except that the only school known to exist in the last named State was founded by the liberality of the Assistant Political Agent.

In the Southern Division the Kolhápur State is especially forward, and maintains a good High School and a training class for masters. An improvement is also reported in the Miraj and Sángli schools. In Sindh there are no State schools, but His Highness Mir Ali Murád is believed to contemplate the opening of some in Khairpur.

In the Northern Division the province of Káthiáwár stands first with 386 schools and 19,500 pupils. The increase for the year is 62 schools and 2,500 scholars. Rájkot possesses a good High School and a Training College for masters; and the Nawáb of Junagar intends to follow the example lately set by Bhaunagar and to open a High School.

In Máhi Kánta and Rewa Kánta 7 new Vernacular schools have been opened, and pains have not been spared to improve

the condition of the old schools. In Kachh, too, the High School has made some progress, and there is an increase of 5 Vernacular schools and 650 scholars: a girls' school also has been opened under a trained mistress from Ahmadábád. Lastly, in Kambay two Vernacular schools have at length been established.

In last year's report it was stated that some new schools were promised in the Baroda State. This promise has been fulfilled by the opening of Vernacular schools, which with the High School and its branches make up a total of 30 schools and 2,000 scholars,* costing the State Rs. 18,000.

Chiefs.

22. The sons of nearly all Native Chiefs and Sirdárs are now educated; while the Political Officers of Government see to the education of minors who are not of age to assume charge of their estates. Of these minors:

In the Central Division the Chief of Jawár attends the Poona High School, and the Pant Sachev of Bhor reads with a private tutor.

In the Southern Division the Mahárája of Kolhápur, the Rája of Mudhol and the Chiefs of Bavada and Kágal attend the Kolhápur schools. The Chief of Inchalkaranji passed the matriculation examination, and now studies at the Poona College. And the Nawab of Sávanur and the Chief of Rámdrug have been under private tuition.

In the Northern Division the Chiefs of Lunáwára, of Bária, of Lola and Ambáli, and the Thákurs of Radána, Rámpur, Mándawa, Naswáda, Ohora, Vajiria, Palasni, Bhilodia and Aghar attend schools; while the Rájas of Chota Udepur and Nandod and the Mahárája of Edar are under private tuition.

Rájkumár College.

But the Chiefs of Káthiáwár are taught in the Rájkumár College, an institution which bids fair to be most successful. The list of pupils in the college shows an increase of 5 over the figure of the previous year, and numbers the following pupils:—

* Not included in paragraph 5, as the returns were incomplete.

1st Class.

1. Jaswant Singh Ji, Thákur of Limri.
2. Hari Singh Ji, of Bhaunagar.
3. Bava Ji, Thákur of Rájkot.

2nd Class.

4. Dáji Ráj, grandson and heir of the Thákur of Wadwán.
5. Harbhan Ji, brother of the Thákur of Murvi.
6. Hari Singh Ji, of Sihor.
7. Wagh Ji, Thákur of Murvi.
8. Bahádur Khan, son and heir of the Nawáb of Junagar.

3rd Class.

9. Hasan Mia, grandson of the Shekh of Mángrol.
10. Takhat Singh Ji, Thákur of Bhaunagar.
11. Ladhubha, brother of the Thákur of Rájkot.
12. Jehángir Mia, younger brother of Hasan Mia.
13. Bhupat Singh Ji, of Bhimrad.
14. Ram Wála, of Bilkha.
15. Mádhav Singh Ji, son and heir of the Thákur of Chuda.
16. Jawán Singh Ji, brother of the Thákur of Bhaunagar.
17. Umed Singh Ji, brother of the Thákur of Limri.
18. Unwár Khán, of Bántwa.
19. Wakhat Singh Ji, son and heir of the Thákur of Wála.
20. Himat Singh Ji, nephew of the Rája of Dhrángadrá.
21. Giga Wála,
22. Mamia Wála, } of Bábra.

The first two on the list passed an excellent examination before the Government Inspector; and Dáji Ráj, Harbhan Ji, Hari Singh Ji and Hasan Mia are also said to have made considerable progress during the year.

The conduct of all the pupils has been excellent, and the college, which is supported by the Darbárs as well as by the European officers, has done much for the physical as well as the intellectual and moral training of those who attend it.

Tálukdári School, Ahmadábád.

A small school for the education of boys of the Tálukdár class has long been maintained at Ahmadábád. It has always been somewhat difficult to get much work out of this school. But the Inspector in his last examination report

speaks more hopefully than usual. The examination was held in March, and 14 boys were present, or two more than the number in the previous year. In the vernacular and in all other subjects, except English, the results were fair. Five boys had reached the 5th Gujaráthi Reading Book, and two were still further advanced. It is proposed in future to make the vernacular the chief study of the school, and to give instruction in English to the best boys only, who after learning the first three books will be allowed to attend the High school.

Miscellaneous Encouragement and Gratis Fund.

23. The grant of Rs. 10,000 was fully expended in purchasing books and pamphlets for distribution, rewarding authors, and remunerating the Dastur employed at Poona on Zend and Páhlavi MSS. More than 70 authors or publishers shared in the grant : the largest payment to an original author being Rs. 450 for a Gujaráthi history of the Franco-German War.

The work of the Dastur has been the collating of the MSS. of the Páhlavi text of the Yasna and the preparation of a fair copy with an index for the press. In the course of the year the Páhlavi text of the "Book of the Ardai Viraf," which was prepared some time back by the Dastur, was published, accompanied by a Roman transliteration and a complete English translation by Dr. Haug. This book is one of the most important works of the whole Páhlavi literature, as it contains an account of an imaginary journey of a pious Párși priest through heaven and hell, and describes in detail the rewards and punishments awarded to the souls of pious and impious Zoroastrians after death. The text of the book has been based upon a careful collation of the oldest and best MSS. available in India and Europe ; and Dr. Haug has prefixed to the book some introductory essays, while in an appendix he has printed and translated some interesting Zend and Páhlavi texts relating to the book of the " Ardai Viraf." A complete Páhlavi and English glossary is soon to follow, to which Dr. Haug will add a Páhlavi Grammar.

Search for MSS.

24. During the year under report Dr. Bühler published the third and fourth fascicles of his catalogue of Bráhmanical

MSS. from Gujarát. A supplementary number giving *addenda* and *indices* is still under preparation. Of Jaina works Dr. Bühler writes as follows :—

"Several large collections of Jaina books in Kambe, Limri, and Ahmadábád have been partly catalogued. The extent and the condition of these libraries prevent me, however, from causing complete lists of their contents to be made. Several of them contain upwards of 10,000 manuscripts, and sometimes hundreds of copies of one and the same work are found in one library. Thus a library at Ahmádábad contains, according to the statement of the cataloguing Shástri, four hundred copies of the Avasyaka Sutra. This assertion will neither appear astonishing nor incredible, if it is borne in mind that devout Jainas frequently give or bequeath large sums of money to the superintendents of monasteries for copying books, and that the multiplication of the sacred writings is held to be highly meritorious. To make complete catalogues of such libraries is out of the question.

"In the course of 1873-74 I hope to finish the exploration of two out of the three large Jaina libraries at Ahmadábád and of those at Wadwán, and to begin with the Bhandars at Sidhápur Pathan. But I despair of finishing my task during either the current or the next following year."

Copies of 200 MSS. were purchased or procured during the year. Of this number "75 belong to Bráhmanical literature, 123 to the Jainas, while two contain famous Gujaráthi prose works." Many of the works are rare, and of considerable importance, and will attract the special attention of oriental scholars when the catalogues are completed. Many of the MSS. entered in the fascicles already published, have now been lent to learned societies and scholars in India and Europe.

Sanskrit Series.

25. In the Bombay series of Sanskrit texts two new numbers have been published. Of these one is a portion of Kálidasa's Raghuvansa, and the other is a translation into

English of the famous grammatical work called the Paribhá-shendusekhara, the text of which was published last year. Several other numbers are in the press, and nearly ready for publication.

26. Prizes for essays and other exercises in the vernacular have been offered as usual; and though no compositions were deemed worthy of the full reward offered, still there are reported to have been signs of an improvement. Prizes.

The Dakshina Committee, however, was enabled to award a prize of Rs. 400, and two prizes of Rs. 200 each, for Maráthi poems on the Ganges. The Committee received 15 other poems or prose compositions on various subjects; of these 8 were rejected for different reasons, while the fate of the others is not yet decided.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

The charges on account of the establishment of the Keeper of the Catalogue and Reporter on the Native Press amounted to Rs. 7,724-5-8. LITERATURE.

The number of works entered in the catalogue shows a decrease of nearly one-half. The decrease is mainly due to the Government of India Resolution No. 3277, dated 16th August 1872, which orders that reprints, Acts of the Legislative Councils, catalogues of books, decisions of the Law Courts, petitions, annual reports and other miscellaneous publications should be excluded from the Keeper's List. Number of Publications.

The figures for last year and the year before are —

	1871.	1872.
Books	... 552	... 380
Pamphlets ...	... 96	... 12
Periodicals ...	... 94	... 83
Miscellaneous ...	... 37	... 7
Total...	779	... 482

Of the whole number for last year, Bombay claims 242, Ahmadábád 77, Poona 69, and Surat 41. The rest were

published at Tánna, Karáchi, Sátára, Ratnágiri, Sholápur, Belgaum, Alibhág and Ahmadnagar.

All but 92 of the works were printed.

Of the four vernaculars widely spoken in the Presidency, Maráthi and Gujaráthi have about an equal number of publications, and together take up nearly three-fourths of the total for the year. Sindhi and Kánárese still have but few works, and those mostly nothing more than school books.

Of classical languages Sanskrit comes first with 58 works, most of which are reprints with a translation of the text.

The works in two or more languages are either school books or works of a devotional character.

Original Works.

Of the whole number 332 were original, 119 reproductions, and 31 translations; and 97 were educational against 385 non-educational works.

As a rule the Maráthi and Sanskrit works are the productions of Marátha Bráhmans; while the Gujaráthi are pretty equally divided between the Pársis and Hindus.

Classified by subject.

Again, according to the matter of the works, Biography has 4, the Drama 17, Fiction 25, History 20, Languages 51, Law 16, Medicine 4, Poetry 124, Politics 1, Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) 0, Religion 61, Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) 10, Science (Natural) 16, Voyages and Travels 1, and Miscellaneous 132.

But, if school books are omitted, the list will present a different appearance. *Language, Science,* and *History* will then be left nearly as bare as *Politics* and *Philosophy;* while *Poetry* and *Religion,* which contain a number of reprints of popular legends and prayers, will assume a still greater comparative importance.

Nothing need be said of the Poetry, except that Gujaráthi takes up half and Sanskrit one-fourth of the whole number of works; and that an edition of part of the Rájasekara marks the beginning of a literary movement in the Kánárese districts.

Under *Biography* a Maráthi Life of Washington, and under *Fiction* a few Maráthi and Gujaráthi novels are favourably noticed. Particular Works favourably noticed.

Under the head of the *Drama* nine original plays are returned, the others being adaptations from Sanskrit or English. Two Gujaráthi plays by Pársi authors are well spoken of; but the most interesting production is the "Death of Afzul Khán," a Maráthi play, in which Siváji is defended against the charge of perfidy, on the ground that the Muhammadans themselves meditated treachery.

In *History* the year has produced a learned work in Gujaráthi on the Ancient History of Persia; and some additional numbers of the Gujaráthi history of the Franco-German War have appeared. A Maráthi account of the House of Scindia, and of treaties concluded between the English and the rulers of Gwálior, must also be mentioned.

Works under the head of *Law* are mostly reprints, but one Gujaráthi compilation from the Hindu Law books is favourably noticed.

Under the head of *Miscellaneous* are included periodicals and treatises on various subjects ranging from a practical discourse on the use of metals to astrological fables. Most of the English publications come under the head of "Miscellaneous," but the numbers of the "Indian Antiquary" are the only publications of much general interest.

Under the same head come 5 Hindustáni manuals or treatises on military matters. The largest of these is said to have been compiled by order of the Makárájáh Scindia.

THE PRESS.

According to a return made by the Reporter on the Native Press, the number of newspapers has fallen from 59 to 52. These figures do not include the eight English papers of Bombay and Poona, and periodicals issued for educational purposes, such as the *Educational Record* and the *Maráthi, Gujaráthi, Sindhi* and *Kánárese* School Papers.

Of the 59 papers returned in 1871-72 nine are known to have expired, while six others are received at irregular dates,

so that they are presumed to be near their end. Eight new papers have been established in the year under report.

Number of Native Newspapers.

Of the 52 papers regularly received last year by the Reporter, 28 are Maráthi, 23 Gujaráthi and one Hindustáni. There is, therefore, a decrease of one Maráthi, three Gujaráthi, two Hindustáni and one Persian. This decrease is not surprising, as the rates of subscription are generally so low that many of the papers can hardly be remunerative to the managers; and with regard to Hindustáni, the number of Bombay Muhammadans, whose vernacular is Hindustáni, is too small to ensure much custom.

Sindhi and Kánárese are still without newspapers.

Of the 28 Maráthi papers 13 contain articles written in English, against 9 in the previous year.

Of the Gujaráthi papers only two are Anglo-Vernacular; but the Pársis of Bombay make English their vernacular, and read the papers published by Europeans.

Printing Presses.

Of the Maráthi papers 15 and of the Gujaráthi 18 are printed; the others are lithographed. The printed papers belong to the towns of Bombay, Poona, Ahmadábád, Surat, Tánna, Sátára, Ratnágiri and Karáchi.

Newspapers where edited.

The Maráthi papers are distributed, seven to Bombay, four to Sátára, three each to Tánna and Poona, two to Ratnágiri, and one each to Belgaum, Ahmadnagar, Jamkhandi, Sholápur, Dhulia, Alibhág, Násik, Kaladgi and Dhárwár.

Of the Gujaráthi papers eleven belong to Bombay, four to Ahmadábád, two to Surat, and two to Kaira; Karáchi, Rájkot, Broach and Mahuda have one each. The Hindustáni paper is published in Bombay.

Thus, as last year, Kárwár in Kánára and Shikárpur and Haidarábád in Sindh are the only zilla towns without a paper.

Of the editors the return shows 27 Deccani Hindus, 10 Pársis, 12 Gujaráthi Hindus, one Bhátia, one Muhammadan, and one Indian Jew.

Four papers (Gujaráthi) are dailies; the others appear once a week, except four (three Maráthi and one Gujaráthi) which are issued fortnightly.

Prices. Prices appear to have fallen a little in the year under report. For a Gujaráthi daily paper the highest yearly subscription is Rs. 21, and the lowest Rs. 9 in advance. For a weekly paper charges vary from Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 12. For the one illustrated paper (weekly) which appears to flourish, Rs. 18 are charged. For fortnightly papers prices vary from Rs. 1 to 10.

Character of Native Press. As might be expected from the variations in price, there are great differences in the standing of the papers and in the quality of the information given. The Mofussil papers chiefly concern themselves with questions and disputes of purely local interest; while the more important papers of the Presidency discuss Indian questions from the Native point of view, and in some cases show an intelligent interest in European politics. Of the Bombay papers one is intended for merchants, another is written for the diffusion of a knowledge of the Zoroastrian religion, while a third is a satirical paper directed against abuses and superstitions in religious matters. This last paper has found imitators both in Gujarát and in the Maráthi districts.

Many of the papers entered in the Reporter's List are of old standing, and have considerable influence in the Native community. In Bombay two Gujaráthi dailies are respectively 54 and 42 years old. And there are five other papers in Bombay and two in the Mofussil over 20, and three in Bombay and 10 in the Mofussil over 10 and less than 20 years of age. The average cost per annum of these 22 papers is a little over 8½ Rupees.

Range of topics. Besides the usual discussions on religious and social questions, and criticisms on the acts of Government officers, the local subjects most discussed during the year were—the Municipal Act, compulsory vaccination, the law against infanticide, the administration of Native States, the income

and other taxes, the Viceroy's visit, the Governor's tour, and Sir Bartle Frere's Mission.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society.

The chief institutions under this head are four in number. Of these the most important is the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, established in 1804, for the investigation and encouragement of Oriental Arts, Sciences and Literature.

The Society is supported by subscriptions, and numbers 262 members, of whom 153 are resident and 109 are non-resident.

Considerable loss has been incurred during the past year by the destruction, owing to a heavy fall of rain, of a large number of valuable works. About 120 volumes, most of which consisted of valuable editions of Greek and Latin classics, have been rendered useless, and a pecuniary loss, estimated at Rs. 4,000, has been incurred.

The compilation of a library catalogue, which has long been under preparation, is now nearly completed.

During the past year the Bombay Geographical Society has been amalgamated with this Society.

The Agri-Horticultural Society.

In last year's report it was stated that the Municipality of Bombay had reduced its grant, the chief support of the Agri-Horticultural Society. This reduction has led to the practical extinction of the Society, which has accomplished nothing of importance during the past year.

The Medical and Physical Society.

Towards the expenses of the Society for the promotion of Medical and Physical Science, Government made a contribution of Rs. 250 for the year 1872. The members of the Society held six meetings during the year, and their report shows a large increase in the number of subscribers. The Society now counts 9 honorary and 8 corresponding members, and 80 subscribing members.

Two original communications were read before the Society, one on the use of Pangla or Perilla root in the treatment of snake-bite, the other on the Bombay leprosy reports.

Twenty-seven "cases" also were presented to the Society, chiefly by the Indian Medical Department.

The Mechanics' Institute.

This Society, established for the promotion of scientific and mechanical knowledge, will henceforth be called the *Sassoon Mechanics' Institute* in memory of its greatest benefactor. The Society owns an excellent technical library containing 1,944 volumes of specifications of patents, and also a good library of reference. In the past year 599 new books were purchased at a cost of Rs. 4,000. And the number of books, periodicals and newspapers issued during the year was—

Books	... 13,935
Periodicals ...	... 5,521
Newspapers ...	... 2,034

Government assists the Society by the gratuitous presentation of books and pamphlets and by an annual grant of Rs. 300 for public lectures. Three lectures were delivered in the session of 1872-73 on "Mental Arithmetic," "Spectrum Analysis," and the "Discovery of the Sources of the Nile." The silver medal yearly given by the Society was last year awarded for an Essay on Coal.

The Society numbered 346 members, or 19 more than in the previous year, and the receipts showed an increase of more than Rs. 4,000.

Students' Literary and Scientific Society.

Of purely Native literary associations the largest and most successful is the Students' Literary and Scientific Society. This institution has 111 members, and during the course of the year lectures were delivered on the following subjects:— (1) Weber's Theory of the Ramaiana; (2) Life and Doctrines of Buddha; (3) on the Poet Wámun; (4) Comte's Three Stages of Thought; (5) Free Will and Necessity. The members of this Society also support three girls' schools, with an attendance of 283 pupils, of whom about one-half receive instruction free of charge. Connected with the Students' Literary and Scientific Society there are two branches, the Gujaráthi and Maráthi Dnyanprasárak, at each of which a course of lectures on scientific subjects and topics of general interest was delivered.

Native Libraries.

For the encouragement of libraries and reading-rooms established by independent agency, Government yearly sanctions the gratuitous presentation of books purchased from the grant for the encouragement of literature. The number of libraries registered as worthy of this assistance was last year 53 for the whole Presidency, or four more than the number of the previous year.

Museums.

There are two museums in this Presidency which deserve notice—the Victoria and Albert Museum in the City of Bombay, and the museum attached to the General Library in Karáchi.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Art Expedition to the Ajanta Caves.

In fulfilment of the resolution recorded in last year's Report (p. 440) a party of art-students under the direction of Mr. Griffiths, Decorative Artist in the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, has visited the caves of Ajanta and taken moulds and copies of paintings.

A report by Mr. Griffiths giving the results of the expedition has been forwarded to Government.

Progress of the work.

The party, having left Bombay on the 7th of December last, commenced its copying work in Cave No. 1 on the 19th of the same month. All the specimens obtained by the party are, with a single important exception, from the No. 1 Cave, Mr. Griffiths thinking it "better to do one cave thoroughly than take a pick of the paintings promiscuously from the several caves."

Amount of work done.

The amount of work done is as follows:—

(1). Copy of a piece of wall painting (M), 8 ft. × 6 ft. 3 in., containing a central figure of colossal size, and portions of 10 other figures, of which 7 are about life-size.

(2). Copy of a piece of wall painting (N), 6 ft. 3 in. × 3 ft. 9 in., containing 14 figures assembled under what seems to represent a wooden canopy.

(3.) Copy of a piece of wall painting (O), 7 ft. × 4 ft. containing 8 figures, and portions of 3 others. Intricate foliage introduced between the figures.

(4.) Copy of a piece of wall painting, 4 ft. 11 in. × 4 ft. 3 in., containing 12 figures (fragments) from Cave No. 16. This painting represents a dying woman surrounded by mourning friends and attendants. Mr. Griffiths says of it—"This is the only instance in which I have deviated from the plan I had formed of thoroughly working out one cave before proceeding to another. I did so in my anxiety to secure some record, however imperfect, of this the best piece of painting now remaining at Ajanta. For pathos and sentiment and the unmistakeable way of telling its story this picture, I consider, cannot be surpassed in the history of Art."

(5.) Copy of all that seemed worth copying in the ceiling of Cave No. 1. This consists of 131 small panels about a foot square, and 29 panels, varying from 8 inches square to 4 ft. 10 in. × 2ft., some of which are filled with most intricate paintings.

(6.) Moulds—

(*a.*) Eleven pieces of the frieze on the exterior of Cave No. 1.

(*b.*) Two panels in the bracket capital in the interior of Cave No. 1.

(*c.*) One-fourth of the base of one of the ornamental columns in the interior of Cave No. 1.

(*d.*) The ornamental portion of pilaster in verandah of Cave No. 1.

(*e.*) Clay-squeezings of ornament in Cave No. 1.

(7.) Drawings—

(*a.*) Plan and elevation of wall surface in Cave No. 1 to $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch scale.

(*b.*) Plan of ceiling in Cave No. 1 to a scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to a foot.

(*c.*) Drawings showing the positions of the pieces that have been moulded.

Character of the Paintings.

The character of the paintings and sculptures in the Ajanta Caves is thus described by Mr. Griffiths:—

Description of work.

"The condition of mind which originated and executed these paintings at Ajanta must have been very similar to that which produced the early Italian paintings of the 14th century, as we find much that is common to both. Little attention paid to the science of Art—a general crowding of figures into a subject; regard being had more to the truthful rendering of a story rather than a beautiful rendering of it;—not that they discarded beauty, but they did not make it the primary motive for representation. There is a want of aerial perspective, the parts are delicately shaded, not forced by light and shade, giving the whole a look of flatness—a quality to be desired in mural decoration.

"Whoever were the authors of these paintings, they must have constantly mixed with the world. Scenes of every-day life, such as preparing food, carrying water, buying and selling, processions, hunting scenes, elephant fights, men and women engaged in singing, dancing, and playing on musical instruments. Many are most gracefully, and all are most graphically depicted upon these walls; and they could only have been done by men who were constant spectators of such scenes—by men of keen observations and retentive memories. The artists certainly could not have observed one of the ten commandments which Buddha imposed on his disciples, viz., to abstain from public spectacles. In every example that has come under my observation, the action of the hands is admirable, and unmistakeably conveys the particular expression the artist intended.

"There are no other ancient remains in India where we find the three sister Arts—Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting—so admirably combined as we do at Ajanta."

The entire cost of the expedition amounted to Rs. 4,668-0.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

This subject may be divided into four heads:— Archæology.

(1.) The collection of information regarding ancient monuments.

(2.) The conservation and repair of architectural remains.

(3.) The delineation and illustration of such works.

(4.) The collection and translation of inscriptions.

(1.)—A list of ancient temples and other buildings has been received from the Acting Political Agent in Kachh, being a translation of one prepared by order of the Darbár. This list appears to have been drawn up with care and judgment. List from Kachh.

A translation of a list of buildings in Indur, Bir, Yalgandal, and Shorapur, has been received through the Resident at Haidarábád; but it contains no mention of any remains not "in good condition," and relates chiefly to Muhammadan buildings. Application was accordingly again made to obtain further information, and on the 1st October 1872 the First Assistant Resident at Haidarábád informed Government that Sir Sálar Jang had intimated his having issued the necessary instructions.

(2.)—The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society having memorialized Government on the condition of the wooden lattice-work in the great window of the Kárlé Cave Temple, representing that, unless speedily repaired, it was in great danger of falling out, the necessary funds were sanctioned, and the repairs have been commenced. Kárlé Caves.

Arrangements have been made for the better preservation of the Elephanta Caves, to which damage was frequently done by visitors, as well as by accumulations of water during the rains. The Government of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 50 a month for the better custody of the caves, and in the end of 1872 a serjeant was placed in charge. The ground in front of the great cave has been lowered about 2½ feet, so as to expose a portion at least of the steps by which it Elephanta.

was formerly entered; the railing in front restored, and extended so as to keep out cattle; and trenches cut through the banks of debris before two of the caves to allow the rain water to run off. The caves have been placed under the control of the Public Works Department, and a charge for admission is now levied. The proceeds from the sale of tickets will be devoted to the conservation and improvement of the caves.

Repairs to the Mosque at Dhábol.

The attention of Government has been called to the state of the Mosque of Ma Cáhiba at Dhábol, in the district of Ratnágiri, and a grant of Rs. 100 has been sanctioned since the close of the year to provide for a survey and estimate of the required repairs.

Ahmadábád and Bijápur.

Estimates have been called for by Government for such restorations and repairs as are required to the Roza at Sarkej, the tomb of Ráni Sipri, and the Masjids of Rupávati and Muháfiz Khán at Ahmadábád.

Ajanta Frescoes.

(3.)—Under the head of Arts and Sciences an account of the expedition to the Ajanta Caves has already been given.

Utilization of materials to illustrate the Caves.

A plan for a general survey and illustration of the rock-cut temples of this Presidency has been under the consideration of Government, and arrangements for carrying it out will shortly be made.

Summary of Results from Inscriptions.

(4.)—The principal results which have been obtained from the examination of inscriptions are—(1) the identification of the values of several ancient numerical symbols on the Vallabhi plates. (2.) The discovery of grants to Buddhist as well as Bráhmanic religious establishments by the Vallabhi kings. (3.) The more certain determination of the Vallabhi era: these discoveries are the results of researches prosecuted by Professor Ramkrishna G. Bhandárkar. (4.) Additional information derived from the Salotgi Inscription, translated by Mr. Shankar Pándurang Pandit, relative to the Yadava Rástrakuta Dynasty in the 9th and 10th centuries, to which belong also Mr. Wathen's Karda inscription published in 1836, and the Kharepatan plate published in 1842. (5.) The very ancient Merkára plates dating

from A.D. 466, relating to the Konga Dynasty in Southern India, have since been supplemented by the Nagamangala plates from Mysor, also translated by Mr. Rice, and which bring down the records of the dynasty to A.D. 777.

Other old Kánárese inscriptions are being translated by Mr. Fleet, C.S., of Belgaum, and Mr. Rice, of Bangalor.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Churches receiving Government aid.

There are three branches of the Christian Church in this Presidency receiving State assistance—the Established Church of England, the Established Church of Scotland, and the Roman Catholic Church.

Established Church of England.

By Letters Patent dated at Westminster, 1st October 1837, 7th Will. IV., it was ordained that the territories within the limits of the Presidency of Bombay should cease to be part of the diocese of Calcutta, and should be under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of Bombay, who was at the same time declared to be Suffragan to the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being. There are now 28 clergymen of the Church of England within the diocese of Bombay supported by Government. Of these, 12 are senior and the rest junior chaplains. The appointment to a junior chaplaincy is made by the Secretary of State for India. After an actual residence of 10 years in India a junior chaplain is promoted to be a senior chaplain. With the exception of the charge of the Cathedral in Bombay, which is invariably held by a senior chaplain, appointments are made without reference to the chaplain's standing or seniority. After a service of 25 years, retirement is compulsory.

Additional Clergy.

Besides the regular staff of chaplains, other clergymen, belonging to the "Additional Clergy Society for the Propagation of the Gospel," are employed in connection with the Church of England. These additional clergy receive allowances from Government varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 150 per mensem.

Number of Members.

It will be seen from the accompanying tabular statements that there are in all 11,369 members of the Church of England within the limits of the diocese of Bombay. Of these 8,597, or about 75 per cent. of the whole, belong to the Eu-

ropean troops stationed in this Presidency, the remainder being taken from the civil population of the different stations :—

List showing the Number of European Troops who are Members of the Church of England.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Bombay with Mátherán and Tánna ...	10	7	10
Byculla	13	3	173
Kolába	300	29	58
Sonápur	...	...	...
Aden	600	47	53
Ahmadábád with Kaira	188	48	53
Ahmadnagar with Serur	418	60	96
Belgaum	857	78	134
Disa with Abu	516	57	85
Deoláli	257	54	98
Haidarábád, Sindh	302	22	27
Kirki	323	37	59
Karáchi	531	78	132
Nimach	255	13	22
Nasirábád	387	13	51
Poona with Purandhar	850	50	80
Ghorpuri with Sholápur	734	58	72
Khandála and Lanauli	...	...	...
Ratnágiri with Kárwár, Dhárwár, and Dápuli	...	...	...
Sátára with Mahábaleshwar	151	14	14
Egatpura with Bhosáwal	...	...	...
	6,692	686	1,217

List showing the Number of the Civil Population who are Members of the Church of England.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Bombay with Mátherán and Tánna ...	700	250	400
Byculla	...	...	...
Kolába	87	75	131
Sonápur	35	38	102
Aden	37	11	23
Ahmadábád with Kaira	37	22	28
Ahmadnagar with Serur	16	22	18
Belgaum	59	41	60
Disa and Abu	22	20	8
Deoláli	1	...	...
Haidarábád, Sindh	...	...	...
Kirki	4	3	6
Karáchi	...	...	...
Nimach	13	7	14
Nasirábád	17	7	6
Poona with Purandhar...	...	...	...
Ghorpuri with Sholápur	...	...	...
Khandála and Lanauli	80	50	70
Ratnágiri with Kárwár, Dhárwár, and Dápuli	23	8	13
Sátára with Mahabaleshwar	35	20	20
Egatpura with Bhosáwal	53	41	39
	1,219	615	938

Schools.

The special educational work of the Established Church of England consists in the maintenance of 13 schools with an aggregate average attendance of 904 pupils. These schools are located as follows :—

In the city of Bombay, at Sonápur, the Indo-British School with an attendance of 67, and the Bombay Education Society's School at Byculla with 303 pupils. At Byculla there is also the Diocesan School with 67, at Kolába the St. John's School with 19, and at Mazagon the St. Peter's School with 18 scholars. Besides the Presidency schools there is in Poona the Bishop's and Pensioners' school with an attendance of 178, at Karáchi a Diocesan school with 90, at Abu the Law-

rence Asylum with 51, a mixed school at Belgaum with 35, a Diocesan school at Panchgani with 23, the Haidarábád Station school with 20, the Egatpura Diocesan school with 18, and the Kotri Station school with 15 scholars.

The Established Church of Scotland.

Act 3 and 4 Vict. IV., Cap. 85, provided that 2 clergymen of the Church of Scotland should have places as chaplains on the establishment of each Presidency in India. It would seem, however, that before the passing of this Act two ministers of that church were in Bombay in the pay of the East India Company, viz., the Revd. James Clow, who was appointed by the late Honourable Court of Directors on the 8th December 1814 and arrived in Bombay on 8th November 1815; and the Revd. Joseph Lawrie, who arrived in 1823. So that if the Church of Scotland possessed no legal status, it had received official recognition long before the passing of the Act of Parliament.

Increase in 1859.

The number of chaplains was, during Lord Stanley's tenure of office as Secretary of State for India in 1859, increased to 4 by the appointment of 2 junior chaplains.

Distribution of Chaplains.

The different chaplains officiate at present in the following stations:—The senior chaplain and an assistant chaplain at Bombay—the former receives a salary of Rs. 980 and the latter Rs. 500 per mensem; a chaplain at Poona and Kirki on a salary of Rs. 800; an assistant chaplain at Karáchi on Rs. 500

Number of Churches.

There are at present three Presbyterian churches in the Bombay Presidency—one (St. Andrew's) in the City of Bombay built in 1817, one at Poona built in 1861, one at Karáchi built in 1869.

Number of Members.

The following list shows that there are in all, including the returns from Karáchi, 1,868 members of the Church of Scotland in the Presidency. Of these about one-third are military, the rest belonging almost entirely to the civil population of Bombay and Poona.

List showing the number of European Troops who are members of the Presbyterian Church.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bombay	61	38	51	
Poona	110	15	32	
Kirki	64	11	13	
*Karáchi	...	...	...	
Belgaum	51	18	...	
	286	82	96	464

List showing the number of the Civil Population who are members of the Presbyterian Church.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bombay	414	151	234	
Poona	30	20	54	
*Karáchi		...	...	
Belgaum	5	18	...	
	449	189	288	926

Schools.

In connection with the Church of Scotland the following schools, supported almost exclusively by voluntary subscription, have been established in Bombay and Poona :—

In Bombay—

1. Scottish Orphanage for European boys and girls.—The pupils to the number of 80 are for the most part orphan children of soldiers.

2. Scottish Education Society's Day and Boarding School at Byculla for European children.—This school is attended by upwards of 100 scholars.

* The total number of Presbyterians at Kárachi, military and civil, is 312 men, 53 women, and 113 children ; but no details have been furnished

3. Scottish Education Society's Day School for European children in the Fort.—The average attendance is between 80 and 100 scholars.

4. The General Assembly's Institution.—This is a school for the Natives of Bombay, and is attended by about 300 pupils, who are taught up to the University Matriculation standard.

At Poona there is an orphanage for Native girls, at which from 30 to 40 girls are maintained. The orphanage is supported by voluntary subscription, chiefly obtained in Scotland.

The Roman Catholic Church.

The supervision of the Roman Catholic Church in Western India is divided between two distinct ecclesiastical chiefs, the Archbishop of Goa and the Vicar Apostolic of Bombay. The former receives his appointment direct from the King of Portugal, subject to the confirmation of the Roman Pontiff, and is, in all matters connected with the spiritual government of the churches under his jurisdiction, entirely subject to the orders of the Government in Portugal. The Vicar Apostolic of Bombay, on the other hand, is a nominee of the Pope, and acts in direct communication with the See of Rome, independent of any temporal power.

Vicariate Apostolic of Bombay.

The territorial limits of the Vicariate Apostolic of Bombay, which was founded about the year A.D. 1660, are the sea on the west, the archdiocese of Goa on the south, the Vicariates Apostolic of Haidarábád (Deccan) and Vizágapatam on the east, and the Vicariate Apostolic of Agra on the north. The first Vicar Apostolic, F. Mathews DeCastro, was consecrated at Rome in 1637 under the designation of Bishop of Chrysopolis in Arabia Petrea. He was an Indian priest of the Bráhmanical caste, and on return to his native land built two churches at his own expense. He went back to Rome and died in 1668 at the age of 72.

Since then there have been no less than nineteen Vicars Apostolic in unbroken succession up to the present incumbent, the Right Revd. D. John Gabriel Leo Meurin, who was consecrated at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Bombay

under the title of Bishop of Ascalon in Palestina Prima, and Vicar Apostolic of Northern Bombay and Administrator of Poona or Southern Bombay. Dr. Meurin is a native of Berlin, and belongs to the Society of Jesus. He is assisted in the labours of the vicariate by 39 European and Native Jesuit fathers and by 17 other priests of the Secular order.

Catholic Population.

The Catholic population subject to the jurisdiction of the Vicar Apostolic, amounting in all to 21,476 souls, comprises a mixed Native civil and European military population, and is scattered over the following Native parishes and military station chaplaincies :—

	Catholic Population.
Bombay.—The Fort Chapel	310
The Cathedral at Kalbádevi	6,800
Girgaum Chapel	640
Upper Kolába Military Chapel...	210
Mazagon Parish Church	720
Byculla Chapel	500
Upper Máhim Parish Church	350
Lower Máhim Chapel	120
Sion and Darávi do.	160
Salsette.—Bándara—St. Peter's Parish Church ...	1,400
Juvem—St. Joseph's Chapel	500
Mani	260
Kandolim...	226
Culvem	350
Deccan.—Poona—St. Patrick's Church ; Sub-station Purandhar	1,260
Poona Bazar—St. Xavier's Church	630
Lanauli—New Chapel; Khandála—St. Joseph's Chapel...	190
Kirki	450
Ahmadnagar Cantonment Chapel and City Chapel...	400
Belgaum—Sub-station Kolhápur	1,580

Sátára	160
Dhárwár—Sub-station Tamárickop (a nice Gothic chapel built by T. A. Loughnan, Esq., late Bombay C.S.)	350
Sholápur—Gothic Chapel	123
Sindh.—Karáchi—St. Patrick's Church; Sub-stations Ghijiri and Kiámári	900
Haidarábád—Sub-station Kotri	410
Sakar, Shikárpur, Jacobábád and Lárkhána in Upper Sindh	120
Gujarat and Vicinity—Surat, Broach, and Balsár Sub-stations	310
Baroda	125
Ahmadábád	365
Disa and Abu	800
Bhuj, Khambála, and Rájkot sub-stations ...	150
Máligaon, Dhúlia, and Dharungaon do. ...	160
Deoláli (military station), Bhosáwal, Násik, and Egatpura	570
	21,476

Schools.

In addition to vernacular schools at the different stations, there are in connection with the Vicariate Apostolic of Bombay 16 schools with an attendance of 2,044 scholars. Of these, 10 are girls' schools with a total of 729 pupils, and 6 boys' school with an attendance of 1,315.

Charitable Societies.

Towards the end of 1863 the Society of St. Vincent of Paul was established in Bombay for the relief of the poor. An asylum, called "St. Vincent's Home", has been founded at Bándara, in the neighbourhood of Bombay, in which persons disabled by age or sickness and a great number of Native orphan girls are maintained by the Society.

Archbishopric of Goa.

The Bishopric of Goa was founded in A.D. 1502. In 1557 it was raised to an Archiepiscopal and Metropolitan See.

The last Archbishop returned to Portugal in 1868, and since then the See has remained vacant.

The Catholic population which follows the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Goa prelate is roughly estimated at about 50,398 souls. This large population is scattered over and forms the congregations of no less than 45 parish churches and 10 chapels of ease, or chapels affiliated to some of the largest churches, and is ministered to by 52 Native priests, all belonging to the secular order. There are 14 village schools attached to the churches in which, with one or two exceptions where English and Latin are also taught, a knowledge of the Portuguese language only is imparted. About 738 pupils are said to attend these schools. Most of the priests in Salsette receive subsidies, ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 10 per mensem, from the British Government under an arrangement which was in existence under the Native Government.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Ecclesiastical Establishment

There are at present twenty chaplains in the diocese of Bombay. The vacancy which occurred at the commencement of the year 1872, through the retirement of the Rev. G. Sharpin, has not yet been filled up. There are thus only two-thirds of the allotted number of chaplains available for service. The number of the clergy who can strictly be classed under the head of additional clergy is only two.

The total number of the clergy now in the diocese is thus:—

Chaplains	20
Additional clergy	2
Missionary clergy	20
Total...	42

Tour of the Lord Bishop.

During the past year the Lord Bishop visited Kachh, the northern part of Káthiáwár, and Sindh. At Bhuj he consecrated a church, and at Wadwán a cemetery. The preparations for the erection of a church at Sakar in Sindh are now,

it is hoped, nearly completed. The estimated cost has been provided for, and only certain matters of detail have still to be arranged. The church at Nasirábád in Rajputána has now been for some time in use.

In regard to education, the Lord Bishop states that funds have been provided by the Board of Education for the erection of a school-house at Karáchi, at an estimated cost of Rs. 41,000. The work will be proceeded with as soon as Government are in a position to contribute their share of the cost. The school opened at Pánchgani at the beginning of 1872, cannot be said to have as yet proved a success. The result would seem to show that the climate of the chief stations—Bombay, Poona and Karáchi—is not so trying to health as to necessitate the removal of children to a hill station. The experiment will not, however, be given up without further trial, as the committee have received from the Board a further grant of Rs. 1,200. Church Education.

STATIONERY.

The supply of stationery to the different departments of Government is administered by an officer styled the Superintendent of Stationery. This office is held by the Collector of Bombay. The value of the stationery in stock at the beginning of the year 1872-73 was Rs. 2,53,034. During the year the quantity received amounted in value to Rs. 98,393 and the issues to Rs. 2,30,535. The balance in hand at the close of the year amounted, therefore, to Rs. 1,20,892.

It has been recently arranged that the Telegraph Department and the Press of the Commissioner in Sindh should be supplied from the office of the Superintendent of Stationery. The establishment of a Government Central Press has also added largely to the amount of materials which pass through the Stationery Office.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

The Victoria and Albert Museum, begun in November 1862, was completed during the past year. The building was formally opened by the late Governor, Sir Seymour Victoria and Albert Museum.

FitzGerald, on the 2nd of May 1872. It was originally intended that the funds required for constructing the Museum should be collected by public subscription, and that the building, when completed, should be handed over to Government as a tribute from the Bombay Presidency to Her Majesty the Queen, in honour of the assumption by her of the direct sovereignty of India. Some progress had been made, when the commercial crisis of 1864-65 put a stop to all further contributions. Operations then ceased till, in 1868, Government took over the half-finished buildings, and at a further cost of about three and a quarter lakhs of rupees completed the construction of the Museum.

The building contains a statue of His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort, the gift of the late Mr. David Sassoon, and two busts, one of the late Lord Canning and the other of the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone.

Donations.

Donations of works of art have been received from His Highness the Gaikawár of Baroda, His Highness the Ráo of Kachh, His Highness the Thákur of Bhaunagar, and His Highness the Mahárája of Travankor.

Additions during the past year.

One of the most important additions to the Museum collection received during the past year was the gift of the Prussian Government. This donation included models of agricultural implements, specimens of woods and gums, and a complete collection of cereals. Another valuable accession has been a collection of dried specimens of the medicinal and oil-yielding plants of Western India prepared by the Superintendent of the Government Botanical Gardens near Poona. A collection has also been made by Dr. Narayan Dáji of the vegetable dyes of India, together with specimens illustrative of printing in colours, knot-dyeing, printing in metallic leaf, dyeing in silk, wool, ivory, &c. There have also been added to the Museum some articles of Bison's horn from Kolhápur.

Exhibition.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the Indian contributions to the South Kensington Museum and to the Vienna Exhibition were exhibited in the Victoria and Albert

Museum. At the same time every effort was made by the acting Curator, Mr. Terry, to add to the interest of the exhibition by inducing Native chiefs and private persons to forward articles of interest or value; and, in spite of the extremely short time available for preparation—but little more than two months—a large and varied loan collection was obtained.

A prominent feature of the exhibition was a very complete collection of the grains and seeds of all India. For the accommodation of this collection a circular annex, measuring 120 feet in diameter, was constructed at the north end of the Museum. At the south end a vestibule, 70 feet long by 55 feet wide, was constructed, and a gallery, 170 feet by 45 was attached to the vestibule in which machinery in motion was exhibited.

The hall itself contained all the more valuable contributions from the various local committees and private exhibitors, while the galleries were devoted to the display of pictures, jewellery, and works of art. Medals of gold, silver, and bronze were awarded to successful exhibitors.

Reports.

In connection with the exhibition some valuable reports have been contributed, of which the most important are an analysis, by the late Mr. Harris, of the Indian grains and seeds exhibited, and a paper on the art of dyeing in Western India by Dr. Narayan Dáji.

Number of Visitors.

The exhibition was opened on the 15th February and closed on the evening of the 27th April 1873. The total number of visitors was 76,215, of whom 5,000, belonging to the poorer classes of Government servants, were admitted free.

Amount received.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 51,260. Of this, Rs. 32,556 were collected in entrance fees, and the rest from private subscriptions aided by a Government grant of Rs. 10,000.

Government Observatory, Kolába.

The principal services of the Kolába Observatory consist in the production of perpetual records of the phenomena of meteorology and terrestrial magnetism, either by means of

photographically self-registering instruments, or by personal observation; the regular determination of time by astronomical observations; and the communication of time to the shipping and general public by a daily signal. The Observatory is well supplied with the best obtainable modern instruments both for meteorological and magnetical observation; and the clocks and time-observing instruments are fully adequate for the practical purposes to which they are applied. One of these purposes is the rating of chronometers, of which the Government store is kept at the Observatory, whilst others are received from the ships in harbour, and kept under regular comparison with the standard clock. Another is the dropping of the time signal-ball over the tower at the Grand Arsenal. This is done daily (except Sundays) at 1 P.M. local time at the Kolába Observatory, or at 20h. 8m. 47·7s. Greenwich mean time. Telegraphic communication exists between the Observatory and the Time Signal-tower; and at the tower is placed a large clock, with a dial suited for illumination at night, which is kept in electrical connection with another clock at the Observatory. The latter clock has the power of compelling the large clock to beat in unison with it, and being itself made always to go correctly, the correctness of the large clock is also thus ensured, although it is miles away from the Observatory, where the controlling power is exercised. Each clock makes an electrical signal once every minute, which enables the attendant at the other clock to see whether the indications of the two clocks are in exact correspondence. By means of a contrivance attached to the harbour clock it completes an electrical circuit at the moment of its one o'clock tick, and releases the time signal-ball. The harbour clock may be used for the comparison on board of ship's chronometers at any hour in the day; thus supplying ships with correct time at the last moment before leaving the harbour.

APPENDIX.

APPEN

CHAPTER I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL,

A.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

STATEMENT of the Area, Population, Revenue, &c.,

Name of Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	Number of Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with Population of each.	Number of Villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Bombay.	...	22	644,405	Bombay ... 644,405	...
Northern Division.	Ahmadábád.	7	3,844	829,637	Ahmadábád ... ... 116,873 Gogo ... ... 9,571 Dhandhuká ... ... 9,782 Ránpur ... ... 5,796 Dholara ... ... 12,468 Barwála ... ... 5,813 Sánand ... ... 7,229 Viramgaon ... ... 19,661 Pátri ... ... 6,320 Mándal ... ... 6,774 Parántej ... ... 8,341 Morasa ... ... 7,436 Dholka 20,854	881
	Kaira.	7	1,561	782,733	Mehmadábád ... 8,065 Kaira ... ... 12,681 Neriád ... ... 24,551 Mahuda ... ... 9,384 Umreth ... ... 13,954 Anand ... ... 8,773 Dákor ... ... 7,740 Borsad ... ... 12,214 Kaparvajn ... ... 13,982 Chaklási ... ... 7,081 Samarkha ... ... 5,231 Sára ... ... 5,218 Od 8,423	591

* The District Judge expresses his inability to give

DIX.

FISCAL, AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

BRITISH TERRITORY.

of the Northern, Southern, and Sindh Divisions.

Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Magistrates.	Maximum distance.	Average distance.	Number of Police.	Cost of Police.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	3	...	...	1,402	33,783	2,31,808	14,82,869
7	29	*	*	1,433	2,17,024	20,79,442	26,24,341
17	19	65	39	709	1,26,969	19,77,871	22,82,852

*The information required in columns 10 and 11.

A.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

Name of Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	Number of Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with Population of each.	Number of Villages.
1	2	3.	4	5	6	7
Northern Division—*continued.*	Pánch Mahals.	3 Talukas & 2 Peta Mahals.	1,731	240,743	Godhra ... ... 10,635 Dohad 11,472	719
	Broach.	6	1,363	350,322	Broach ... ... 36,932 Amod ... ... 6,125 Jámbusar ... ... 14,924 Ankleshwár ... ... 9,414 Gojara 5,239	425
	Surat.	8	1,588	730,936	Surat ... ... 107,149 Balsár ... ... 11,315 Rándar 10,280	859
	Khándesh.	16	10,162	1,028,642	Dhulia ... ... 12,489 Amalner ... ... 7,564 Parola ... ... 12,235 Erandol ... ... 11,071 Dharangaon ... ... 11,087 Bhargaon ... ... 6,153 Nandarbár ... ... 7,205 Chopra ... ... 13,699 Sauda ... ... 7,552 Yáwal ... ... 8,886 Faizpur ... ... 8,365 Ráver ... ... 6,558 Bhosáwal ... ... 6,804 Nasirábád ... ... 9,941 Jalgaon ... ... 6,893 Ner ... ... 5,662 Jámner ... ... 5,309 Sindurni ... ... 5,350 Borwad ... ... 5,197 Táloda ... ... 5,145 Shirpur ... ... 6,571 Rukadel 5,212	3,447

BRITISH TERRITORY—*continued.*

Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Magistrates.	Maximum distance.	Average distance.	Number of Police.	Cost of Police.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5	11	60	35	860	1,24,033	2,65,229	3,21,477
5	16	24	17	415	77,652	26,69,369	31,89,725
6	30	70	35	773	94,022	29,16,819	37,89,095
33	49	110	...	1,612	2,85,071	39,09,015	50,13,605

A.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

Name of Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	Number of Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with Population of each.	Number of Villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*concluded.*	Násik.	10 Talukas and 2 Pettas.	8,116	734,386	Násik ... 22,436 Sinar ... 10,044 Máligaon ... 9,701 Yeola ... 17,461 Vinchur ... 5,321 Cháudor ... 5,662	1,449
	Tánna.	11	4,052	847,424	Tánna ... ... 14,299 Kalián ... ... 12,804 Bhewndy (Bhiwandi) 11,907 Panwel ... ... 10,836 Páudora ... ... 7,227 Máhim ... ... 7,183 Agási ... ... 5,997 Uran ... ... 5,820 Bassein 5,293	...
	Kolábá.	5	1,482	350,405	Rewadanda ... 5,910 Alibhág ... ... 5,473 Pen ... ... 6,514 Mhár 6,631	1,064
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Ahmadnagar.	11	6,647	773,938	Ahmadnagar ... 32,841 Sangamner ... 9,978 Pathárdi ... ... 7,117 Kharda ... ... 6,899 Srigonda ... ... 6,175 Bhingarh ... ... 5,752 Karjat ... ... 5,535 Sonai 5,254	1,370

* The District Court

BRITISH TERRITORY—*continued.*

Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Magistrates.	Maximum distance.	Average distance.	Number of Police.	Cost of Police.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8	30	200	*133	721	1,23,419	14,91,318	20,00,946
...	...	...	...	804	1,27,079	14,50,000	21,25,000
3	14	136	86	316	51,160	7,98,301	10,45,833
9	32	80	30	593	1,06,735	17,41,864	22,17,88

is at Táuna.

A.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

Name of Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	Number of Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with Population of each.	Number of Villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*continued.*	Poona.	8	4,983	907,235	Poona ... ... 90,436 Juner ... ... 10,298 Indápur ... ... 7,740 Khed ... ... 6,446 Sásur ... ... 6,416 Talegaon Dabhade ... 5,040 Talegaon (Kasba) ... 6,547 Utar ... ... 6,291 Ghornadi 5,049	1,202
	Sátára.	13	5,378	1,116,050	Sátára ... ... 24,484 Wái ... ... 11,062 Karár ... ... 11,410 Tasgaon ... ... 10,528 Ashta ... ... 9,896 Urun ... ... 8,390 Raimatpur 7,168	1,420
	Ratnágiri.	8	3,789	1,019,136	Ratnágiri ... ... 10,614 Rájápur ... ... 5,368 Málwán ... ... 13,955 Vingurla ... ... 14,996 Chiplun ... ... 6,071 Masuri ... ... 7,308 Harni 6,193	1,337½
	Sholápur.	6	3,899	662,986	Sholápur ... ... 53,403 Bársi ... ... 18,560 Pandharpur ... 16,275 Kárkand ... ... 7,671 Vairág ... ... 7,282 Karmála ... ... 6,759 Madhé 5,254	647

BRITISH TERRITORY—*continued.*

Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Magistrates.	Maximum distance.	Average distance.	Number of Police.	Cost of Police.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9	31	99	53	1,121	1,73,792	13,82,626	22,89,870
8	37	80	31	1,049	1,63,433	25,93,190	31,68,852
9	25	86	43	765	1,17,407	10,33,953	13,94,575
5	16	38	16	470	79,449	9,44,566	13,16,071

A.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

Name of Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	Number of Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with Population in each.	Number of Villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*continued.*	Kaladgi.	8	5,695	816,037	Bágalkot ... ... 14,002 Bijápur ... ... 12,935 Gulátgarh ... ... 10,674 Ilkal ... ... 10,107 Gajandragarh ... 7,665 Tálikot ... ... 7,459 Kerur ... ... 7,096 Kaladgi ... ... 6,591 Mangoli ... ... 6,038 Amingarh ... 7,314 Hungunda ... 6,296	1,204
	Belgaum.	7	4,591	938,750	Belgaum .. ... 26,947 Do. Cantonment... 5,330 Hongal ... ... 9,001 Kitur ... ... 7,166 Nandigar ... ... 5,748 Chikodi ... ... 6,184 Sadalgi ... ... 6,863 Nepáni ... ... 9,371 Sankeshwar ... 8,905 Hukeri ... ... 5,364 Sawadati ... ... 8,180 Manauli ... ... 6,232 Murgod ... ... 7,181 Gokak ... ... 12,612 Athani ... ... 11,588 Yemkanmardi ... 5,296 Kanganoli 5,143	1,132

BRITISH TERRITORY—*continued.*

Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Magistrates.	Maximum distance.	Average distance.	Number of Police.	Cost of Police.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4	22	120	50	652	99,787	15,24,490	19,14,128
5	*17	115	62	704	1,07,126	17,93,207	23,33,705

* This number does not include the Assistant Collectors in charge of Talukas.

A.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

Name of Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	Number of Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with Population in each.	Number of Villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*concluded.*	Dhárwár.	11	4,564	988,037	Dhárwár ... ... 27,136 Hebli ... ... 6,483 Hubli ... ... 37,961 Návalgund ... 9,578 Nargund ... ... 9,931 Annigeri ... ... 7,098 Sheláwadi... ... 5,220 Gadak ... ... 10,319 Betigeri ... ... 8,716 Kartakoti ... ... 5,901 Malgund ... ... 6,844 Bankápur ... ... 6,268 Háveri ... ... 5,465 Ranibanur... ... 11,623 Ran ... ... 5,251 Náregal 5,182	1,436
	Kánára.	7	4,235	398,406	Kárwár ... ... 13,263 Kumptá ... ... 10,932 Honáwar ... ... 5,191 Sirsi ... ... 5,285 Halial ... ... 5,071 Bhatkul 5,764	1,067

BRITISH TERRITORY—*continued.*

Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Magistrates.	Maximum distance.	Average distance.	Number of Police.	Cost of Police.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5	31	89	43	753	1,17,974	22,10,594	29,32,828
5	24	50	10	697	1,13,774	8,16,437	13,85,059

A.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

Name of Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	Number of Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with Population of each.	Number of Villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sindh Division.	Upper Sindh Frontier.	3	1,913	89,985	Jacobábád 5,205	1,009
	Shikárpur.	17	8,809	776,227	Shikárpur ... ... 38,107 Sakar ... ... 13,318 Lárkhána ... ... 10,643 Rohri 8,580	5,236
	Haidarábád.	13	9,635	721,947	Haidarábád ... 41,152	915
	Karáchi.	13	14,089	423,495	Karáchi ... ... 56,763 Kotri ... ... 7,949 Tata 7,951	711
	Thar and Párkar.	7	12,729	180,761	Umarkot 3,999	1,750

BRITISH TERRITORY—*concluded.*

Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Magistrates.	Maximum distance.	Average distance.	Number of Police.	Cost of Police.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	8	40	36	116	17,635	2,86,914	3,03,774
5	44	100	52	1,120	2,05,455	22,03,214	27,08,008
5	35	134	66	952	1,72,441	16,02,686	21,16,379
5	41	178	100	1,242	2,41,035	7,19,452	11,58,731
14	18	39	29	485	1,35,088	2,09,259	2,80,474

B. (1)—POPU

DISTRICT.	Number of Houses.		Population.						Classification of Christians.					
	Number of Masonry Dwellings (of the better sort).	Number of all other kinds (of the inferior sort).	Men.	Women.	Children. Male.	Children. Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	English, Scotch, Irish, and all other Europeans.	Eurasians.	Americans.	Armenians.	Native Christians.	Indo-Portuguese.
Khándesh ..	12,048	217,851	350,698	332,306	179,912	165,726	1,028,642	101·22	146	5	..	..	150	215
Násik ..	6,277	127,574	245,481	231,795	131,370	125,740	734,386	90·49	104	16	2	1	244	214
Ahmadnagar ..	10,520	131,132	278,462	251,804	116,874	126,798	773,938	116·43	100	35	6	..	678	122
Poona ..	8,729	133,958	311,173	293,425	155,584	147,953	907,235	182·07	1,104	185	5	...	200	852
Sátára ..	5,937	166,576	401,422	393,862	165,976	154,790	1,116,050	207·52	191	23	24	2	211	142
Sholápur ..	6,208	103,618	247,808	220,837	93,422	91,919	662,986	170·04	117	54	...	..	146	2
Belgaum ..	7,774	180,403	330,102	315,565	148,801	144,282	938,750	204·48	586	..	...	...	4,471	1
Dhárwár ..	2,792	202,280	359,517	336,723	146,506	145,291	988,037	216·44	128	11	...	...	1,269	170
Kaladgi ..	1,029	142,675	285,881	275,135	131,757	123,264	816,037	143·29	26	8	..	...	94	18
Kánára ..	6,291	85,299	139,558	129,230	66,859	62,759	398,406	94·07	64	15	..	...	...	11,450
Ratnágiri ..	3,318	221,472	310,250	357,370	180,866	170,650	1,019,136	268·97	67	..	...	..	3,111	..
Kolába ..	2,240	70,459	111,538	112,616	66,509	59,742	350,405	236·44	27	156	..	...	3	16
Bombay City ..	23,882	5,809	332,363	182,279	67,353	62,410	644,405	29,291·13	7,124	2,352	129	22	1,544	23,534
Tánna ..	8,314	139,847	280,420	258,403	158,756	149,845	847,424	209·14	190	14	1	12	5,664	1,668
Ahmadábád ..	71,517	189,153	293,958	266,410	144,801	124,468	829,637	215·83	126	82	...	1	263	81
Broach ..	26,917	69,776	124,128	112,986	58,383	54,825	350,322	257·02	56	7	..	...	7	14
Kaira ..	65,685	152,911	261,215	235,328	157,927	128,263	782,733	501·43	44	12	...	...	243	6
Panch Mahals ..	7,482	49,440	75,575	68,184	50,729	46,255	240,743	139·08	11	4	...	...	...	15
Surat ..	20,391	138,976	246,337	216,904	122,621	115,074	730,936	442·19	304	8	2	...	2	5
Karáchi .	19,115	78,709	170,451	120,656	69,695	62,693	423,495	30·06	865	323	6	...	91	1,049
Haidarábád ..	8,274	138,801	287,481	239,051	110,319	85,096	721,947	74·93	82	59	...	...	163	87
Thar and Parkar ..	118	39,574	73,252	51,226	30,019	26,264	180,761	14·20	12	...	...	..	...	23
Shikárpur ..	11,017	133,068	306,216	249,067	118,282	102,632	776,227	88·12	90	80	...	...	59	...
Upper Sindh Frontier	1,375	17,594	35,548	27,651	14,915	11,871	89,985	47·04	9	2	...	...	10	1

LATION.

Population.								Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.
All others.	Total Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	
1	517	820,937	79,359	61	5,280	122,092	426	211,277	471,727	Maráthi.
483	1,064	572,345	32,148	130	5,069	115,910	7,720	139,418	337,858	Maráthi.
..	941	710,592	42,435	91	12,547	6,228	1,104	172,576	357,690	Maráthi.
1,516	3,862	859,577	39,583	1,243	2,896	192	382	225,444	379,351	Maráthi.
3	596	1,063,150	36,872	84	15,328	...	20	254,197	511,089	Maráthi.
...	319	606,846	48,740	62	7,010	..	9	110,817	366,82[illegible]	Maráthi and Kánarese.
...	5,058	814,651	71,386	82	47,564	...	9	195,592	450,07[illegible]	Do. do.
3	1,521	861,105	114,106	13	11,285	...	7	213,568	482,67[illegible]	Kánarese and Maráthi
...	146	725,556	87,401	..	2,932	1	1	175,308	385,70[illegible]	Kánarese.
660	12,189	362,779	21,755	25	1,614	9	35	136,867	131,92[illegible]	Kánarese.
66	3,244	939,572	74,834	9	1,477	..	...	439,843	227,777	Maráthi.
6	208	329,972	17,194	25	942	...	2,064	93,866	130,288	Maráthi.
..	34,705	408,680	138,815	44,091	15,121	...	2,993	2,527	512,115	Maráthi, Gujaráthi and Kachchi.
29,480	37,029	764,038	38,835	3,188	1,823	25	2,486	284,213	254,61[illegible]	Maráthi.
94	650	709,751	81,373	482	35,847	1,429	105	130,761	429,607	Gujaráthi.
2	86	248,343	69,033	3,116	3,986	24,703	1,055	102,899	134,215	Gujaráthi.
...	305	702,635	70,741	68	8,984	...	..	173,467	323,076	Gujaráthi.
..	30	155,474	14,921	17	1,595	68,705	1	54,219	89,540	Gujaráthi.
13	334	402,959	55,959	13,458	11,378	246,837	17	250,782	242,459	Gujaráthi.
306	2,643	70,429	347,551	777	4	778	1,313	70,032	221,075	Sindhi.
...	301	98,115	558,272	45	...	4,498	60,626	180,092	346,440	Sindhi.
...	35	62,268	96,604	..	...	10,541	11,313	33,922	90,556	Sindhi.
9	238	142,241	628,662	39	63	1,853	3,131	163,803	391,510	Sindhi.
..	22	8,674	81,177	9	..	41	62	19,675	43,324	Sindhi.

B. (2)—POPULATION.

Statement showing Details of Population, &c., by the Census of 21st February 1872.

Collectorate.	Area in square Miles.	No. of Houses.	Population.			No. of Persons per square mile.	No. of Persons per House.	Proportion of Sexes.		Remarks.
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	
Khándesh	10,162	229,899	530,610	498,032	1,028,642	101·22	4·47	51·58	48·42	
Násik	8,116	133,848	376,851	357,535	734,386	90·49	5·49	51·32	48·68	
Ahmadnagar	6,647	141,652	395,336	378,602	773,938	116·43	5·46	51·08	48·92	
Poona	4,983	142,687	466,757	440,478	907,235	182·07	6·36	51·45	48·55	
Sátára	5,378	172,513	567,398	548,652	1,116,050	207·52	6·47	50·84	49·16	
Sholápur	3,899	109,826	341,230	321,756	662,986	170·04	6·04	51·47	48·53	
Belgaum	4,591	188,177	478,903	459,847	938,750	204·48	4·99	51·01	48·99	
Dhárwár	4,565	205,072	506,023	482,014	988,037	216·44	4·82	51·21	48·79	
Kaladgi	5,695	143,704	417,638	398,399	816,037	143·29	5·68	51·18	48·82	
Kánára	4,235	91,593	206,417	191,989	398,406	94·07	4·35	51·81	48·19	
Ratnágiri	3,789	224,790	491,116	528,020	1,019,136	268·97	4·53	48·19	51·81	
Kolába	1,482	72,699	178,047	172,358	350,405	236·44	4·82	50·81	49·19	
Bombay City	22	29,691	399,716	244,689	644,405	29,291·13	*20·93	62·03	37·97	* This is on a shore population of 621,452.
Tánna	4,052	148,161	439,176	408,248	847,424	209·14	5·72	51·84	48·16	
Ahmadábád	3,844	260,970	438,759	390,878	829,637	215·83	3·18	52·89	47·11	
Broach	1,363	96,723	182,511	167,811	350,322	257·02	3·62	52·1	47·9	
Kaira	1,561	218,596	479,142	303,591	782,733	501·43	3·58	53·55	46·45	
Surat	1,653	159,367	368,958	361,978	730,936	442·19	4·59	50·48	49·52	
Páuch Maháls	1,731	56,922	126,304	114,439	240,743	139·08	4·23	52·46	47·54	
Karáchi	14,089	97,824	240,146	183,349	423,495	30·06	4·32	56·71	43·29	
Haidarábád	9,635	147,078	397,800	324,147	721,947	74·93	4·91	55·1	44·9	
Shikárpur	8,809	144,085	424,528	351,699	776,227	88·12	5·39	54·69	45·31	
Thar and Parkar	12,729	39,692	103,271	77,490	180,761	14·20	4·55	57·13	42·87	
Upper Sindh Frontier	1,913	18,909	50,463	39,522	89,985	47·04	4·74	56·1	43·9	
Total ..	124,943	3,238,717	8,547,100	7,805,523	16,352,623	130·80	5·05	52·27	47·73	

CHAPTER I. C.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

C.—POLITICAL

(1).—*Native States in the*

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.
		Amount.	To whom payable.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.				
BARODA	Independant ..	.....	.....	2,600,000	....	....
KA'THIA'WA'R.						
1st Class.						
Junágarh	Tributary ..	70,604 0 0	British and Gaikawár.	380,921	39	2,300
Navanagarh	Ditto ...	1,20,093 0 0	British, Gaikawár and Junágarh.	230,847	26	12,768
Bhaunagarh	Ditto ...	1,62,917 0 0	Ditto ...	403,754	80	4,358
Drángadra	Ditto ..	41,677 0 0	British and Junágarh.	87,949	15	550
2nd Class.						
Murvi	Ditto ..	58,471 0 0	British and Gaikawár.	90,616	22	1,000
Wánkanir	Ditto ...	18,879 0 0	Ditto and Junágarh.	28,750	2	103
Pálitána	Ditto ..	10,364 0 0	Gaikawár and Junágarh.	51,256	7	2,500
Dhrol	Ditto ..	10,231 0 0	Ditto ..	13,321	2	530
Lunri	Ditto ..	30,481 0 0	British and Junágarh.	46,002	14	756
Rájkot	Ditto ..	21,321 0 0	Ditto ...	36,770	10	615
Gondal	Ditto ..	1,12,179 0 0	British, Gaikawár and Junágarh.	137,217	28	1,603
Wadwán	Ditto ..	28,691 0 0	British and Junágarh.	45,431	9	574
Jafirábád	In alliance with British Government, but pays no tribute.	....	.....	10,500	1	375
3rd Class.						
Porbandar	Tributary ..	33,504 0 0	British, Gaikawár and Junágarh.	72,077	6	539
Wala	Ditto ...	8,784 0 0	Gaikawár and Junágarh.	13,026	12	525
Than—Lakhtar	Ditto ..	7,351 0 0	British and Junágarh.	20,436	2	111
Mótwa (Bábi Kamaluddin Khan), Fátwa (Bábi Shir Khan and Bábi Shamat Khan's shares.	Ditto ..	7,410 0 0	British Government.	26,011	13	297

RELATIONS.

Bombay Presidency.

Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues or not.	Principal articles of production, manufactures, and mines.
8	9	10	11	12	13
.....	.....	Rs. a. p. ~~15,00,000 0 0~~ 1,30,00,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
8,532	Fever, Dengue fever and cough	20,00,000 0 0	3,297	Not..	Wheat and cotton. Oil, dangari and stone quarries.
.....	Dengue fever ..	15,00,000 0 0	3,250	Ditto	Grain, cloth and silk. Stone quarries.
14,349	Dengue and Guinea-worm.	25,89,110 0 0	2,765	Ditto	Grain and cotton. Oil, cloth, copper and brass vessels.
.....	Fever... ..	3,00,000 0 0	470	Ditto	Grain, cotton, and salt. Copper and brass vessels, cloth and pottery. Stone quarries.
3,131	Fever and skin diseases.	6,50,000 0 0	575	Ditto	Grain, cotton and salt. A kind of black marble.
.....	Fever	1,25,000 0 0	213	Ditto	Grain, cotton and salt. A kind of black marble.
2,443	Ditto	2,00,000 0 0	589	Ditto	Grain and cotton.
.....	Dengue fever..	1,50,000 0 0	131	Ditto	Grain.
594	Fever	2,00,254 0 0	106	Ditto	Cotton, wheat, jawári, and bájri, dangari cloth.
2,550	Ditto ..	1,50,000 0 0	Local Police ..	Ditto	Jawári, bájri, gram, wheat, and stone quarries.
2,282	Fever and Itch...	8,00,000 0 0	651	Ditto	Cotton, jawári, bájri, wheat, and sugar-cane
.....	Fever	3,50,000 0 0	410	Ditto	Grain, cotton, salt, and country soap.
209	Fever, Dengue fever, and cough.	42,000 0 0	181	Ditto	Bájri, wheat, and cotton. dangari cloth. Stone quarries.
2,775	Fever and cough.	4,00,000 0 0	498	Ditto	Grain and cotton. Silk manufacture. Stone quarries
2,355	Small-pox and fever.	3,00,000 0 0	122	Ditto	Grain, cotton, oil, and cloth.
.....	Fever	75,000 0 0	145	Ditto	Grain, cotton, and pottery.
2,508	Fever and skin diseases.	1,77,840 0 0	60	Ditto	Cotton and bájri.

C.—POLITICAL

Name of States.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.
		Amount.	To whom payable.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KÁTHIÁWÁR—*concluded.*		Rs. a p.				
3rd Class—concluded.						
Jasdan	Tributary ..	10,660 0 0	British, Gaikawár and Junágarh.	32,796	2	....
Saila	Ditto ...	15,511 0 0	British and Junágarh.	16,528	2	190
Chura	Ditto ..	7,143 0 0	Ditto ..	13,793	3	178
4th Class.						
Muli	Ditto ...	9,354 0 0	Ditto ..	17,681	4	99
Lathi	Ditto ..	2,007 0 0	Gaikawár and Junágarh.	7,747	1	439
Bajána	Ditto ..	8,037 0 0	British and Junágarh.	17,456	1	50
Other Jurisdictions or Petty States.	....	....	.....	441,152	....	....
PÁHLANPUR.				According to recent census.		
Páhlanpur	....	50,000 0 0	To the Gaikawár	215,972	10	672
Rádhanpur	....	.....	None ...	91,579	1	61
Tharad and Morwára ..	....	.....	Ditto ...	51,105	1	139
Wáo	....	.....	Ditto ...	23,081	1	40
Warye	.....	.....	Ditto ...	20,096	1	37
Sántalpur and Chárchut.	.....	.....	Ditto ..	18,193	....	....
Suilgaon	....	.....	Ditto ..	10,104	....	....
Bhábar	.. ..	.....	Ditto ..	5,659	....	....
Kankrej	....	5,127 6 4	To the Gaikawár	37,771	1	56
Deodar	.....	.....	None ...	19,701	....	....
Terwára	....	.....	Ditto ..	7,338	....	....
Other Jurisdictions or Petty States.	....	.....	.....	1,987	.....	....
MÁHI KÁNTA.						
Edar	Tributary ..	30,339 15 2	His Highness the Gaikawár.	217,382	18	915
Mánna	Ditto ..	11,754 0 0	Ditto ...	11,893	1	151

RELATIONS—*continued.*

Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues or not.	Principle articles of production, manufactures, and mines.
8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a. p.			
3,012	Fever and Guineaworms.	1,50,000 0 0	258	Not	Grain, cotton, and pottery.
.....	Fever	60,000 0 0	123	Ditto..	Grain and cotton.
.....	Ditto	1,25,000 0 0	135	Ditto..	Ditto.
.....	Ditto	1,00,000 0 0	65	Ditto..	Ditto.
400	Ditto	70,000 0 0	88	Ditto...	Grain, cotton, oil, cloth, copper and brass vessels.
.....	Ditto	50,000 0 0	50	Ditto...	Grain and cotton.
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
26,052	Fever	4 lakhs.	294 Horse. 697 Foot.	Levied	Wheat, rice, and sugar-cane.
8,082	Ditto	5 or 6 lakhs.	248 Horse. 362 Foot.	Ditto	Cotton and wheat.
9,282	Ditto	85,000 0 0	50 Horse. 30 Foot.	Ditto	Bájri and mug.
This number is for Tharad and Wao only. 8,226	Ditto	30,000 0 0	30 Horse. 20 Foot.	Ditto	Ditto.
There is one Vaccinator for these 4 districts and Morewara. 7,627	Ditto	40,000 0 0	None	Ditto	Nothing worthy of mention.
	Ditto	35,000 0 0	Ditto	Ditto	
	Ditto	10,000 0 0	Ditto	Ditto	
	Ditto	2,500 0 0	Ditto	Ditto	
There is one Vaccinator for these 3 districts.	Ditto	40,000 0 0	Ditto	Ditto	Wheat and bájri.
	Ditto	25,000 0 0	Ditto	Ditto	Nothing worthy of mention.
	Ditto	12,000 0 0	Ditto	Ditto	
.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Not traceable ...	Febris, intermittens, cattarrhus and contusio.	6,00,000 0 0	....	Yes	Principal product consists of grains of kinds, as well as tilly and sugarcane, manufacture of opium, and a small quantity of country soap. There are stone quarries in the neighbourhood of Ahmadnagar, and they are used for building purposes
3,200	Typhoid fever ..	28,000 0 0	.....	Ditto	Bájri, mut, jawári, wheat, till, kodra, wari. No manufactures; no mines.

C.—POLITICAL

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.
		Amount.	To whom payable.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MÁHI KÁNTA—*concld.*		Rs. a. p.				
Monpur	Tributary ...	4,749 11 2	His Highness the Gaikawár.	14,011	1	77
Bhalasna—Satlasna ..	Ditto ..	4,007 5 4	Ditto ..	8,499	2	64
Dánta	Ditto ..	2,371 1 11	Ditto ..	11,762	1	25
Málpur	Ditto ..	301 0 0	Ditto ...	10,303	1	80
Ghorásar	Ditto ...	3,501 0 0	Ditto ..	8,273	2	139
Amliára	Ditto ..	316 10 8	Ditto ..	10,661	1	45
Bawisi Zilla	Ditto ...	33,912 11 4	Ditto ..	38,478	8	260
50 other States, populations from 165 to 6,898	Ditto ...	44,563 14 5	British and Gaikawár Governments and to Edar.	117,542	17	590
REWA KÁNTA.						
Rájpipla	Subsidiary alliance.	65,000 0 0	Gaikawár ...	150,000	11	463
Chota Udépur	Ditto ..	10,500 0 0	Ditto ..	100,000	4	101
Bária	Ditto ...	12,000 0 0	British Government.	60,000	13	512
Lunáwára	Ditto ..	6,000 0 0 12,000 0 0	Gaikawár ... British Government.	40,000	13	474
Bálasinur	Ditto ...	4,000 0 0 14,680 0 0	Ditto ..	30,000	2	379
Sunth	Ditto ..	7,000 0 0	British Govt ...	49,000	2	67
Other States	....	.....	.....	....	....	....
KACHH.						
Kachh	Subsidiary alliance.	2,00,000 0 0 Sicca rupees for the expenses of a British Force, and compensation for Anjar.	The British Government.	500,000	32	2,305
KOLHÁPUR.						
Principality of Kolhápur.	In subsidiary alliance with British Government.	....	....	534,560	86	4,147
Chiefs of Vishalgarh, Bawra. Inchal-Karanji and Kágal.	Feudatories of Kolhápur.	13,395 0 0	....	177,228	28	1,443
Other petty States ...	Ditto ..	6,094 0 0	Ditto	90,903	17	632

RELATIONS—*continued.*

Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues or not.	Principle art'cles of production, manufactures, and mines.
8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a. p.			
1,804	Fever and Guinea-worm.	30,000 0 0	.. ..	Yes	Bájri, mat, jawári, wheat, till, kodra, wari. No manufactures; no mines. Talc is found in Arpodra.
710	Fever	8,080 0 0	...,	Ditto	Bájri, mat, jawári, wheat, sugar-cane. No manufactures nor mines.
300	Ditto	47,001 0 0	.....	Ditto	Bájri, Indian corn, wheat, gram, sugar-cane. There is a quarry of marble. No manufactures.
300	Fever and Guinea-worm.	12,000 0 0	....	Ditto	Bájri, wheat, rice, and other grains. No mines.
1,577	Ditto	25,047 0 0	.....	No	Ditto.
5,000	Ditto	30,000 0 0	....	Yes	Ditto.
4,560	Ditto	57,085 0 0	.....	No	Ditto.
18,640	Ditto	2,93,186 4 11	....	Levied in some and not in others.	Ditto.
			Sowars and Sebundy		
.....	Fever and dysentery.	8,00,000 0 0	440	Levies Transit dues.	Cotton, cereals, and timber; no manufactures; cornelian mines.
.....	Ditto ..	3,00,000 0 0	353	Ditto ..	Cereals and timber; no manufactures; no mines
.....	Ditto ...	1,75,000 0 0	247	Ditto ..	Ditto.
.....	Ditto ..	1,25,000 0 0	240	Ditto ..	Ditto.
.....	Ditto ..	1,00,000 0 0	....	Ditto ..	Cereals and cotton.
.....	Ditto ..	80,000 0 0	110	....	Cereals and timber.
.....	.....	....	....	....	.....
22,462	Malarious fever, ague, rheumatic fever, small-pox, measles, ringworm, Guinea-worm, and calculus in bladder.	2,40,000 0 0	40 Artillery, 250 Cavalry and 1,000 Foot,	Were levied in the eastern district of Wágar, but since abolished.	Wheat, bájri, mug, jawári, and other grains of inferior quality, cotton, silver work, coarse cloth, cotton, silk-stuff, alum, and a small quantity of inferior salt-petre. There are coal mines in one or two places, but not worked.
.....	Measles	20,00,982 0 0		No	Products.—All the common grains (rice and jawári being the most extensively grown) and vegetables, sugarcane and tobacco, in considerable quantities; and cotton, chillies, kusumba, &c., in small quantities.
.....	Cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery.	5,90,503 0 0	Kolhápur Infantry... ... 530 Risala .. 154 Police .. 972	No	Manufactures—None of much importance, coarse cotton and woollen cloths, articles of pottery and hardware are the principal.
.....	Small-pox ..	4,72,192 0 0		No	No mines are worked. Iron is found in small quantities.

C.— POLITICAL

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.
		Amount.	To whom payable.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES.		Rs. a. p.				
Sángli	Feudatory ..	Territory yielding Rs. 1,35,000 has been assigned in lieu of the service of a contingent of horse.	British Government.	223,663	28	1,162
Miraj (Senior branch) ..	Ditto	12,557 13 0	Ditto ..	62,201	20	1,168
Miraj (Junior branch) ..	Ditto	6,412 8 0	Ditto ..	35,601	2	111
Kurandwár (Elder chief).	Ditto	9,616 12 0	Ditto ..	38,193	2	99
Kurandwár (Younger chiefs).	The tribute levied on account of the shares in the estate of these chiefs is included in the amount paid by the elder chief.	....	Ditto ..	30,251	4	91
Jámkhandi	Feudatory ..	20,840 10 0	Ditto ..	102,346	2	330
Mudhol	Ditto	2,671 14 0	Ditto ..	58,921	17	663
Rámdurg	Ditto .. .	3,089 5 8	Ditto ..	38,031	2	81
AKALKOT.						
Akalkot	Ditto ..	Rs. 14,592 commuted payment in lieu of contingent of Akalkot horse.	Ditto ..	81,068 including Jághir village of Kurla near Sátára.	1 Anglo-Vernacular. 15 Vernacular Schools. 6 Persian and Hindustani. 22	890 Boys. 114 Girls. 1,004

RELATIONS—*continued.*

Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues or not.	Principle articles of production, manufactures, and mines.
8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a. p.			
838	Fever with ague.	6,43,300 0 0	67 Sowars. 755 Sepoys.	No transit dues are realized.	Products,—Jawári, rice, wheat, gram, and cotton. Manufactures—Lugris, dhoties, and coarse country cloth. Mines.—None.
664	Fever and Guinea-worm.	2,71,941 0 0	62 Sowars. 535 Sepoys.	Ditto ..	Products.—Jawári, wheat, gram, cotton, and sugarcane. Manufactures.—Coarse country cloth, native musical instruments. Mines.—None
559	Fever with ague.	1,33,925 0 0	32 Sowars. 257 Sepoys.	Ditto ..	Products.—Jawári, wheat, gram, cotton. Manufactures.—Coarse country cloth. Mines.—None.
480	Ditto ..	82,000 0 0	11 Sowars. 347 Sepoys.	Ditto ..	Products.—Jawári, wheat, rice, gram, cotton. Manufactures.—Coarse country cloth and lugris. Mines—None,
482	Ditto ..	1,00,782 0 0	18 Sowars. 286 Sepoys.	Ditto ..	Products.—Jawári, wheat, gram, rice, cotton. Manufactures—Country cloth and lugris. Mines.—None.
1,268	Ditto ...	3,00,000 0 0	57 Sowars. 852 Sepoys.	....	Products —Jawári, wheat, gram, cotton. Manufactures—Country cloth and lugris. Mines.—None.
913	Ditto ..	1,25,000 0 0	48 Sowars. 655 Sepoys.	....	Ditto.
469	Ditto ..	85,735 0 0	52 Sowars. 700 Sepoys.	....	Products.—Jawári, wheat gram, cotton. Manufactures.—Coarse country cloth Mines.—None.
1,821 during the year.	Fevers, diarrhœa, and dysentery.	2,28,500 0 0	None	Transit dues are levied.	A purely agricultural country, jawári, rice, sugarcane, gram, wheat, linseed, karbi, are the chief products. 606 families of weavers and 1,230 looms, sáris, sheias, dopatas, cholias, turbans and kári are made. No mines.

C.—POLITICAL

Name of States.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.
		Amount.	To whom payable.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SÁWANTWÁRI.		Rs a. p.				
Sáwantwári	Feudatory ..	....	....	190,814	26	1,325
JINJIRA.						
Habshi or Jinjira State.	Independent ...	None	None	71,096	43	707
KAMBAY.						
Kambay	Feudatory ...	Rupees 27,000 in cash (exclusive of collection on account of Customs and Excise.	British Government.	83,494	Government Vernacular School ... 1 Private Vernacular Schools ... 12 Persian .. 2 15	Government Vernacular School 32 Private Vernacular Schools 102 Persian 36 738
SURAT.						
Sachin	....	.....	....	19,151	13	827
Dharampur	....	9,000 0 0	British Government.	68,135	3	50
Bánsda	....	....	Ditto.	32,329	1	41
TANNA.						
Jawár	In subsidiary alliance	Does not pay tribute in men or money.	None ..	37,431	2	38

RELATIONS—*continued.*

Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues or not.	Principal articles of production, manufactures and mines.
8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a. p.			
About 1 lakh ..	Fever	2,72,845 0 0	Sáwantwári Local Corps, 463 men.	....	Rice, inferior grains, viz., Náchani, wari, and cocoanut, and harda (a nut used for dyeing and tanning purposes.)
1,358	Fever and ague.	3,20,000 0 0	None	Transit dues levied, except on the Mahár Creek.	Rice, nágli, salt. A few women's sáris are made. No mines.
1,811	Fever, dysentery and boils.	Rs. 3,50,000 per annum.	About 800 armed retainers (500 foot and 300 sowars), these are for the most part undisciplined.	Transit dues are levied upon all goods Indian and Foreign.	Salt, opium, indigo, wheat, and cotton. Cornelian, cloth and carpet manufactures. No mines.
94	Fever, diarrhœa, cramp, asthma.	1,62,374	....	19 Arabs. 31 Guzerathi. 8 Pardesi. 25 Kasbati. 4 Gunsmiths. 9 men.	Agricultural production. Jawári, bájri, rice, cotton, sugarcane. Manufactures.—Yarn, dungari.
1,291	Fever of several kinds.	2,50,000 0 0	55 Arabs. 31 Makrani. 20 Sindi. 10 Purabia. 15 Gosari. 40 Horsemen. 5 Artillery. 10 Hindustani. 60 Miscellaneous.	....	Agricultural production. Rice, pulses, sugarcane, timber, blackwood, &c. Manufacture.—Mats, tiles, bricks, earthen-pots, chunam, tape for cots.
908	Fever, diarrhœa.	1,00,000 0 0	335, details not given	Transit dues ..	Agricultural production.—Rice, nagli, pulses, castor-seed tree, kodra, jawari, sugarcane, timber, blackwood, &c.
425	Fever, cold and ague.	82,000 0 0	None ..	The state levies transit dues.	The principal articles of production are rice, nágli, wari pulse, gram, sesamam seeds. There are neither manufactures nor mines.

C.—POLITICAL

Name of States.	In subsidiry alliance or fundatory.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.
		Amount.	To whom payable			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DHÁRWÁR.		Rs. a. p.				
Sávanur	In subsidiary alliance.	....	.....	16,152	1	85
SÁTÁRA.						
The Pant Pritinidhi ...	Neither ...	None ..	.....	58,930	13	380
Bhor	Neither ...	.....	....	111,689	13	533
Phaltan	Bound to furnish a quota of 75 horse.	9,600 0 0	H. M.'s Government in lieu of the 75 horse.	59,536	7	338
Jat	Bound to furnish a quota of 50 horse.	6,400 0 0	H. M.'s Government in lieu of the 50 horse.	70,665	17	399
Daflépur	Neither ..	None ..	.....	7,216	2	29
KHÁNDESH.						
Dáng Pimpri	....	....	.....	2,516	....	.....
Do. Wadawan ..	....	....	....	54	....	.....
Do. Lari Garkhede ...	....	....	.....	339	....	.....
Do. Kekat Kadpad ..	....	....	....	110	.....	.....
Do. Amle ..	....	....	....	4,727	.....	.....
Do. Chincli	....	....	....	520	....	.....
Do. Panpaladewi ...	....	....	....	158	....	.....
Do. Palaswiher ...	....	....	....	140	....	.....
Do. Avachár	....	....	....	247	....	.....
Do. Derbanti	.....	....	....	1,088	....	.....
Do. Gadhi	....	....	....	2,904	....	.....
Do. Seubára	.....	....	....	246	.....	.....
Do. Kirli	....	....	....	810	.....	.....
Do. Wásarna	....	....	....	3,000	.....	.....
Do. Dhudé	....	....	....	114	....	.....
Do. Surgána	.....	....	....	8,023	1	30
Sewasthán Káthi ..	.....	133 0 0	British Govt. ..	5,050	....	.....
Do. Gauli ..	....	....	.....	600	....	.....
Do. Nal ...	....	....	.....	275	.....	.....
Do. Chickalli ..	....	....	.....	450	.....	.....
Do. Singhpur ...	....	....	....	350	.....	.....
Do. Nawalpur ..	....	.....	....	55	.....	.....
PÁNCH MAHÁLS.						
Nárukot	.....	41 0 0	Tributary to the Gaikawár and British Government ..	6,837	1	.....
NÁSIK.						
Peint	....	3,500 0 0	.....	47,033	8	322

RELATIONS—*concluded.*

Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues or not.	Principal articles of production, manufacture, and mines.
8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a. p.			
513	Fever and small pox ...	75,000 0 0	....	No transit dues	Cotton, jawári, rice, kulti, mug, cocoanuts, castor oil seeds, tur, pán, sugarcane.
1,175	None ..	1,24,163 11 0	276, consisting of Sowars and Police.	Transit duty is levied	Wheat, bájri, jawári, salt, jagri, cotton, &c. Neither manufactures nor mines.
1,083	None ..	4,92,775 5 1	535 peons entertained for purposes other than military	Duty is levied on exports and imports.	Rice, bájri, save, &c. Neither manufactures nor mines.
					REMARKS— Rupees 5,500 (Company's Rupees 5,276) are annually paid to Her Majesty's Government on account of the Tilkhám.
1,026	None ..	1,20,175 9 9	....	Ditto.	Jawári, oil. Neither manufactures nor mines.
771	Small-pox and dengue fever.	79,857 7 6	275, consisting of Sowars and Police.	Transit duty is levied	Jawári, bájri, wheat, gram, cotton, tur. Manufactures.—Saltpetre and earth salt. Mines.—Iron and earth of which crucibles are made.
20	Fever ..	6,212 4 0	None ..	Duty is levied on imports.	Bájri, jawári, shalu, wheat, gram, kurda, and cotton. Neither manufactures nor mines.
....	Cold fever ..	3,095 0 0	....	....	The principal produce is timber. No manufactures.
....	Ditto.	115 0 0	....	....	
....	Ditto.	52 0 0	....	....	
....	Ditto.	90 0 0	....	....	
....	Ditto.	2,791 4 0	....	....	
....	Ditto.	507 0 0	....	....	
....	Ditto.	115 0 0	....	....	
....	Ditto.	160 0 0	....	....	
....	Ditto.	162 8 0	....	....	
....	Ditto.	3,238 2 0	....	....	
....	Ditto.	5,382 0 0	....	....	
....	Ditto.	402 8 0	....	....	
....	Ditto.	537 8 0	....	....	
....	Ditto.	2,310 0 0	....	....	
....	Ditto.	90 0 0	....	....	
1,375	Ditto.	10,931 1 6	....	....	
189	Ditto.	11,000 0 0	....	....	
....	Ditto.	14,000 0 0	....	....	
....	Ditto.	900 0 0	....	....	
....	Ditto.	9,000 0 0	....	....	
....	Ditto.	6,281 4 0	....	....	
....	Ditto.	600 0 0	....	....	
....	Fever ..	About 7,300 0 0	....	No ..	No manufactures, grain is raised, but timber is the chief article of export.
....	Fever, dysentery and Guinea-worm.	About 50,000 0 0	....	No ..	Grain, timber, &c.

C.—POLITICAL

(2).—*Native Chiefs of the*

No.	Name of individual, state and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age	How and where educated.
	Baroda.					
	His Highness Malhár Rao, Gaikawár, Baroda.	Baroda ..	Ruler of State ..	Marátha, Hindu ..	44	....
	KÁTHIÁWÁR.					
	Junágarh.					
	His Highness Nawáb Mohobat Khánji; Bábi family.	Junágarh ..	1st Class Chief..	Bábi, Muhammadan.	36	Private education ..
	Nauanagarh.					
	His Highness Jám Shri Vibháji, Jhárreja Rájput.	Nauanagarh.	Do. ..	Rájput, Hindu ..	47	Do. ..
	Bhaunagarh.					
	His Highness Ráwal Takhatsingji, Gohél Rájput.	Bhaunagarh ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	15	Rájkumar College...
	Drángadra.					
	His Highness the Rái Saheb Mánsingji, Jhála Rájput.	Drángadra ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	36	Private education ..
	Murvi.					
	Thákur Sáheb Wágh-ji Jháreja family.	Murví ..	2nd Class Chief..	Do. ..	15	Rájkumar College..
	Wánkanír.					
	Rái Sáheb Banisingji, Jhála Rájput.	Wánkanír ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	31	Private education ...
	Pálitana.					
	Thákur Sáheb Sursingji, Gohél Rájput.	Pálitána ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	29	Do. ..
	Dharol.					
	Thákur Sáheb Jaisingji, Jháreja Rájput.	Dharol ..	Do. ..	Do. ...	49	Do. ..

RELATIONS.

Bombay Presidency.

How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
In affairs of State ..	Yes ..	Yes ..	Not.	
Ruling his State ..	Yes ..	Yes ..	Yes.	
Do. ..	Yes ..	Yes ..	Yes.	
Under tuition ..	Yes ..	Yes ..	....	Owing to the Thakur's minority the State is entrusted to Joint-Administrators, Messrs. E. H. Percival and Gaurishankar Udeshankar.
Ruling his State ..	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes	
Under tuition ..	Not ..	Yes ..	....	Owing to the Thakur's minority the State is entrusted to Joint-Administrators, Messrs. Sambuparsád Laxmilal and Juria Sukhidás.
Ruling his State ...	Not ..	Yes ..	Not ..	The heir apparent Gagubha died on the 21st August 1872.
Do. ..	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes.	
Do. ..	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes.	

C.—POLITICAL

No.	Name of individual, state and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age	How and where educated.
	Limri.					
	Thákur Sáheb Jagwatsingji Fatésingji, Jhála Rájput.	Limri ..	2nd Class Chief ..	Rájput, Hindu ..	14	Rájkumar College ..
	Rájkot.					
	Thákur Sáheb Báwaji, Jhároja Rájput.	Rájkot ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	17	Do. ..
	Gondal.					
	Thákur Sáheb Bhagwatsingji Sagrámji, Jhároja Rájput.	Gondal ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	8	Private tuition ..
	Wadwán.					
	Thákur Sáheb Rájsingji, Jhála Rájput.	Wadwán ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	51	Do. ...
	Jafrábad.					
	Ibráhim Khan, Habshi family.	Jinjira ..	Do. ..	Habshi, Muhamadan	41	Jinjira ...
	Porbandar.					
	Rana Shri Vikmatji, Jethwa family.	Porbandar ..	3rd Class Chief...	Rájput, Hindu ...	54	Private education ..
	Wala.					
	Thákur Meghrájji, Gohel Rájput.	Wala ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	26	Do. ..
	Laktar.					
	Thákur Kawamsingji, Jhala Rájput.	Laktar ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	28	Do. ..
	Bántwa.					
	Kamaludin Khán Bábi family.	Manawadar ..	Do. ..	Bábi, Muhammadan.	61	Do. ...
	Jasdan.					
	Khachar Ala Chela, Khachar Káthi.	Jasdan ..	Do. ..	Káthi, Hindu ..	41	Do. ...
	Saila.					
	Thákur Kesarisingji, Jhála Rájput.	Saila ..	Do. ..	Rájput, Hindu ..	50	Do. ..

RELATIONS—*continued.*

How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Under tuition ..	Not ...	Yes ..	....	Under Government management owing to the minority of the Chief.
Do. ..	Not ..	Yes ..	....	Do. do.
Do ..	Not ..	Yes ..	....	Do. do.
Ruling his State ...	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes	
Do. ..	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes.	
Do. ..	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes.	The Rana of Porbandar has been reduced from 1st to 3rd Class temporarily.
Do. ..	Not ...	Yes ..	Yes.	
Do. ...	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes.	
Do. ...	Not ..	Not ...	Yes.	
Do. ...	Not ...	Not ...	Yes.	
Do. ..	Not ...	Yes ...	Yes.	

C.—POLITICAL

No.	Name of individual, state and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age	How and where educated.
	Chura.					
	Thákur Bechanisingji, Jhála Rájput.	Chura ..	3rd Class Chief..	Rájput Hindu ..	33	Private education ..
	Muli.					
	Parmár Sartansinghji, Parmár Rájput.	Muli ..	4th Class Chief..	Do. ..	39	Do. ..
	Láthi.					
	Gohel Takhatsinghji, Gohel Rájput.	Láthi ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	30	Do. ..
	Bajana.					
	Nasibkhánji, Malek family.	Bajána ..	Do. ..	Malek, Muhammadan.	46	Uneducated ..
	Páhlanpur State.					
	Zoráwar Khán, Lohani.	Páhlanpur ..	Diwan or Chief of Páhlanpur.	Pathan, Muhammadan.	50	Can read and write Gujaráthi, educated in Páhlanpur.
	Rádhanpur.					
	Zoráwar Khán, Bábi.	Rádhanpur ..	Nawáb of Rádhanpur.	Do. ..	50	Can read and write Gujaráthi a little.
	Tharad and Morwara.					
	Khimgarsingh, Wághela.	Tharad ..	Thákur ..	Rájput, Hindu ..	37	Can only sign his own name.
	Wáo Taluka.					
	Rána Udesingh, Chohan.	Wáo ..	Chief of Wáo ..	Do. ..	25	Do. ...
	Waria Taluka.					
	Umir Khán, Malek..	Wária ..	Chief of Wária..	Jat, Muhammadan.	25	Can write and read Gujaráthi, taught in Wária.
	Deodar Taluka.					
	Malooji Akhésingh, Wághela.	Deodar ..	Thákur ..	Rájput, Hindu ..	56	Not educated ..
	Terwára Taluka.					
	Nathukhán ..	Terwára ..	Thákur of Terwára.	Baluch, Muhammadan.	43	Do. ..
	Kankrej Taluka, Thara Estate.					
	Sirdársingh, Wághela.	Thara ..	Thákur ..	Rájput, Hindu ..	21	Can read and write Gujaráthi, was taught in Thara school.

RELATIONS—*continued.*

How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Ruling his State ..	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes.	
Do. ..	Not ..	Yes ..	Not.	
Do. ..	Not ..	Yes ...	Yes.	
Do. ..	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes.	
Ruler of Pálanpur...	Yes ..	Yes ..	Has one son.	
Ruler of Rádhanpur...	Yes ..	Yes ..	Has four sons.	
Manages his Jághir...	Not ..	Yes ..	Has one son	
Do. ..	Not ..	Yes ..	Not.	
As Jághirdár ..	Not ..	Not ..	Not.	
Manages his Jághir ..	Not ..	Not ..	Not.	
Do. ..	Not ..	Not ..	Has six sons.	
Do. ..	Not ..	Yes ..	Not.	

C.—POLITICAL

No.	Name of individual, state and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age	How and where educated.
	Suigaon Taluka.					
	Bhupatsingh, Chohan.	Suigoan ..	Thákur ..	Rájput, Hindu ..	51	Not educated ..
	Santalpur and Charchut.					
	Lakhaji Samatsingh, Jháreja.	Adaisur, in Kachh.	Thákur of Santalpur.	Do. ..	21	Can read and write Gujaráthi a little.
	Mání Kanta.					
	His Highness Máhrája Kesarisingh Jamansinghji, Edar State, Jodpur family.	Edar ..	A minor, the State is under attachment.	A Rathor Rájput of the Solar race, Hindu.	11	Receives education under a private tutor.
	Mansa.					
	Shakar Rájsingh, Mansa State, descended from Chauras of Anhalwára Patan.	Mansa ..	....	A Chaura Rájput, Hindu.	23	Educated in the Sadra Bazar school; can read and write.
	Monpur.					
	Thákur Daulatsingji, Monpur State.	Monpur ..	.....	Rehaur Rájput of Indur race, Hindu.	36	Educated at the Village school; can read and write.
	Bhálusana.					
	Thákur Maljái, Bhálusana State.	Bhálusana ...	....	Parmar Kuli ..	23	Educated at the Village school; can only sign his name.
	Dánta.					
	Rána Harisinghji, Danta State.	Dánta ..	....	Barur Rájput ..	56	Educated at the Village school; can only sign his name.
	Málpur.					
	Ráwal Sevasinghji, Málpur State.	Málpur ..	....	Ráthor Rájput ..	32	Can read and write; educated in Rural School at Málpur.
	Ghorásir.					
	Thákur Surajmal, Ghorásir State.	Ghorásir ..	....	Dábhi Kuli ..	24	Educated at Sadra and Ahmadábád; can read and write.
	Amliála.					
	Thákur Amarsingh, Amliála State.	Amliála ..	....	Khaut Kuli ..	35	Can sign his name educated in Rural School.

RELATIONS—*continued.*

How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Manages his Jághir..	Not ..	Not ..	Has three sons.	
Do. ..	Not ..	Yes ..	Not ..	
....	Yes ..	Yes ...	No ..	
Employed in the management of his Taluka.	No ..	Yes ..	No ..	
Do. ..	No ..	Yes ..	Yes ..	
Do. ..	No ..	Yes ...	Yes ...	
Do. ..	No ..	Yes ..	Yes ..	
Do. ..	No ..	Yes ..	Yes ..	
Do. ..	No ..	Yes ..	Yes ..	
Do ..	No ..	Yes ..	Yes ..	

C.—POLITICAL

No.	Name of individual, state and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age	How and where educated.
	Rewa Kánta.					
	Mahárána Gambhirsinghji, Rajá of Rájpípla, Gohel Rájput.	Nándod ..	Ruler of State ...	Gohel Rájput, Hindu.	26	At home ..
	Chota Udépur.					
	Jetsinghji, Mahárawal of Chota Udépur, Chauan, Rájput.	Chota Udépur ..	Do. ..	Chauan Rájput, Hindu.	41	Do. ..
	Bária.					
	Múnsingh, Mahárawal of Deogarh Bária, Rájput, Chauan.	Bária ..	Minor: under Government protection.	Do. ..	17	Rájkumár College Rájkot.
	Lunáwára.					
	Wakatsingh, Mahárána of Lunáwára, Rájput, Solanki.	Lunáwára ..	Do. ..	Solanki, Hindu ..	13	Do. ..
	Bálasinur.					
	Joráwar Khán, Nawáb, Bábi of Bálasinur.	Bálasinur ..	Ruler of State ..	Musalman ..	35	At home ..
	Sunth.					
	Partábsinghji, Mahárána of Sunth.	Sunth ..	Minor; under Government protection.	Rájput, Hindu ..	11	Do. ....
	Kachh.					
	His Highness Mahárána Mirza Mahárao Shri Pragmalji, G.C.S.I.	Bhuj ..	Ruler of Kachh.	Jháreja Rajput, Hindu.	53	Privately at Bhuj ..
	Kolhápur.					
	Sivájí Mahárája Chatrapati IV, Mahárája of Kolhápur.	Kolhápur ..	Minor ..	Maratha, Hindu ..	10	Attends a State Vernacular School, and is assisted in his studies by a Tutor.
	Southern Maratha States.					
	Dhondaráo Chintáman *alias* Tátia Sáheb of Sángli, Patwardhan.	Sángli ..	First Class Sirdár.	Bráhman, Hindu ..	34	Educated by a private Tutor at Sángli; knows his own language (Maráthi) and has a very slight knowledge of English.

RELATIONS—*continued.*

How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
In affairs of State ..	....	Yes ..	Two sons.	
Do. ...	....	Yes ..	Four sons.	
In his education ..	Not ..	Yes ..	....	Sent to Rájkámar College at Rajkot.
Do. ...	Not ..	Yes ..	....	Do.
In affairs of Stat ...	Not ..	Yes ..	One son, Muniwár Khán.	
In his education ..	Not ..	Yes ..	....	Do.
State affairs ..	Yes ..	Yes ..	Yes.	
Is under tuition ..	Yes ..	Yes ..	Not.	Was adopted heir to he late Rája on 23rd October 1871.
Is head of the Sángli State.	Has Sanad authorising adoption.	All these are Patwardhan Chiefs. There is no fixed rule in their families about primogeniture. Many separations have taken place with a division of family property, but in some instances there has been no division, and the eldest son has succeeded.	Not.	

C.—POLITICAL

No.	Name of individual, state and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position	Caste or race and religion.	Age	How and where educated.
	Miraj.					
	Gánpatráo Gangádhar, *alias* Tátia Sáheb, elder Chief of Miraj.	Miraj ..	Frist Class Sirdar	Bráhman, Hindu ..	23	Has been educated in the Belgaum Sirdar's High School and under a private tutor; understands Maráthi well, and has a fair knowledge of English.
	Miraj Mala.					
	Lakshamanráo Mádhav, *alias* Appa Saheb, younger Chief of Miraj.	Miraj Mala ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	65	With exception of rudimentary instruction in his own language (Maráthái) by a private tutor, has had no education.
	Kurandwar.					
	Raghunáthráo Keshav, *alias* Dáda Sáheb, elder Chief of Kurandwar.	Kurandwar ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	61	Has received some elementary education from a private tutor, can read and write his own vernacular fairly.
	Ganpatrao Haribar *alias* Bápu Sáheb Patwardhan, younger Chief of Kurandwar.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do ..	35	Educated by a private tutor at Kurandwar, has some knowledge of English which language he still studies, knows Sanscrit fairly and his own vernacular well.
	Ramchandar Gopal, *alias* Appa Saheb, Chief of Jámkhandi.	Jamkhandi. ..	Do. ..	Bráhman Hindu ..	40	Educated at the Belgaum Sirdar's High School, both in Maráthi and English.
	Yogirao Ramchandar *alias* Bápu Sáheb of Rámdurg.	Ramdurg ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	21	Has been educated in the Belgaum Sirdar's High School, and under a private tutor, understands Maráthi well, and has a very fair knowledge of English.
	Vankatrao Rajé Ghorpuré, *alias* Bala Sáheb of Mudhol.	Mudhol ..	Do. ..	Marátha, Hindu ..	12	Is being educated in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Kolhápur and under a private tutor.
	Akalkot.					
	Shahaji Maloji Urf Bába Sáheb Raje Bhonslé.	Akalkot ..	Minor ..	Marátha, Hindu ..	5 y. 4 m.	Education not commenced.
	Sawantwari.					
	Raghunath Sáwant Bhonslé.	Sáwantwári ..	Fendatory chief.	Marátha, Hindu ..	11	Is under the tuition of a tutor, a graduate of the Bombay University.

RELATIONS—*continued.*

How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has female heirs or not.	Remarks.
Administers the affairs of his estate.	Yes ..		Not ..	
Is head of his State ..	Yes ..	All these are Patwardhan Chiefs. There is no fixed rule in their families about primogeniture. Many separations have taken place with a division of family property, but in some instances there has been no division, and the eldest son has succeeded.	Has a son.	
Head of his estate ..	Yes ..		Has an heir.	
Administers the affairs of the younger Chief's estate.	Not ..		Do. ..	
Administers the affairs of his estate.	Yes ..		Not ..	
Do. ..	Yes ..	The Ramdurg State is a portion of the former Nurgund state. Since the separation there has been only one son in each generation, the present Chief having been adopted.	....	
Being educated in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Kolhapur.	Do. ...	Follows primogeniture ..	Not.	
....	Yes ..	Yes ..	....	
....	Yes ..	Yes ..	....	

C.—POLITICAL

No.	Name of individual, state and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position	Caste or race and religion.	Age	How and where educated.
	Jingira.					
	Nawáb Sidi Ibráhim Kálin Yákut Khán	Fort of Jinjira ..	Chief of Jinjira.	Sidi Surul Khán, Suni Musalman of Abyssinian descent.	53	Persian and Urdu, at Jinjira.
	Kambay.					
	Husain Yáwar Khán Bahádur, Nawáb of Kambay.	Kambay ..	Feudatory ..	Moghal, Muhammadan.	59	Knows Persian well, educated at Kambay.
	Surat—Dharampur.					
	Rája Mahárána Shri Narandevji Rámdevji of Solar Dynasty.	Dharampur ..	Rája ..	Sisoda Rájput, Hindu.	32	Gujaráthi, under a tutor kept in Dharampur.
	Bansda.					
	Rája Máhárawal Shri Gulábsinghji Amarsinghji of Vasandin Dynasty.	Bánsda ..	Rája ..	Solanki Rájput, Hindu.	35	Gujaráthi in country School at Dehaj.
	Sachin.					
	Nawáb Sidi Ibráhim Muhammad Yákut khán.	Sachin ..	Nawáb ..	Musalman Suni, of Abyssinian descent.	42	Ed[illegible] in Sachin.
	Tánna.					
	Patangshau Vikramshau of Jawár, of the Mukaré family of Jawár Rájas.	Originally Jawár, at present at Poona.	The Rája being a minor, the [illegible]ment.	Of the Rá[illegible] caste, [illegible]indu.	21	The Rája is at present prosecuting his English studies in the Poona High School.
	Dhárwar.					
	Abdul Dálel Khán Dáler Jang Bahádur.	Sávanur ..	Nawáb ..	Patan, Muhomamadan.	12	Under special tuition at Dhárwar.
	Sátára.					
	Shrinivas Pandit Pratinidhi.	Aund ..	Pant Pratinidhi.	Bráhman ..	40	Private tuition ..
	Bhor.					
	Shankaráo Chimnáji Godekar, Jághirdár of Bhor and Pant Sachev.	Bhor ..	Pant Sachev ..	Do. ..	19	Studying at Bhor under private tuition.

RELATIONS—*continued.*

How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has female heirs or not.	Remarks.
The Nawáb of Jinjira.	Not ..	Not necessarily the eldest son, but that one who on the death of the Chief may be considered by the principal persons of the State to be fit as regards learning and noble descent.	Yes ..	The Nawáb appears under Káthiáwár as a 2nd Class Chief, namely of Jafárabád in that Province.
In administering his territory.	Yes ..	It does not appear settled what is the peculiar custom of succession in his family.	Has six sons	
....	Yes ..	Yes ..	Yes.	
....	Yes ..	Yes ..	Yes.	
....	Yes ..	Yes ..	Yes ..	This Chief belongs to the Jinjira family.
....	No ..	Yes ..	No.	
Minor ..	....	Yes ..	Not.	
Administering the affairs of his Jaghir.	Yes ..	Not settled. ..	Yes.	
In the study of the English language.	Yes ..	Sometimes does and sometimes does not.	Not ..	

C.—POLITICAL

No.	Name of individual, state and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position	Case or race and religion.	Age	How and where educated.
	Phaltan.					
	Mudhajirao Naik Nimbalkar.	Phaltan ..	Naik Nimbalkar Deshmuk Jághirdár.	Kshetri and caste Hindu religion.	35	Private tuition ..
	Jat.					
	Amratrao Sáheb Duflé Deshmuk, Jághirdár of Jat.	Jat ..	Deshmuk of four Parganas and Jaghirdar of Jat and Karujgi.	Kshetri and Hindu..	37	Do. ..
	Daflapur.					
	Lakshami Bai Dafle Deshmuk Duflapur State.	Daflapur ..	Deshmukh, Chief tainess of Daflapur.	Hindu ..	46	Do. ..
	Khandesh.					
	Trimback walad Dalpat Naik, Dang; Pimpri; Girás.	Pimpri ..	On the Gadi ..	Bhil, Hindu ..	48	.....
	Lakshaman Walad Rama Naik, Dáng; Wadawan; Girás.	Wadawan ..	....	Do. ..	50	....
	Chambhraia Ramaia Naik, Dáng; Zari Garkhedi; Girás.	Zari ..	....	Do. ..	42	....
	Mahiput walad Sevdia Naik, Dáng; Kekat Kaopad Girás.	Kaopad ..	....	Do. ..	25	....
	Ratansingh walad Hasosingh, Dáng; Amali; Girás.	Amali ...	....	Do. ..	31	....
	Bhiwara walad Hadashia Naik; Dáng Chinchali; Girás.	Kadmal ..	....	Do. ..	27	.....
	Kajlia walad Dadkia Dáng; Palasdevi; Girás.	Palasdevi ..	....	Do. ..	60	....
	Nansa walad Taria Naik, Dáng; Palasvihar; Girás.	Kukadmadi ..	....	Do. ...	45	....
	Bodal walad Devaba Naik, Dáng Avachár, Girás.	Avachár ..	....	Do. ..	60	....
	Nathu walad Aukash, Dáng, Derbanti, Girás.	Bijarpada ..	....	Do. ..	27	....
	Fatesingh walad Kiralsingh, Dáng Gárvi, Girás.	Kotki ..	....	Do. ..	22	Learnt to read and write Maráthi at Dhulia, but has almost forgotten it all.

RELATIONS—*continued.*

How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Administering the affairs of the Phaltan Jághir.	Yes ..	Yes ..	Yes ..	
Administering the affairs of his Jaghir.	Yes ..	Yes ..	Yes ..	
Administering the affairs of the Duflapur State.	Not ..	Yes ..	Not ..	
Administering the State.	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes ..	
Do. ..	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes ..	
Do. ..	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes ..	
.... ..	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes ..	
Do. ..	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes ..	
Do. ..	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes ..	
Do. ..	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes ..	
Do. ..	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes ..	
Do. ..	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes.	
Do. ..	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes.	
Do. ..	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes.	

No	Name of individual, state and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age	How and where educated.
	Khandesh—continued.					
	Dharma walad Bodal Náik, Dáng Sevbára; Girás.	Sevbára ..	....	Bhil, Hindu ..	55	....
	Apsingh walad Lalsingh, Dáng Girás.	Kirali ..	....	Do ..	42	....
	Yeswant walad Lakman, Dáng Girás.	Aherdi ..	Minor ..	Do. ..	16	.....
	Shankarao bin Rawiráo, Dáng Girás.	Surgána ..	....	Hindu ..	23	Can read and write Maráthi, at Surgána.
	Káthi walad Umed Parni, Káthi Mewas Rajput.	Káthi ..	....	Bhil, Hindu ..	36	Can read and write Gujaráthi, at Káthi.
	Khatia walad, Nána Walvi; Ganli Mewás Girás.	Raisinghpur ...	.....	Do. ..	31	Can read and write Maráthi, at Raisinghpur.
	Lashkari walad Kanha Padir, Nalé, Mewas, Rajput.	Nalé ..	Minor ..	Do. ..	...	....
	Ramsingh walad Kuvar Wasawa; Chickhali Mewás; Rájput.	Lálpur ..	....	Do. ..	39	Can read and write Marathi and Gujarathi well and knows a little of English, at Poona.
	Bápu walad Gamba Padvi; Singhpur Mewás, Rájput.	Singhpur ..	Minor ..	Do. ..	13	Can read Marathi, 3rd Book.
	Lashkari walad Kuvar Padvi, Nawalpur Mewás, Rajput.	Nawalpur ..	....	Do. ..	33	.....
	Panch Mahals.					
	Dipsingh, son of Jagatsingh, Bária.	Nárukot ..	....	Hindu, Koli ..	...	....
	Nasik.					
	Begam of Peint ..	Peinto ..	....	Muhammadan, though formerly Hindu.	51	....

RELATIONS—*concluded.*

How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Administers the State..	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes.	
Do. ..	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes.	
Minor ..	Not ..	Yes ...	Yes.	
Administers the State.	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes.	
Do. ..	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes.	
Do. ..	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes.	
Minor ..	Not ...	Yes ...	Not ...	He is under the guardianship of his uncle, Tana walad Umed Parvi, who administers the State.
Administers the State..	Not ..	Yes ..	Yes.	
In School at Nandarbar.	Not ..	Yes ..	Not ..	He is under the protection of the British Government.
....	Yes. ..	Yes.	Yes.	
....	No. ..	Primogeniture appears to be the rule, though in the case of the present Chief it has not been observed.	Not ascertained.	The estate is managed by the British Government who take half the revenues, the moiety going to the Chief.
....	....	....	No legitimate male heirs.	The estate has been under attachment for a number of years under orders from the Government of India.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND. A.—SURVEYED AND ASSESSED AREA IN ACRES.

Return of Field Work executed by the Professional Survey Parties in the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1872-73.

Topographical.		Revenue.			
Name of Party.	Area mapped.	Department.	Area surveyed.	Area classed.	Total Work done.
	Square Miles.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Káthiáwár*	2,750	Poona and Násik	572,862	742,425	1,315,287
Gujarát	1,175	Ratnágiri	113,874	117,471	231,345
		Gujarát	147,489	298,998	446,487
Násik	1,006	Indus Left Bank	440,093	178,199	618,292
		Indus Right Bank	304,914	125,565	430,479
Ahmadnagar and Poona ...	580	Southern Marátha Country and Kánára.	954,730	586,57	1,541,267
Total Square miles...	5,511	Total Acres...	2,533,962	2,049,195	4,583,157

* These parties are under the orders of the Government of India.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION. A.—LEGISLATIVE (ACTS).

(1).—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in the Year* 1871-72 (*between* 1*st April* 1872 *and* 31*st March* 1873) *and sanctioned as required by law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
Act No. III. of 1872 (The Bombay Municipal Act of 1872).	The Honourable H. P. St. G. Tucker.	The inquiry which was made in the year 1871 at the solicitation of the Worshipful Bench of Justices into the state of the finances of the Bombay Municipality showed that some reform of the Municipal constitution was necessary to secure a more efficient administration of the Municipal estate, and to enable the Corporation to exercise a more direct and complete control over its expenditure. To effect the changes which had appeared to the Executive Government to be requisite, this measure was devised, and advantage was taken of the opportunity to consolidate and amend the several Acts, with the exception of the Loan Acts, relating to Municipal administration in the city of Bombay, and to introduce such additional provisions for the collection of rates and taxes and the regulation of sanitation and other subsidiary matters as had been suggested by the experience of the past six years.	Assented to by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 15th November 1872. Assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 7th January 1873.
Act No. 1 of 1873 (The Bombay Port Trust Act).	The Honourable Colonel M. K. Kennedy.	It was desirable in the interests of the trade of Bombay to place the conservancy and management of the harbour, and of certain wharves and portions of the foreshore, the property of Government, in the hands of Trustees, and this Act was passed in order to provide for the constitution of a Trust, for suitably arranging for the management of the property to be held in Trust, to vest the different properties in the Trust, to impose on the Trustees the liabilities already incurred on account of the properties, to confer on the Trustees power to raise revenue and funds to meet these liabilities, and to provide for such prospective improvements as might be deemed to be necessary for the accommodation of the trade.	Assented to by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 3rd March 1873. Assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 24th May 1873.

(2).—*Statement of Bills proposed and pending in the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending why and in what state.
Bill No. 7 of 1870 (A Bill for the regulation of burial-grounds and burning grounds and places for the exposure of the dead in the territories subject to the Government of Bombay (without the limits of the City of Bombay).	The Honourable S. Mansfield, C. S. I., late Member of Council.	Instances have occurred in the Mofussil of burial-grounds and vaults being used in such a manner as to endanger the health of the townspeople. There is at present no positive law regulating the use of such places in the Bombay Presidency outside the limits of the city. The procedure in preventing Acts injurious or dangerous to human health and safety by order of a Magistrate under Section 62 of the Amended Code of Criminal Procedure directed to a particular person is ill-adapted to circumstances where a whole class or community may be at fault in violating sanitary principles. Moreover, this section and Section 63 only provide for specific prohibitions, and lay down no general regulations for avoiding the abuses apprehended. It has also been doubted whether Section 19 of Regulation XII. of 1827, empowering the District Magistrate to issue rules by injunction or proclamation, respecting certain matters affecting the public benefit and comfort, extends to the regulation of burial-grounds, burning-grounds and other such places. Accordingly this Bill has been introduced, giving to the Collectors in the Mofussil similar powers to those exercised by the Municipal Commissioner in Bombay under the Municipal Act of 1865.	26th October 1870.	...	This Bill as amended by the Select Committee was considered in Counil in July 1872 and September 1873. *N.B.*—This Bill was finally passed on 25th September, and has been submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Bill No. 4 of 1873 (A Bill to extend and make compulsory the practice of vaccination in the city of Bombay).	The Honourable H. P. St. G. Tucker.	The Bill provides that it shall only come into force in towns or districts to which its operation may be extended by order of Government. Very soon after the discovery of vaccination most of the Governments of Europe made provision for affording its benefits to their respective population. As early as 1803 an ordinance on the subject was promulgated in Sweden, and when Jenner died in 1823 there were few Europeans States, except Great Britain, in which there were not in force laws and regulations relative to vaccination. By the laws of many of these States the practice was directly or indirectly rendered compulsory. The first law regarding vaccination in England was enacted in 1840, and seldom has the legislature passed a measure of more obvious public benefit. Although vaccination was not made compulsory by that Act, large numbers of persons availed themselves every year of the opportunities put within their reach of protecting their children against small pox; and the impression consequently produced on the mortality from that disease was so great that the average deaths was soon reduced from 770 to 300 per million of population per annum. In 1853 compulsory vaccination was made the law of England, and the result of the working of that Act during fourteen years has shown a further annual saving of 100 lives of it of every million of the population.	1st August 1872.	...	Read a first time and referred to a Select Committee.	

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending why and in what state.
		In 1867 an Act was passed "to consolidate and amend the statutes relating to vaccination in England," and that Act, the fruit of large experience and mature consideration, forms the basis of the present Bill. Vaccination was introduced in the Island of Bombay in 1862, and has been attended with very satisfactory results. But the victims of small-pox are still too numerous. In the year 1870, 556 persons died of this disease, of whom 491 were children under nine years of age. In 1871 the deaths from small-pox numbered 919, and 813 of the victims were under nine years of age. There can be no doubt that a great deal of this mortality is preventible, and as there is reason to believe that Native prejudice against vaccination has to a great extent been overcome, no further time should be lost in applying the obvious remedy. The Bombay Association some time ago communicated to Government their opinion that it is desirable to make vaccination compulsory in the town and island of Bombay, but they recommend that in framing a Bill for carrying out this object due care should be taken to protect the people against annoyance or extortion, and against the infliction of hardship or oppression. Their recommendation has been borne in mind in drawing the Bill now submitted.			

CHAPTER III. B.—POLICE.

B.—

(1).—*Statement showing Strength, Cost,*

Commissionership.	DISTRICT.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.					
		Commissioner of Police, Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal, and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.				
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
Northern Division.	Ahmadábád	....	2	3	222	100	862	....
	Kaira	....	1	1	142	35	575	....
	Páneh Mahals	....	2	2	111	36	673	.....
	Broach	....	1	2	77	22	313	.....
	Surat	....	1	2	118	23	507	.....
	Táuna	....	1	2	145	....	652	....
	Kolába	....	1	1	54	....	250	....
	Násik	....	1	2	115	29	551	....
	Khándesh	....	3	3	259	83	1,264	....
	Commissioner's Office ...	1	....	....	....	.....	....	....
	Total..	1	13	18	1,243	328	5,647	.....
Southern Division.	Ahmadnagar	....	1	2	99	26	437	.....
	Belgaum	....	1	1	120	9	573	....
	Dhárwár	....	1	2	120	28	599	....
	Kaladgi	....	1	1	108	27	515	....
	Kánara	....	1	2	114	....	580	....
	Poona	....	1	2	185	25	900	....
	Ratnágiri	....	1	2	123	....	639	....
	Sátara	....	1	2	196	18	832	....
	Sholápur	....	1	1	83	15	359	.....
	Commissioner's Office ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total..	....	9	15	1,148	148	5,434	....
Sindh.	Karáchi	....	[redacted]	5	130	180	556	....
	Haidarábád	....		4	118	137	430	....
	Shikárpur	....	1	4	139	165	688	....
	Upper Sind Frontier ..	....	....	1	3	43	69	....
	Thar and Parkar ..	....	....	1	20	356	109	....
	Total..	....	4	15	410	881	1,852	....

(1) Columns IV. and V. include European Consta
(2) Column XII. includes local and personal
(3) Column XIV. includes the cost of all enroll
(4) Does not include horse and travelling allow
* Six Officers and thirty men employed in

POLICE.

Distribution, and Employment of Police.

Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal, and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.		Cost of Police.									
				Other Expenses of Column III.					Average Pay per Annum of		
Officers.	Men.	Pay and Travelling Allowances of Controlling Officers (Column II.), and Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments.	Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column III.) (2).	Travelling Allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments (3).	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns IV. and V.) (4).	Total Pay of Constables of all Classes (VI., VII., and VIII.)	Horses and Travelling Allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns XI., XIII., and XIV.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all Expenses other than included in Columns XI. to XVII.
IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.
45	200	.....	12,600	4,200	3,084	61,464	1,26,792	1,650	360	105	7,204
..	.....	....	10,512	2,306	2,004	35,307	70,388	1,260	360	100	5,183
* 6	30	....	9,312	3,144	2,810	25,978	72,852	1,200	360	89	8,737
..	....	....	8,143	2,229	1,365	21,953	39,791	1,016	355	102	3,155
22	100	.....	6,605	2,018	2,061	26,816	48,175	1,367	360	93·65	6,980
1	3	....	8,058	2,325	2,184	37,492	68,308	1,920	....	104	6,792
..	....	.....	5,117	1,600	1,404	14,977	25,198	900	.....	100·79	1,964
8	36	....	11,952	2,361	2,145	32,022	62,543	2,280	355	96	10,116
..	.....	.....	18,669	5,825	4,344	70,428	1,58,085	3,660	360	101·42	24,060
...	.....	3,950	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	320
82	369	3,950	90,968	26,008	22,401	3,26,437	6,72,132	15,283	....	....	74,511
3	25	....	11,400	2,400	2,124	30,432	51,708	1,920	920	6,186	6,751
..	....	.....	12,000	2,400	2,064	29,540	56,253	1,500	25[illegible]	6,947	3,369
..	3	.....	10,200	2,400	2,544	32,772	65,244	2,080	79[illegible]	7,354	2,754
..	....	....	5,600	2,400	2,579	27,804	57,000	1,260	79[illegible]	6,738	3,144
..	....	.....	8,400	2,400	2,124	30,240	61,080	1,800	....	7,610	7,730
...	8	....	11,750	2,400	3,504	48,476	99,596	2,100	89[illegible]	11,612	5,966
..	.....	....	11,823	2,400	2,064	33,084	60,756	2,040	..[illegible]	[illegible]20	5,240
..	....	....	11,400	2,400	2,604	49,104	86,436	2,280	610	10,685	9,209
2	9	....	7,200	1,800	1,200	22,272	....	1,020	450	3,160	2,661
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	44,296	....	....	....	....
5	45	4,928	89,773	21,000	20,807	3,03,724	5,82,369	16,000	4,710	68,112	45,804
3	366	....	14,400	2,400	4,116	49,752	1,12,584	3,060	51,180	61,401	5,520
...	202	....	9,600	2,400	3,084	40,536	81,084	2,700	279	99	7,561
20	103	....	9,600	2,400	3,084	46,296	1,10,748	3,060	3,510	5,719	15,363
.....	....	.....	....	....	130	225	1,128	....	15	7	14
....	33	....	.....	....	2,700	11,640	1,16,832	300	1,14,930	16,492	3,616
23	764	....	33,600	7,200	13,114	1,48,449	4,22,376	9,120	1,69,964	83,721	32,074

bles according to pay.
but not travelling allowances.
ed officers and men employed on office duties.
ances.
Rewa Kánta.

B.—

(1).—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distri*

Commissionership.	DISTRICT.	COST OF POLICE—*concluded.*			DISTRIBUTION			
					In District.			
					Guards at District, Central, Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries or as Escort to Prisoners and Treasuries.	
		Total Cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
		XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII
Northern Division.	Ahmadábád	2,17,024	1,88,824	*a* 28,200	1	9	13	61
	Kaira	1,26,960	1,26,960	.....	4	24	19	90
	Pánch Maháls	1,24,033	1,20,303	*b* 3,730	40	196	43	297
	Broach	77,652	77,652	....	2	16	10	47
	Surat	94,022	75,958	*c* 18,064	.....	....	13	51
	Tánna	1,27,079	1,26,599	*d* 480	.....	....	16	94
	Kolába	51,160	51,160	....	25	106	10	40
	Násik	1,23,419	1,17,459	*e* 5,960	1	3	16	110
	Khándesh	2,85,071	2,84,051	*f* 1,020	....	....	71	435
	Commissioner's Office ..	4,270	4,270	....	....	....	....	.....
	Total...	12,30,690	11,73,236	57,454	73	354	211	1,228
Southern Division.	Ahmadnagar	1,06,735	1,03,363	3,372	....	....	11	66
	Belgaum	1,07,126	1,07,126	....	....	....	8	48
	Dhárwár	1,17,974	1,17,686	288	....	....	11	72
	Kaladgi	99,787	99,787	....	5	30	16	93
	Kánára	1,13,774	1,13,774	....	4	30	18	120
	Poona	1,73,792	1,73,518	274	....	....	12	48
	Ratnagiri	1,17,407	1,17,407	....	3	17	26	97
	Sátára	1,63,433	1,63,073	360	4	15	19	119
	Sholápur	79,449	78,609	840	.....	....	11	51
	Total...	10,84,405*	10,79,271*	5,134	16	92	132	714
Sindh.	Karachi..	2,41,035	1,95,843	45,192	10	62	82	425
	Haidarabad	1,72,441	1,46,965	25,476	7	53	18	97
	Shikarpur	2,05,455	1,90,551	14,904	6	52	15	137
	Upper Sind Frontier ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	...
	Thar and Parkar	1,35,088	1,31,464	3,624	18	358	2	97
	Total..	7,43,014	6,64,823	89,196	41	525	117	756

POLICE.

bution, and Employment of Police—concluded.

OF FORCE.						PROPORTION OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN).					
						To Area (6).			To Population (7).		
On other duties.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour Duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Town (5).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).
Officers.	Men.										
XXVIII	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI	XXXII.	XXXIII	XXXIV.		XXXV.	XXXVI.		XXXVII.
120	491	382	† 107	3,849	824,380	3	4½	42	695	729	619·
111	421	85	....	1,6[illegible]5	782,733	2	2	2	1,038	1,049	951·
28	190	30	....	1,812	246,853	2·3	2·38	1	313	296	740·
46	171	123	....	1,658	286,643	4	6	4	692	768	505·
85	379	122	....	1,640	432,916	2·5	3	23	666	633	790·
127	542	25	....	4,074	524,958	6·3	4	4	656	389	367·
20	104	....	....	2,190	300,430	7	7	1	1,080	1,080	917·
93	431	44	....	5,247	672,791	7·5	8·8	·223	966	1,043	591·
188	888	30	....	7,482	966,364	4	4	6	599	....	....
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....
818	3,617	841	107	29,557	5,038,048	4·077	....	....	694·99	.....	.....
80	329	79	28	6,647	772,938	11	13	7	1,395	1,166	765
98	468	69	12	4,591	938,750	6	7	18	1,333	[illegible]	1,280
102	500	63	....	4,517	974,340	6	7	10	1,300	1,326	[illegible]
88	419	....	....	4,912	815,976	7	8	18	1,251	1,103	[illegible]
72	270	70	113	4,235	372,542	6	7	3	534	502	821
101	524	291	133	4,280	792,352	3	5	159	703	853	289
91	486	44	....	3,931	1,036,624	5	5	...	1,355	1,360	....
153	632	106	....	5,571	1,052,853	5	5	8	1,003	955	504
57	254	85	11	3,292	571,822	7	7	11	1,216	1,124	483
842	3,892	807	297	41,806	7,329,197	6	6	24	1,076	1,081	590
40	318	196	105	14,092	95,423	11·17	....	....	75·61	20·79	55·01
97	417	253	9	8,781	721,947	12·50	14·00	5·00	758·00	865·00	484·00
124	663	123	....	8,811	519,013	8·75	8·73	62·93	545·00	465·00	79·46
1	115	....	....	2,177	99,220	18·76	....	....	855·34	810·20	45·02
1	10	33	....	15,000	225,000	29·00	29·00	4·00	433·00	430·00	637·00
263	1,523	695	114	48,861	1,690,603	12·31	....	....	387·18	....	....

B.—POLICE

(2).—*Statement showing the Race and Religion*

Commissionership.	DISTRICT.	RACE.												OFFI					
		EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.			NATIVES.									
		District or Assistant District Superintendents		Subordinate Officers.			District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.		District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.			Hindus.					
		Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Northern Division.	Ahmádábád	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	222	962	6	86	19	9	..	..
	Kaira	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	2	142	610	4	64	1	21	..	..
	Pánch Mahals	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	111	709	4	25	8	5	..	1
	Broach	..	1	...	..	...	..	1	...	..	..	1	77	235	4	45	4	7	..	..
	Surat	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	2	118	520	1	55	4	1	..	..
	Thána	1	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	145	652	4	18	9	..	..	..
	Kolába	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	54	270	1	7	2	..	..	..
	Násik	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	115	580	4	26	14	..	..	..
	Khándesh	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	3	251*	1,326*	12	98	28	1	..	..
	Total..	9	4	1	...	..	...	3	1	..	...	13	1,238	5,954	10	424	89	44	...	1
Southern Division.	Ahmadnagar	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	..	2	..	1	102	486	2	25	6	..	..	..
	Belgaum	1	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	120	582	1	44	13	6	..	..
	Dhárwár	1	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	2	120	627	1	59	12	7	..	..
	Kaladgi	..	1	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	1	108	542	1	42	11	14	..	..
	Kánara	1	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	2	114	581	6	46	10	2	..	..
	Poona	1	...	1	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	185	931	2	37	20	..	..	..
	Ratnágiri	1	...	1	..	...	..	..	2	3	..	1	123	639	1	13	14	..	..	..
	Satara	1	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	1	196	850	1	50	27	8	..	..
	Sholápur	1	...	..	...	..	...	1	..	..	..	..	85	383	2	28	4	12	..	..
	Total..	8	1	2	..	...	...	2	2	5	..	11	1,153	5,623	17	344	117	49	..	..
Sindh.	Karáchi	1	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	186	1,185	10	117	6	..	..	..
	Jaidarábád	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	118	587	2	80	10	..	..	..
	Shikárpur	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	171	972	..	133	9	7	..	8
	Upper Sind Frontier	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	1	3	112	..	4	..	...	..	..
	Thar and Párkar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	498	..	15	..	..	..	..
	Total..	2	2	1	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	498	3,314	12	349	25	7	..	9

— *oncluded.*

or Caste of Officers and Men employe? in the Police.

RELIGION OR CASTE.																		
CER						MEN.												
				Other Religions.				Hindoos.							Other Religions.			
Marathas.	Lingayets.	Purbhus or Senoys.	Hindus of all other Castes.	Parsis and Jews.	Jains.	Christians.	Muhamadans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Seikhs.	Marathas.	Lingayets.	Purbhus or Senoys.	Hindus of all other Castes.	Parsis and Jews.	Jains.	Grand Total Officers and Men.	REMARKS.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
17	...	..	92	1	..	..	425	44	71	..	..	42	..	..	380	...	..	1189	
12	..	..	39	..	..	..	280	22	49	..	..		..	..	219	..	..	754	1 vacancy.
33	..	..	41	..	..	..	172	48	27	..	..	40	..	..	397	..	..	824	
11	..	..	11	..	..	..	163	24	9	..	..	65	...	...	19	..	..	407	7 vacancies.
29	..	..	30	1	..	..	240	8	4	..	..	113	..	..	122	..	..	651	
82	..	..	27	..	..	..	19	5	..	..	...	156	..	..	127	4	..	800	
..	..	..	46	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	497	..	..	238	3	..	306	
1	..	..	75	..	..	..	161	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	397	...	..	698	
41	..	..	81	1	..	10	455	32	4	..	..	..	..	..	658	...	..	1588	* 26 vacancies including 5 officers.
												167							
226	..	..	442	3	..	10	1,921	208	164	...	..	1,080	..	..	2,557	7	..	7215	
...	5	1	65	1	..	2	171	14	...	..	..	..	7	..	292	1	1	595	
41	3	...	13	..	1	1	227	22	22	..	..	243	12	..	54	..	1	704	1 vacancy
34	1	..	8	..	..	..	291	32	35	..	..	212	8	..	49	..	..	749	
32	1	...	9	..	..	1	312	14	32	..	..	118	4	...	61	..	..	652	
46	1	..	6	..	..	31	241	17	1	..	..	276	..	...	14	..	..	697	
111	..	...	16	..	..	3	166	30	..	..	...	595	..	2	145	..	..	1127	
53	..	1	42	..	..	4	32	11	..	..	..	360	1	..	233	..	.	765	
106	..	4	2	1	..	1	241	6	25	...	..	542	3	1	30	..	1	1019	
24	1	3	9	3	1	..	165	12	44	..	..	123	1	2	35	..	1	470	
447	12	9	170	5	2	43	1,846	158	159	..	..	2,469	36	5	918	1	4	6806	
17	20	8	21	1	..	..	758	61	2	..	11	108	178	26	21	..	..	1365	
16	12	1	1	..	..	..	432	41	..	..	5	40	47	..	2	..	..	690	
..	..	..	19	..	..	..	804	43	27	2	15	..	..	..	80	..	1	1149	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	116	
3	3	1	..	1	..	..	401	15	7	..	1	14	12	1	29	15	3	519	
35	35	10	41	2	..	..	2,500	160	36	2	35	162	237	27	136	15	4	3849	

C.—CRIMINAL

(1).—*Statement of Trials held by the Criminal Courts in the Regu-*

Sections of the Indian Penal Code.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sections 193 to 200.	Chapter XII.	Sections 302, 303 and 396.	Section 304.	Section 307.	Sections 312 to 316.	Sections 325 to 333.	Sections 323, 324, 334 to 338, 352, and 358.	Sections 363 to 373.	Section 376.	Section 377.	Sections 379 and 403.	Sections 379 to 381, 403 and 404.	Sections 397 to 402.
	False evidence.	Offences relating to Coins and Stamps.	Murder.	Culpable homicide.	Attempts to murder.	Causing miscarriage.	Grievous hurt, or hurt with aggravating circumstances.	Hurt, criminal force, and assault.	Kidnapping.	Rape.	Unnatural offences.	Theft or misappropriation of cattle.	Other simple thefts and misappropriations.	Dacoity.
Ahmadábád and Kaira ..	38	7	24	13	9	..	74	1,019	16	..	..	131	1,253	14
Surat and Broach ...	11	2	9	4	2	..	34	1,221	2	..	..	70	813	9
Khándesh	32	9	21	8	2	4	19	978	23	8	..	92	723	68
Tánna, Kolába, and Násik.	17	8	30	14	2	3	40	4,593	10	4	..	57	2,001	16
Poona and Sholá ..	12	8	20	6	..	5	10	2,508	4	4	1	181	1,030	6
Ahmadnagar	9	4	10	..	1	..	17	1,574	3	..	3	117	675	1
Ratnágiri	12	5	7	4	..	1	4	1,024	..	2	..	5	422	...
Sátára	5	2	11	3	2	..	31	910	1	5	2	104	671	2
Belgaum and Kaladgi ..	11	5	25	9	..	1	56	1,282	6	11	..	97	831	8
Dhárwár	14	6	18	3	7	..	34	1,052	3	4	..	97	468	4
Kánara	7	4	1	1	..	..	4	705	1	1	..	30	341	..
Tot .l..	168	60	176	65	25	14	323	16,866	69	39	6	981	9,228	128
Results in 18 1...	188	63	186	55	32	24	949	16,046	63	52	6	824	8,590	97

N.B.—Total s differ from those in Form No. VII., as th o

JUSTICE.

lation Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1872.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Section 392.	Sections 382, 386 to 395.	Sections 411 to 414.	Sections 449 to 462.	Chapter XVIII.	Section 497.							
Highway robbery.	Aggravated thefts and extortion and robbery not on the highway.	Receiving stolen property.	House-breaking.	Forgery.	Adultery.	Other offences.	Total number of offences.	Total number of trials.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Total number of persons tried.	Percentage of convictions.
38	59	251	115	14	14	3,175	6,264	6,002	5,202	5,914	11,116	46·8
29	1	84	71	3	4	2,438	4,807	4,619	3,222	5,306	8,528	37·78
10	15	144	110	7	3	937	3,213	3,201	2,851	3,237	6,095	46·9
8	63	143	141	..	2	2,933	10,085	9,898	6,809	12,316	19,125	35·6
2	25	149	120	27	6	2,239	6,363	6,197	4,451	7,677	12,128	36·7
18	17	67	59	8	5	1,412	4,000	3,964	2,358	4,455	6,813	34·61
2	5	28	32	6	..	631	2,190	2,163	1,236	2,883	4,139	30·34
1	27	47	79	11	..	765	2,679	2,541	2,345	1,997	4,342	54·
22	13	87	140	9	8	1,220	3,841	3,350	3,289	3,829	7,118	46·2
16	4	21	145	10	1	692	2,599	1,374	1,368	3,562	4,930	27·75
2	6	77	45	9	..	494	1,728	1,549	1,212	1,875	3,087	39·26
148	235	1,098	1,057	104	43	16,936	47,769	44,848	34,370	53,051	87,421	39·31
224	179	828	814	87	46	20,127	49,480	46,288	35,635	52,489	88,124	40·43

entries in this Statement include Session cases.

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(2).—*Statement showing the working of the Courts of Session in the Regulation Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the Year* 1872.

	Number of Days sat.	Number of Cases disposed of.	Number of Persons tried.	Number of Convictions.	Number of Reversals on Appeal.	Number of Appeals from Assistant Session Judges to Session Judges.	Number of Appeals from Assistant Session Judges and Session Judges to High Court.	Average detention of Prisoners where Cases have been disposed of.	Number of Witnesses summoned to Court of Session.	Distance in Miles travelled by Witnesses.	Percentage of Reversals on Convictions.
Ahmadábád	170	148	281	144	7	34	1	56	1,712	77,692	4·86
Surat and Broach	76	74	164	76	15	13	8	18	801	17,028	19·73
Khándesh	115	97	222	148	3	..	54	49	1,038	23,171	2·02
Tánna, Kolába and Násik..	262	179	388	216	20	3	48	26	1,924	75,866	9·26
Poona and Sholápur Session Judge..	161	132	301	114	6	5	27	25	1,513	28,503	5·26
Senior Assistant Judge ..	42										
Ahmadnagar	57	54	90	51	7	..	26	38	498	16,700	13·72
Ratnágiri	55	27	38	23	1	8	14	12	236	2,781	4·34
Sátára	92	74	151	85	..	..	40	19	755	2,306	..
Belgaum and Kaládgi, Session Judge.. ..	97	113	248	175	7	12	37	23	1,384	710	4
Senior Assistant Judge ..	28										
Dhárwár	82	69	1 3	54	6	..	32	70	819	3,061	11·11
Kánara	85	28	5	50	1	..	15	40	374	8,038	2
Total,...	1,323	995	2,(1	1,136	73	75	302	34	11,054	255,856	6·42
Results in 1871..	1,241	1,032	2,130	1,039	126	101	230	32	9,910	336,252	12·12

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(3).—*Statement of Sentences passed by the Criminal Courts in the Regulation Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the Year* 1872.

	Death.	Transportation for life.	Transportation for terms of years.	Imprisonment.	Imprisonment and fine.	Fined.	Whipped.	Total.
Ahmadábád ...	4	3	1	2,292	516	2,538	119	5,473
Surat and Broach ...	3	5	3	797	184	2,178	47	3,217
Khándesh ...	5	13	9	1,342	156	1,231	106	2,862
Tánna, Kolába, and Násik.	14	8	2	1,738	457	4,519	70	6,808
Poona and Sholápur ...	5	6	25	1,319	207	2,816	138	4,516
Ahmadnagar ...	5	1	...	977	81	1,342	36	2,442
Ratnágiri ...	2	3	...	211	258	772	15	1,261
Sátára ...	6	...	4	899	251	1,392	44	2,596
Belgaum and Kaladgi ...	10	28	...	1,128	326	1,751	34	3,277
Dhárwár ...	7	4	..	494	123	738	2	1,368
Kánára ...	1	...	...	552	154	645	22	1,374
Total...	62	71	14	11,749	2,713	19,922	633	35,194
Results in 1871...	66	65	48	8,879	2,485	24,298	507	36,348

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(4).—*Statement of Appeals disposed of by Courts of Session and District Magistrates in the Regulation Districts of the Bombay Presidency in the Year* 1872.

	Number of Appeals in which the sentence was confirmed.	Number in which the sentence was reversed.	Number in which the sentence was altered.	Total number of Appeals disposed of.	Percentage of Reversals.
Ahmadábád	315	77	31	423	18·2
Surat and Broach	211	63	37	311	20·22
Khándesh	184	46	12	242	19·0
Tánna, Kolába, and Násik ...	293	67	56	416	16·1
Poona and Sholápur	215	78	29	322	24·22
Ahmadnagar	168	19	9	196	9·69
Ratnágiri...	138	52	31	221	23·53
Sátára	125	23	21	169	13·61
Belgaum and Kaladgi	411	79	14	504	15·67
Dhárwár	85	48	22	155	30·96
Kánára	120	31	13	164	18·9
Total...	2,265	583	275	3,123	18·66
Result in 1871...	2,119	598	262	2,979	20·07

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(5).—*Return of Preliminary Inquiries held by the Magistrates in the Regulation Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the Year* 1872.

		Cases committed.	Cases discharged for want of evidence.	Total number of Cases in which preliminary inquiry was held.	Number of Persons committed.	Number of Persons discharged.	Total number of accused Persons.	Percentage of Cases committed to cases in which inquiry was held.
Ahmadábád	Magistrate of the District	2	4	6	2	4	6	33·33
	Other Magistrates	152	88	240	271	227	498	63·33
Súrat and Broach	Magistrate of the District	...	1	1	..	1	1	...
	Other Magistrates	77	59	136	169	168	337	56·61
Khándesh	Magistrate of the District	4	...	4	11	...	11	100
	Other Magistrates	96	38	134	215	79	294	71·64
Tanna, Kolába and Násik	Magistrate of the District	3	..	3	4	2	6	100
	Other Magistrates	157	91	248	365	280	645	63·30
Poona & Sholápur.	Magistrate of the District	6	2	8	8	5	13	75
	Other Magistrates	122	53	175	269	142	411	69·71
Ahmadnagar	Magistrate of the District	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
	Other Magistrates	54	23	77	86	31	117	70·13
Ratnágiri	Magistrate of the District	1	..	1	2	..	2	100
	Other Magistrates	24	16	40	36	26	62	60
Sátára	Magistrate of the District	..	...	..	..	...	..	...
	Other Magistrates	77	57	134	154	124	278	57·14
Belgaum and Kaladgi	Magistrate of the District	6	3	9	9	5	14	66·66
	Other Magistrates	112	56	168	267	128	395	66·66
Dhárwár	Mrgistrate of the District	...	..	...	...	..	..	...
	Other Magistrates	55	21	76	117	54	171	72·36
Kánára	Magistrate of the District	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	Other Magistrates	27	7	34	64	23	87	79·41
Total	Magistrate of the District	22	10	32	36	17	53	68·75
	Other Magistrates	953	509	1,462	2,013	1,282	3,295	65·18
	Total ..	975	519	1,494	2,049	1,299	3,348	65·26
	Results in 1871 ..	1,019	573	1,592	2,592	1,541	3,633	64·007

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(6).—*Statement showing the Number of Judicial Officers (exclusive of Subordinate Judges) doing duty in the Regulation Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the Year* 1872.

	Judge and Session Judge.	Joint Judge and Senior Assistant Session Judge.	Assistant Judges and Session Judges.	District Magistrates.	Assistant Deputy Magistrate.	Persons other than Assistant or Deputy Magistrates invested with any of the powers of a Magistrate.	Total.	Remarks.
Ahmadábád and Kaira ...	1	...	2	2	*a*13	31	49	*a.* One of these officers not a First Class Magistrate.
Surat and Broach ...	1	...	1	2	*b*12	28	44	*b.* Three not First Class Magistrates.
Khándesh ...	1	...	...	1	9	44	55	
Tánna, Kolába and Násik ...	1	1	1	3	*d*18	64	88	*d.* Four of these only temporary and one not a First Class Magistrate.
Poona and Sholápur ...	1	1	1	2	8	35	48	
Ahmadnagar ...	1	...	...	1	*e*6	22	30	*e.* One not a First Class Magistrate.
Ratnágiri ...	1	...	2	1	*f*4	20	28	*f.* One do. do. do.
Sátára	1	...	...	1	*g*8	30	40	*g.* Two not First Class Magistrates.
Belgaum and Kaaldgi ...	1	1	...	2	*h*12	35	51	*h.* Three do. do. do.
Dhárwár	1	...	...	1	*i*6	25	33	*i.* One not a First Class Magistrate.
Kánára	1	...	...	1	4	16	22	
Total...	11	3	7	17	100	350	488	
Results in 1871...	11	3	7	17	100	364	502	

CHAPTER III. C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(7).—*STATEMENT showing the Result of Trials before Magistrates in the Regulation Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the Year* 1872.

		Number of Trials.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Total number of Persons tried.	Average percentage of Persons convicted to Persons tried.	Number of District Magistrates.	1st Class Magistrates.	Second and third Class Magistrates.
Ahmadábád and Kaira	Magistrates of the Districts	51	61	10	71	85·91	2	12	32
	Do. First Class	1,920	1,683	1,130	2,813	59·82			
	Do. Second Class	2,182	1,735	2,961	4,696	36·94			
	Do. Third Class	1,591	1,456	1,665	3,121	46·65			
	Police Patels	110	123	11	134	91·79			
	Total....	5,854	5,058	5,777	10,835	46·68			
Surat and Broach	Magistrates of the Districts	26	39	2	41	95·12	2	9	31
	Do. First Class	805	642	643	1,285	49·96			
	Do. Second Class	2,262	1,536	2,734	4,270	35·97			
	Do. Third Class	1,452	929	1,839	2,768	33·56			
	Total....	4,545	3,146	5,218	8,364	37·61			
Tánna, Kolába and Násik.	Magistrates of the Districts	34	54	15	69	78·26	3	*17	65
	Do. First Class	879	752	823	1,575	47·74			
	Do. Second Class	5,280	3,467	6,892	1,0359	33·46			
	Do. Third Class	3,526	2,320	4,414	6,734	34·45			
	Total....	9,719	6,598	12,144	18,737	35·18			
Khándesh	Magistrates of the Districts	24	33	10	43	76·74	1	9	44
	Do. First Class	633	598	571	1,169	51·15			
	Do. Second Class	1,325	1,008	1,394	2,402	41·96			
	Do. Third Class	1,122	1,071	1,188	2,259	47·41			
	Total....	3,104	2,710	3,163	5,873	46·14			
Poona and Sholápur	Magistrates of the Districts	24	37	13	50	74·	2	8	35
	Do. First Classs	1,065	789	1,106	1,895	41·63			
	Do. Second Class	2,484	1,682	3,050	4,732	37·65			
	Do. Third Class	2,492	1,829	3,321	5,150	35·51			
	Total....	6,065	4,337	7,490	11,827	36·67			

Ahmadnagar	Magistrates of the Districts	....	10	9	3	12	75·	1	5	23
	Do. First Class	....	674	581	298	879	66·09			
	Do. Second Class	....	1,578	794	2,086	2,880	27·56			
	Do. Third Class	....	1,648	923	2,029	2,952	31·26			
		Total ...	3,910	2,307	4,416	6,723	34·31			
Ratnágiri	Magistrates of the Districts	....	18	18	5	23	78·26	1	3	21
	Do. First Class	....	96	46	95	141	32·62			
	Do. Second Class	....	827	557	936	1,493	37·3			
	Do. Third Class	....	1,185	612	1,832	2,444	25·04			
		Total....	2,126	1,233	2,868	4,101	30·06			
Sátára	Magistrates of the Districts	....	7	7	4	11	63·63	1	6	32
	Do. First Class	....	269	247	239	486	50·82			
	Do. Second Class	....	682	582	665	1,247	46·67			
	Do. Third Class	....	1,510	1,424	1,023	2,447	58·19			
		Total....	2,468	2,260	1,931	4,191	53·92			
Belgaum and Kaládgi	Magistrates of the Districts	....	32	60	3	63	95·23	2	9	38
	Do. First Class	....	614	684	463	1,147	59·63			
	Do. Second Class	....	1,369	1,379	1,293	2,672	51·6			
	Do. Third Class	....	1,222	991	1,997	2,988	33·16			
		Total....	3,237	3,114	3,756	6,870	45·32			
Dhárwár	Magistrates of the Districts	....	17	20	1	21	95·24	1	5	26
	Do. First Class	....	32	194	366	560	34·64			
	Do. Second Class	....	437	364	990	1,354	26·88			
	Do. Third Class	....	819	736	2,136	2,872	25·62			
		Total....	1,305	1,314	3,493	4,807	27·33			
Kánára	Magistrates of the Districts	....	21	29	3	32	90·62	1	4	16
	Do. First Class	....	189	144	152	297	48·64			
	Do. Second Class	....	842	567	1,000	1,567	36·18			
	Do. Third Class	....	469	422	700	1,122	37·61			
		Total....	1,521	1,162	1,855	3,017	81·57			
Total	Magistrates of the Districts	....	264	367	69	436	84·17			
	Do. First Class	....	7,176	6,360	5,886	12,246	51·93			
	Do. Second Class	....	19,263	13,671	24,001	37,672	36·28			
	Do. Third Class	....	17,036	12,713	22,141	34,857	36·47			
	Police Patels	....	110	123	11	134	91·79			
			43,854	32,234	52,111	85,345	38·94			
		Results in 1871....	45,291	34,614	51,426	86,070	40·25	17	87	363

* 4 of these only for a time.

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(8).—*Return of Trials held by the Criminal Courts in the Province of Sindh during the Year* 1872.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Districts.	Sections 193 to 200. False evidence.	Chapter XII. Offences relating to coin and stamps.	Sections 302, 303, and 396. Murder.	Section 304. Culpable homicide.	Section 307. Attempt to murder.	Sections 312 to 316. Causing miscarriage, &c.	Sections 325 to 333. Grevious hurt or hurt underaggravating circumstances.	Sections 323, 324, 334 to 338, 352 to 358. Hurt, criminal force and assaults.	Sections 363 to 373. Kidnapping, &c.	Section 376. Rape.	Section 377. Unnatural offences.	Sections 379 to 403. Theft or misappropriation of cattle.	Sections 379 to 381, 403 and 404. Other simple thefts and misappropriations.	Sections 397 to 402. Dacoity.	Section 392. Highway robbery.	Sections 382, 386, to 395. Aggravated thefts and extortions and robbery not on the highway.	Sections 411 to 414. Receiving stolen property.	Sections 449 to 462. House-breaking, &c.	Chapter XVIII. Forgery, &c.	Chapter XX. Offences relating to marriage.	Other offences.	Total number of offences.	Total number of trials.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Total number of persons tried.
Karáchi	10	1	8	..	2	..	7	1,117	2	1	..	305	744	..	5	9	128	143	5	44	1,252	3,783	3,489	2,244	4,298	6,542
Haidarábád..	11	..	17	8	5	..	20	1,058	1	3	3	829	925	..	9	6	212	260	75	38	1,827	5,307	3,289	2,492	3,828	6,320
Shikárpur..	13	1	9	3	..	1	9	733	54	6	2	477	794	..	7	2	180	209	4	9	1,213	3,726	3,287	2,487	4,176	6,663
Total..	34	2	34	11	7	1	36	2,908	57	10	5	1,611	2,463	..	21	17	520	612	84	91	4,292	12,816	10,065	7,223	12,302	19,525

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(9).—*Return of Sentences passed by the Criminal Courts in the Province of Sindh during the Year* 1872.

10 a P

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18	19	20	21	22
Districts.	Death.	Transportation for life.	Transportation for more than 10 and not more than 14 years.	Transportation from 7 to 10 years.	Imprisonment for more than 10 and not more than 14 years.	Imprisonment from 7 to 10 years.	From 5 to 7 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	From 1 to 3 years.	From 6 months to 1 year.	From 3 months to 6 months.	From 1 month to 3 months	Under 1 month.	Fine only.	Fine in addition to imprisonment.	Whipping in lieu of other punishment.		Whipping in addition to imprisonment.	Confined as insane.	Forfeiture of property.	Security demanded.	Confined in default of furnishing security.
																Juvenile offenders.	Adults.					
Karáchi	3	2	..	..	..	1	1	5	180	86	150	191	408	1,121	296	41	55	35	..	..	245	3
Haidarábád	4	5	..	1	..	4	8	11	356	235	241	331	359	870	479	35	32	15	2	..	11	7
Shikárpur	4	3	..	..	..	3	2	13	229	135	259	241	376	1,031	243	19	122	6	6	..	33	8
Total..	11	10	..	1	..	8	11	29	765	456	650	763	1,143	3,072	1,018	95	209	56	8	..	289	18

D.—PRISONS

(1).—*Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the*

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8			9			
								Received from other Jails.										Transferred to other Jails.			
								A.		B.								A.		B.	
No.	Jail.	Remained on the 31st December 1871.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation *enroute* to other Jails, &c., &c.		Total Population.			Daily Average Number.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Aden	100	6	247	51	347	57	..	...	..	..	347	57	404	90	6	96	...	...	...	...
2	Poona ..	347	35	805	84	1,152	119	18	...	..	..	1,170	119	1,289	335	34	369	5	...	5	...
3	Yeraúda ...	826	...	...	...	826	...	754	...	...	..	1,580	...	1,580	1,062	..	1,062	12	...	..	..
4	Ahmadnagar.	191	27	460	46	651	73	...	...	...	..	651	73	724	167	20	187	1	...	...	2
5	Dhúlia ...	282	19	1,460	96	1,742	115	7	...	...	...	1,719	115	1,861	305	16	321	134	...	1	...
6	Sholápur ...	177	18	623	37	800	55	..	..	..	..	800	55	855	139	11	150	42	1	2	1
7	Sátára ...	135	11	476	57	611	68	...	...	...	...	611	68	679	148	18	166	96	...	1	...
8	Belgaum ...	135	5	584	41	719	46	..	...	..	...	719	46	765	131	6	137	122	8	2	...
9	Kaladgi ...	230	15	513	50	743	65	3	...	...	...	746	65	811	197	20	217	103	...	5	2
10	Dhárwár ...	411	35	486	26	897	61	36	6	6	2	939	69	1,008	412	33	445	...	...	10	2
11	Kárwár ..	113	7	301	19	414	26	...	...	..	...	414	26	440	135	7	142	...	...	...	...
12	Ratnágirí ...	99	8	113	20	242	28	2	...	...	..	211	28	272	101	10	111	...	..	2	..
13	Tána ...	669	39	1,554	71	2,223	110	16	...	101	12	2,340	122	2,462	642	37	679	212	...	...	...
14	Ahmadábád .	308	24	1,000	38	1,308	62	180	2	...	..	1,488	64	1,552	360	23	383	421	...	16	1
15	Dhuliákot ..	450	...	1	..	451	...	616	...	...	...	1,067	...	1,067	402	..	402	123	...	...	...
16	Kaira	101	1	774	40	875	41	2	...	...	...	877	41	918	108	3	111	195	4	2	...
17	Surat	191	10	782	35	973	45	2	2	...	...	975	47	1,022	178	10	188	102	..	4	1
18	Dohad ...	138	5	294	6	432	11	...	...	...	..	432	11	443	163	4	167	1	..	..	..
19	Rájkot ...	44	...	133	4	177	4	...	..	...	...	177	4	181	41	1	45	40	..	..	...
20	Karáchi ...	437	3	712	20	1,119	23	10	..	5	...	1,164	23	1,187	350	3	353	198	...	11	...
21	Haidarábád .	453	7	923	34	1,376	41	7	..	...	..	1,383	41	1,424	422	10	432	163	...	7	..
22	Shikárpur ...	444	14	800	29	1,244	43	3	..	...	...	1,247	43	1,290	434	13	447	180	..	3	...
23	Bakkar ..	292	...	10	...	302	..	32	...	40	3	374	3	377	125	...	125	71	1	..	..
	Total..	6,573	289	13,081	801	19,654	1,093	1,688	10	152	17	21,494	1,120	22,614	6,450	285	6,735	2,221	14	71	9
	1871..	6,514	334	12,054	882	18,568	1,216	1,520	24	81	15	20,172	1,255	21,427	6,489	316	6,805	1,682	24	78	14

(JUDICIAL).

Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1872.

10										11		12		13		14		15		16			17
Released during the year.										Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped		Executed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1872.			No.
A.		B.		C.		D.																	
On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.		By order of Government c. On account of sickness.		f. For good conduct.															
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
...	...	266	54	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	...	..	75	3	78	1
67	3	709	81	37	4	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	2	1	10	..	334	30	364	2
4	...	399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	16	..	1,148	..	1,148	3
26	1	400	47	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	2	2	2	..	205	20	225	4
71	4	1,153	83	26	5	...	...	...	1	...	..	1	..	2	...	2	..	4	..	355	22	377	5
24	1	593	42	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	..	1	..	132	10	142	6
23	...	303	43	56	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	..	1	..	127	20	147	7
17	1	418	30	22	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	2	1	..	...	133	5	138	8
30	1	392	36	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	1	2	..	200	25	225	9
45	6	433	30	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	7	1	14	1	411	28	439	10
15	...	232	18	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	..	155	7	162	11
26	2	104	16	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	..	..	..	89	9	98	12
42	1	1,245	61	18	1	...	...	...	...	150	22	...	..	15	..	9	...	20	..	629	37	666	13
29	2	548	34	80	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	11	1	378	19	397	14
14	...	511	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	4	..	327	...	327	15
15	...	484	24	79	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	94	6	100	16
33	1	649	33	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	2	...	4	..	179	11	190	17
3	...	243	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	..	...	7	..	177	4	181	18
3	..	81	4	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	..	1	..	43	...	43	19
83	1	542	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	..	24	..	301	3	304	20
53	...	643	30	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	4	..	32	..	459	11	470	21
65	4	533	24	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	..	25	...	434	15	449	22
1	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	72	2	74	23
689	28	11,101	716	511	34	2	1	3	1	150	22	5	...	35	...	55	6	194	2	6,457	287	6,744	
709	27	10,118	839	634	44	4	2	51	1	37	5	4	...	39	...	57	5	185	6	6,574	289	6,863	

D.—PRISONS

(2).—*Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts*

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
No.	Jail.	Capacity of the Jail Barracks at 648 cubic feet per Prisoner.			Average number of Prisoners above capacity.			Average number of Prisoners below capacity.			Average daily strength during the year.			Total Population during the year.			Number admitted into Hospital during the year		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Aden ..	96	5	101	..	1	1	6	..	6	90	6	96	347	57	404	93	1	94
2	Poona ..	295	27	322	40	7	47	..	..	..	335	34	369	1,170	119	1,289	242	34	276
3	Yeranda ..	1,181	..	1,181	..	..	..	119	..	119	1,062	..	1,062	1,580	..	1,580	1,024	..	1,024
4	Ahmadnagar ..	150	15	165	17	5	22	..	..	..	167	20	187	651	73	724	130	14	144
5	Dhulia ..	186	15	201	119	1	120	..	..	..	305	16	321	1,749	115	1,864	153	47	200
6	Sholápur ..	112	21	133	27	..	27	..	10	10	139	11	150	800	55	855	235	8	243
7	Sátára ..	111	14	125	37	4	41	..	..	..	148	18	166	611	68	679	229	8	237
8	Belgaum ..	108	5	113	23	1	24	..	..	..	131	6	137	719	46	765	157	5	162
9	Kaladgi ..	154	6	160	43	14	57	..	..	..	197	20	217	746	65	811	230	11	241
10	Dhárwár ..	340	30	370	72	3	75	..	..	..	412	33	445	939	69	1,008	188	17	205
11	Kárwár ..	151	10	161	..	..	..	16	3	19	135	7	142	414	26	440	138	1	139
12	Ratnágiri ..	164	22	186	...	..	..	63	12	75	101	10	111	244	28	272	44	3	47
13	Tánna ..	412	22	434	230	15	245	..	..	..	642	37	679	2,340	122	2,462	550	32	582
14	Ahmadábád ..	263	50	313	97	..	97	..	27	27	360	23	383	1,488	64	1,552	369	45	414
15	Dhuliákot ..	360	..	360	42	..	42	..	..	..	402	..	402	1,067	..	1,067	441	..	441
16	Kaira ..	92	8	100	16	..	16	..	5	5	108	3	111	877	41	918	262	9	271
17	Surat ..	129	10	139	49	..	49	..	..	..	178	10	188	975	47	1,022	268	6	274
18	Dohad ..	100	5	105	63	..	63	..	1	1	163	4	167	432	11	443	260	10	270
19	Rájkot ..	83	...	83	..	1	1	39	..	39	44	1	45	177	4	181	45	..	45
20	Karáchi ..	744	20	764	..	..	..	394	17	411	350	3	353	1,164	23	1,187	311	2	313
21	Haidarábád ..	510	13	523	..	..	..	88	3	91	422	10	432	1,383	41	1,424	390	..	390
22	Shikárpur ..	480	20	500	..	...	..	46	7	53	434	13	447	1,247	43	1,290	457	3	460
23	Rukkar ..	320	..	320	..	..	..	195	..	195	125	..	125	374	3	377	245	...	245
	Total ..	6,541	318	6,859	875	52	927	966	85	1,051	6,450	285	6,735	21,494	1,120	22,614	6,461	256	6,717
	1871 ..	6,459	308	6,767	695	67	762	665	59	724	6,489	316	6,805	20,172	1,255	21,427	6,504	240	6,744

(VITAL).

in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1872.

9			10							11			12																13
Daily average number of sick during the year.			Number of Deaths.							Ratio of deaths per cent. of total population.			Ratio per cent. of Average.																
			A.		B.		C.						A.			B.			C.			D.			E.			
			In Hospital.		Out of Hospital.		Total.						Of admissions into Hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of Hospital.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.			No.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	To-tal.	M.	F.	To-tal.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	To-tal.	M.	F.	To-tal.	M.	F.	To-tal.	
2·2	·1	2·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108·3	16·7	97·9	2·4	1·7	2·4	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9	1·	10·	10	..	..	..	10	..	10	0·8	..	0·7	72·2	100·	74·7	2·6	2·9	2·7	0·2	..	0·2	2·4	..	2·4	2·7	..	2·7	2
24·0	..	24·0	16	..	..	..	16	..	16	1·01	..	1·01	96·42	..	96·42	2·26	..	2·26	0·09	..	0·09	1·41	..	1·41	1·5	..	1·5	3
2·1	0·1	2·2	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	0·3	..	0·3	77·8	70·0	77·0	1·2	0·5	1·2	..	..	...	1·2	..	1·1	1·2	..	1·1	4
5·88	·94	6·82	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	·28	..	0·26	50·1	293·7	62·3	1·92	5·87	2·12	..	..	...	1·3	..	1·2	1·3	..	1·2	5
4	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	0·1	..	0·1	169·0	72·7	162·0	2·8	..	2·6	..	..	...	0·7	..	0·6	..	..	..	6
5	1·	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	0·1	..	0·1	154·7	44·4	142·7	3·3	5·5	3·6	..	..	..	0·6	..	0·6	0·6	..	0·6	7
4·3	0·4	4·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119·8	83·3	118·2	3·2	6·6	3·4	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	8
6	1·	7	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	0·2	..	0·2	116·7	55·0	111·05	3·04	5·0	3·2	..	..	...	1·01	..	0·9	1·01	..	0·9	9
5·7	0·3	6·0	14	1	..	..	14	1	15	1·5	1·4	1·5	45·6	51·5	46·1	1·4	0·9	1·3	..	..	...	3·4	3·0	3·4	3·4	3·0	3·4	10
3·1	0·1	3·2	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	0·9	..	0·9	102·2	14·2	97·8	2·2	1·4	2·2	...	..	..	2·9	..	2·8	2·9	..	2·8	11
1·15	0·05	1·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43·5	30·0	42 3	1·1	0·5	1·08	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	12
23·01	0·62	23·63	19	..	1	..	20	..	20	0·86	..	0·81	85·6	86·4	85·7	3·5	1·6	3·4	..	..	...	3·1	..	2·9	3·1	·9	2·9	13
8·2	0·8	9·0	11	..	..	1	11	1	12	0·7	1·6	0·8	102·5	195·7	108·1	2·3	3·5	2·3	..	..	...	3·06	4·3	3·1	3·06	4·3	3·1	14
12·5	..	12·5	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	0·3	..	0·3	109·7	..	109·7	3·1	..	3·1	..	..	...	1·0	..	1·0	1·0	..	1·0	15
5·8	1·5	7·3	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	0·03	..	0·03	242·5	300·0	244·1	5·3	50·0	6·5	..	..	...	2·7	..	2·7	2·7	..	2·7	16
8	1·	9	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	0·4	..	0·4	150·6	60·0	145·7	4·5	10·0	4·8	..	..	...	2·2	..	2·1	2·2	..	2·1	17
5·9	0·8	6·7	7	..	..	..	7	..	7	1·6	..	1·5	159·5	250·	161·6	3·6	20·0	4·0	..	..	...	4·2	..	4·1	4·2	..	4·1	18
1·6	..	1·6	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1·56	..	0·56	102·3	..	100·0	3·6	..	3·6	...	..	...	2·3	..	2·2	2·3	..	2·2	19
9·2	0·1	9·3	22	..	2	..	24	..	24	2·0	..	2 0	88·9	66·6	88·7	2·6	3·3	2·6	..	..	..	6·8	..	6·8	6·8	..	6·8	20
13·	0·1	13·1	32	..	..	..	32	..	32	2·3	..	2·2	92·4	..	90·3	3·08	1·0	3·03	..	..	...	7·6	..	7·4	7·6	..	7·4	21
7·8	0·1	7·9	25	..	..	..	25	..	25	2·0	..	1·9	105·3	23·03	102·9	1·8	0·8	1·8	..	..	...	5·8	..	5·6	5·8		5·6	22
12·57	..	12·57	9	..	..	..	9	..	9	2·4	..	2 39	196·0	..	196·0	1005	..	10·05	..	..	...	7·2	..	7·2	7·2	..	7·2	23
180·01	1001	190·02	190	1	4	1	194	2	196	0·9	0·2	0·8	100·1	89·8	99·7	2·7	3·5	2·8	0·03	..	0·03	2·9	0·7	2·7	3·0	7·0	2·9	
192·31	8·43	200·74	181	6	4	..	185	6	191	0·9	0·4	0·9	100·2	75·6	99·1	2·9	2·6	2·9	..	..	..	2·3	1·9	2·8	2·8	1·9	2·8	

The ratio per cent. of daily average sick, Column 12B, corresponds with Dr. Farr's "constant sickness rate."

D.—PRISONS

(3).—*Showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay*

1	2	3	4	5	6				7			8		
					JAIL SERVANTS.				BUILDING AND REPAIRING JAIL.			GRINDING WHEAT AND MAKING CLOTHING OR OTHER ARTICLES FOR PRISON USE		
					A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
No.	Jail.	Average Number sentenced to labour.	Average number unable to labour from sickness or old age.	Average Number of Convalescents and weakly Convicts employed on light labour.	Average Number of Convicts so employed.	Ratio per Cent. of Average Strength.	Average estimated Monthly Earning per Head.	Total estimated Earnings for the year.	Average Number of Convicts so employed.	Average estimated Monthly Earning per Head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number employed.	Average estimated Monthly Earning per Head.	Total estimated Earnings for the year.
							Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Aden ..	90	13	.....	16	16·6	11 7	2,200 0	2	8 13	211 0	1	4 9	54 8
2	Poona ..	339	47	15	73	19·7	3 12	3,285 0	7	3 12	315 0	26	3 12	1,170 0
3	Yerauda ..	1,062	166	23	184	17·3	6 12	14,890 12	435	7 10	39,679 5	64	3 3	2,459 3
4	Ahmadnagar ..	163	23	1	38	20·3	5 2	2,360 4	30	5 7	1,957 13	16	5 4	1,015 5
5	Dhúlia ..	310	47	....	49	15·2	7 1	4,149 0	8	4 11	448 9	5	15 13	949 0
6	Sholápur ..	147	19	5	30	18	7 11	2,758 2	18	3 11	800 14	45	1 0	531 2
7	Sátára ..	162	26	....	36	21·6	5 13	2,509 0	31	4 7	1,650 11	11	3 9	472 14
8	Belgaum ..	130	20	2	25	18·2	3 12	1,125 0	5	3 12	225 0	9	2 10	283 8
9	Kaládgi ..	208	28	....	26	12·0	6 6	1,993 4	107	3 14	5,007 6	25	2 3	655 13
10	Dhárwúr ..	434	75	10	67	15	4 6	3,514 2	122	4 7	6,523 6	33	4 7	1,770 10
11	Kárwár ..	138	20	2	14	9·8	6 9	1,099 11	2	5 4	125 15	11	4 14	644 14
12	Ratnágiri ..	106	15	1	14	12·6	3 10	611 8	3	4 2	150 2	1	3 4	39 9
13	Tánna ..	654	116	2	54	7·9	7 2	4,615 2	397	6 6	30,424 2	34	5 15	2,445 8
14	Ahmadábád ..	365	58	13	62	16·2	3 13	2,846 9	10	3 12	448 0	26	3 11	1,143 12
15	Dhuliákot ..	402	52	....	184	46	7 8	16,560 0	60	7 8	5,400 0	18	7 8	1,620 0
16	Kaira ..	100	22	1	29	25·2	6 1	2,039 7	17	7 3	1,467 0	6	2 8	182 9
17	Surat ..	179	31	6	35	18·6	6 12	2,847 5	10	5 15	709 11	10	6 13	815 9
18	Dohad ..	164	28	....	37	22·0	3 12	1,677 0	6	3 9	257 0	18	3 15	846 12
19	Rájkot ...	42	7	....	10	22·2	7 9	906 15	...	.....	....	4	4 3	202 9
20	Karáchi ..	349	50	4	69	19·8	4 4	3,494 0	19	4 15	1,126 9	..	....	....
21	Haidarábád ..	416	69	5	56	12·9	3 12	2,520 0	4	3 5	159 0	7	3 8	315 0
22	Shikárpur ..	424	84	....	55	12·3	4 2	2,716 15	27	5 2	1,667 7	22	2 13	741 3
23	Bakkar ..	125	24	8	15	12·0	5 12	1,034 13	31	5 11	2,107 11	7	5 9	465 6
	Total..	6,509	1,040	98	1,178	17·4	5 18	81,753 13	1,351	6 3	1,00,861 9	399	3 15	18,824 10
	1871..	6,577	930	251	1,179	17·3	5 15	83,607 6	1,336	6 1	97,350 15	341	4 7	18,171 12

(FINANCIAL).

Presidency during the Year 1872, *and their Estimated Earnings.*

9			10					11			12		13
On the roads employed by P. W. D. or by Municipalities.			On Jail Garden.					On Manufactories.			Total.		
A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	
Average number employed.	Average estimated or actual monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number employed.	Value of vegetables supplied to Prisoners.	Value of vegetables sold.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number employed.	Estimated profits of year.	Average profits per head of those so employed.	Total estimated earnings of the Prisoners sentenced to labour.	Average estimated earnings per head of Prisoners sentenced to labour.	No
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
4	15 8	744 11	2	44 8	..	1 14	44 8	52	1,459 11	28 1	4,714 6	52 6	1
...	..	..	9	534 8	..	4 15	534 8	162	1,400 13	8 10	6,705 5	19 12	2
38	2 15	1,351 8	73	4,827 3	..	5 8	4,827 3	79	788 2	9 15	63,906 1	60 4	3
...	..	..	21	537 14	56 1	2 5	593 15	34	555 9	16 5	6,482 14	39 12	4
10	5 7	654 14	17	711 2	661 2	6 11	1,372 4	174	635 7	3 10	8,209 2	26 8	5
3	3 10	130 6	21	1,130 8	142 3	5 1	1,272 11	6	473 8	78 14	5,019 11	34 2	6
10	4 13	580 0	22	322 10	313 15	2 6	636 9	26	480 0	18 7	6,329 2	39 1	7
61	3 14	2,855 2	8	124 10	..	1 5	124 10	...	...	...	4,613 4	35 8	8
0·2	...	44 6	9	198 5	4 5	1 14	202 10	13	149 1	11 7	8,052 8	38 11	9
10	3 9	430 10	23	1,000 2	123 3	4 1	1,123 5	94	1,775 3	18 14	15,137 4	34 14	10
4	4 14	235 2	13	935 5	288 14	7 13	1,224 3	72	2,764 9	38 6	6,094 6	44 3	11
1	3 12	45 0	27	262 8	351 7	1 14	613 15	44	1,104 13	25 2	2,564 15	24 3	12
3 1 4	8 7	12 3	33	1,554 0	175 9	4 6	1,729 9	18	155 9	8 10	30,070 15	59 12	13
...	..	..	22	1,938 9	135 2	7 14	2,073 11	174	4,107 9	23 10	10,619 9	29 2	14
1	3 13	45 14	79	1,881 6	331 5	2 5	2,212 11	8	306 0	38 4	26,144 9	65 0	15
6	3 9	260 12	9	455 13	27 12	4 7	483 9	10	137* 7	13 12	4,570 12	45 11	16
..	..	..	19	194 3	64 7	1 2	258 10	68	3,798 15	55 14	8,430 9	47 2	17
5	3 1	183 12	33	583 12	60 3	1 10	643 15	37	667 15	18 1	4,276 6	26 1	18
..	..	..	21	446 9	480 15	3 11	927 8	...	...	..	2,037 0	48 8	19
..	..	..	32	..	..	3 10	†1,392 13	175	6,223 1	35 9	12,236 7	35 1	20
95	2 11	3,039 4	51	1,574 5	..	2 9	1,574 5	129	86 7	0 11	7,521 2	18 1	21
25	5 5	1,604 7	37	1,146 0	466 0	3 10	1,612 0	174	5,448 13	31 5	13,790 13	32 8	22
35	6 15	2,913 14	..	..	...	..	...	5	866 2	173 3	7,387 14	59 2	23
308	4 1	15,131 13	581	20,403 12	3,682 7	3 10	25,479 6	1,554	31,953 10	20 9	2,74,004 7	42 1	
397	5 13	27,825 9	555	21,583 1	3,020 14	3 14	25,860 5	1,588	25,389 1	16 0	2, 78,302	42 5	

* These figures represent loss.

† The Superintendent estimated the value of convict labour, the receipts were nil, the garden being unproductive.

D.—PRISONS

(4).—*Showing the Religion, Age, and Previous Occupation of the Convicts*

1	2	3												4			
		RELIGION.												AGE.			
		A.						B.		C.		D.		A.		B.	
		Christians.															
No.	Jail.	*a.*		*b.*		*c.*		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		All other Classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.											
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Aden	38	..	..	..	3	..	269	54	11	..	26	3	59	23	280	34
2	Poona	6	..	..	..	13	..	141	15	965	104	27	..	43	..	939	116
3	Yerauda	..	..	..	..	2	..	94	..	637	..	93	..	..	..	764	..
4	Ahmadnagar ..	..	..	..	..	3	1	50	6	586	66	12	..	10	1	566	63
5	Dhulia	2	..	4	..	3	..	408	13	1,310	102	15	..	39	3	1,579	100
6	Sholápur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	3	739	52	2	..	5	2	725	46
7	Sátára	..	..	..	..	5	..	21	2	583	66	2	..	3	..	557	58
8	Belgaum ..	..	..	..	..	22	2	105	4	592	40	..	..	12	3	612	30
9	Kaládgi	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	10	628	55	..	..	34	5	651	55
10	Dhárwár ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	179	16	695	45	21	..	10	7	778	43
11	Kárwár	..	..	..	..	26	4	40	3	337	19	11	..	11	2	329	20
12	Ratnágiri ..	1	..	..	..	5	..	32	4	197	24	7	..	..	..	180	21
13	Tánna	..	..	..	..	84	..	195	3	1,892	106	52	1	13	2	1,989	102
14	Ahmadábád ..	..	..	..	..	10	..	192	11	1,098	51	8	..	30	3	1,137	55
15	Dhuliákot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	381	..	1	..	..	..	423	..
16	Kaira	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	5	784	36	1	..	31	4	818	34
17	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	2	794	43	7	..	13	..	777	28
18	Dohad	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	1	408	10	..	..	..	1	401	9
19	Rájkot	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	106	4	1	..	..	..	156	3
20	Karáchi	12	..	3	..	7	..	973	21	153	..	1	2	11	..	1,076	23
21	Haidarábád ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1,266	39	109	2	..	..	18	..	987	35
22	Shikárpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,123	38	99	4	22	1	26	1	1,043	31
23	Bakkar	..	..	..	..	..	..	288	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	269	..
	Total ..	59	..	8	..	185	7	5,975	250	13,118	829	309	7	368	57	17,086	906
	1871 ...	54	..	9	..	171	4	6,165	272	11,743	921	426	19	362	51	15,803	1,000

(JUDICIAL).

in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1872.

5														6			7
PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.																	
C.		D.		Males.								Females.				Total.			
40 to 50.		Above 60.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	Of independent Property.	Agriculturists.	Labourers.	Shop-keepers and Traders.	Artizans.	Domestic Servants.	Professional.	Government Servants.	No Occupation.	Married.	Unmarried.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.	Number.
8	...	..	..	...	..	168	7	..	30	12	13	117	25	20	12	347	57	404	1
117	3	3	..	..	307	555	49	51	125	10	21	34	112	..	7	1,152	119	1,271	2
60	...	2	..	...	364	156	93	18	181	..	...	14	...	..	..	826	..	826	3
65	8	10	1	...	168	443	18	3	1	..	10	8	64	...	9	651	73	724	4
116	12	8	...	..	456	835	88	47	89	...	108	119	105	7	3	1,742	115	1,857	5
67	7	3	...	..	155	411	16	103	3	8	19	85	52	1	2	800	55	855	6
50	10	1	..	4	342	74	16	59	12	26	58	20	65	..	3	611	68	679	7
83	12	12	1	1	330	206	58	32	15	10	40	27	35	2	9	719	46	765	8
52	5	6	..	..	306	95	35	259	3	...	39	6	59	..	6	743	65	808	9
98	10	11	1	3	257	383	73	70	20	13	40	38	51	5	5	897	61	958	10
69	4	5	..	32	64	103	37	24	34	34	23	13	15	8	3	414	26	440	11
60	7	2	..	1	116	23	29	26	9	17	9	12	28	..	..	242	28	270	12
213	5	8	1	..	1,021	804	97	104	129	3	10	55	101	5	4	2,223	110	2,333	13
134	4	7	..	5	556	447	67	39	97	..	28	69	59	1	2	1,308	62	1,370	14
28	...	..	...	..	238	119	20	9	45	..	5	15	..	..	..	451	..	451	15
24	3	2	...	..	690	110	19	23	2	...	25	6	41	..	..	875	41	916	16
151	12	32	5	..	330	423	35	..	62	51	30	42	45	..	..	973	45	1,018	17
25	1	6	...	..	361	18	18	..	2	20	9	4	11	..	..	432	11	443	18
21	1	..	...	5	43	75	8	3	38	1	..	4	4	..	..	177	4	181	19
62	..	..	...	..	556	204	28	145	117	8	50	41	20	..	3	1,149	23	1,172	20
360	6	11	..	..	812	452	39	34	15	..	24	..	30	..	11	1,376	41	1,417	21
163	11	12	...	..	844	191	10	42	2	124	31	..	39	4	..	1,244	43	1,287	22
33	..	..	...	..	251	16	11	14	7	1	2	...	..	..	..	302	...	302	23
2,059	121	141	9	101	8,567	6,311	871	1,105	1,038	338	594	729	961	53	79	19,654	1,093	20,747	
2,243	150	160	15	32	8,306	5,385	783	665	1,077	937	569	914	1,078	51	87	18,568	1,216	19,784	

D.—PRISONS

(5).—*Showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and Maintenance Year* 1872, *excluding the cost of building new*

1	2	3				4				5				6			
		Rations.				Fixed Establishment.				Police Guard.*				Extra Establishment.			
		A.		B.		A.		B.		A.		B.		A.		B.	
No.	Jail.	Total Cost.		Cost per head of average strength.		Total Cost.		Cost per head of average strength.		Total Cost.		Cost per head of average strength.		Total Cost.		Cost per head of average strength.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1	Aden	8,269	6 0	86	2 3	7,571	2 3	78	13 10	7,000	5 0	72	14 8	401	5 5	4	2 10
2	Poona	15,488	13 10	41	15 7	7,164	3 9	19	6 8	3,785	6 8	10	4 2	.....		.....	
3	Yerauda	45,848	1 11	43	2 9	30,296	9 1	28	8 5	8,657	8 0	8	2 5	.....		.....	
4	Ahmadnagar ..	7,044	11 10	37	10 9	4,701	11 5	25	2 3	3,378	4 3	18	1 1	.....		.....	
5	Dhulia	11,150	4 8	34	11 9	4,048	13 11	12	9 10	2,191	3 2	6	13 2	.....		.....	
6	Sholápur	5,182	11 11	34	8 10	2,788	14 3	18	9 6	2,368	14 6	15	12 8	.....		.....	
7	Sátára	5,791	11 11	34	14 3	3,234	9 4	19	7 9	2,007	15 3	12	1 6	.....		.....	
8	Belgaum	5,361	2 9	39	2 1	2,078	13 3	15	2 9	5,575	0 7	40	11 1	.....		.....	
9	Kaladgi	8,518	5 10	39	4 1	2,756	1 5	12	11 3	2,036	1 11	9	6 2	.....		.....	
10	Dhárwár	17,613	15 5	39	9 4	5,393	2 3	12	1 11	5,249	15 6	11	12 9	.....		.....	
11	Kárwár	5,395	6 7	37	15 11	3,431	5 6	24	2 8	8,704	6 11	61	4 9	.....		.....	
12	Ratnágiri	4,210	11 7	37	14 11	3,912	3 1	35	3 11	5,017	10 9	45	3 3	.....		.....	
13	Tánna	27,614	5 6	40	10 8	6,886	14 10	10	2 3	47,058	11 0	69	4 11	2,184	12 0	3	3 6
14	Ahmadábád ..	14,041	4 8	36	10 7	7,232	6 4	18	14 2	5,151	6 2	13	7 2	.....		.....	
15	Dhuliakot	14,341	10 10	35	10 10	7,140	0 0	17	12 2	4,644	0 0	11	8 10	7,657	3 2	19	0 9
16	Kaira	3,325	0 9	29	15 3	3,521	4 6	31	11 7	4,140	14	37	4 10	29	12 2	0	4 3
17	Súrat	7,838	2 0	41	11 1	4,238	5 6	22	8 8	3,142	5 8	16	11 5	.....		.....	
18	Dohad	5,704	10 8	34	2 7	3,087	8 11	18	7 10	2,435	1 6	14	9 4	.....		.....	
19	Rájkot	2,461	9 6	54	11 3	1,377	0 0	30	9 7	1,732	15 5	38	8 2	.....		.....	
20	Karáchi	15,316	2 3	43	6 3	7,288	15 10	20	10 5	4,590	15 7	13	0 1	.....		.....	
21	Haidarábád ..	12,558	9 3	29	1 2	6,386	1 6	14	12 6	2,967	3 9	6	13 11	.....		.....	
22	Shikárpur	10,517	4 9	23	8 5	6,401	15 0	14	5 2	8,338	11 1	18	10 6	.....		.....	
23	Bakkar	3,008	0 7	24	1 0	5,135	4 10	41	1 4	2,242	0 0	17	15 0	.....		.....	
	Total..	2,56,602	5 0	38	1 7	1,36,073	6 9	20	3 3	1,42,417	1 4	21	2 4	10,273	0 9	1	8 5
	1871..	2,46,215	9 1	36	2 11	1,33,368	3 5	19	10 9	1,35,691	12 1	19	15 1	9,574	7 1	1	6 6

* Or Military Guard.
† Contingent Guard.

(FINANCIAL).

ance of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Jails, and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.

7			8		9		10	11	12
Hospital Charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.				
A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.	Grand Total expended.	Total Cost per head of average strength.	No.
Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
494 15 7	5 2 6	247 7 10	1,034 14 6	10 12 6	939 7 8	9 12 7	25,711 8 5	267 13 2	1
1,016 15 1	2 12 1	101 11 1	1,062 8 0	2 14 1	1,334 4 1	3 9 10	29,852 3 5	80 14 5	2
2,334 11 1	2 3 2	97 4 5	3,879 8 0	3 10 5	2,328 2 11	2 3 1	93,344 9 0	87 14 3	3
232 6 3	1 3 10	116 3 1	544 2 6	2 14 7	1,405 2 3	7 8 3	17,306 6 6	92 8 9	4
414 0 4	1 4 7	59 2 4	1,125 7 1	3 8 1	2,902 5 2	9 0 9	21,832 2 4	68 0 2	5
346 5 0	2 4 11	86 9 3	914 10 3	6 1 7	1,138 9 0	7 9 5	12,740 0 11	84 14 11	6
459 4 4	2 12 3	76 8 9	449 12 9	2 11 4	649 13 0	3 14 8	12,593 2 7	75 13 9	7
412 15 4	3 0 3	87 10 10	694 11 6	5 1 2	1,555 9 8	11 5 8	15,678 5 1	114 7 0	8
705 3 4	3 4 0	100 11 11	826 7 2	3 12 11	1,947 0 6	8 15 6	16,789 4 2	77 5 11	9
492 13 8	1 1 9	82 2 3	1,607 11 10	3 9 9	1,839 11 11	4 3 11	32,247 6 7	72 7 5	10
247 9 10	1 11 11	82 8 7	901 4 0	6 5 7	561 5 9	3 15 3	19,241 6 7	135 8 1	11
207 11 2	1 13 11	207 11 2	218 5 6	1 15 6	570 8 0	5 2 3	14,137 2 1	127 5 9	12
1,225 2 8	1 12 11	51 13 7	1,065 1 4	1 9 1	2,125 8 7	3 2 1	38,160 7 11	129 13 5	13
818 13 7	2 2 2	90 15 9	1,540 1 6	4 0 8	3,423 5 9	8 15 0	32,216 6 0	84 1 10	14
647 6 11	1 9 9	53 15 3	2,226 1 4	5 8 7	1,529 6 7	3 12 10	38,185 12 10	94 15 9	15
370 5 9	3 5 5	52 14 6	599 9 0	5 6 5	2,025 9 0	9 3 10	13,012 7 10	117 3 7	16
674 9 2	3 9 5	74 15 3	454 5 7	2 6 8	1,916 1 3	10 3 1	18,263 13 2	97 2 4	17
822 1 2	1 14 10	46 0 2	....	....	926 13 7	5 8 9	12,476 8 10	74 11 4	18
117 10 4	2 9 10	58 13 2	245 4 7	5 7 3	541 1 2	12 0 4	6,475 9 0	143 14 5	19
773 10 3	2 3 0	85 15 4	....	....	1,967 5 2	5 9 2	29,937 1 1	84 12 11	20
821 10 9	1 14 5	63 3 3	2,999 12 8	6 15 1	849 10 1	1 15 6	26,583 0 0	61 8 7	21
972 11 9	2 2 10	121 9 5	2,726 15 8	6 1 7	1,794 8 5	4 0 2	30,752 2 8	68 12 9	22
706 8 2	5 10 5	58 14 0	....	....	520 15 1	4 2 9	11,612 12 8	92 14 6	23
14,815 9 6	2 3 2	77 15 8	25,125 10 9	3 11 8	33,842 4 7	5 0 5	6,19,149 6 8	91 14 10	
14,283 4 8	2 1 7	71 6 8	30,906 8 6	4 8 8	20,670 3 8	4 5 2	6,00,210 0 6	88 3 3	

D.—PRI

(6).—*Showing particulars regarding Civil Prisoners*

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
No.	Lock-up Jail.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total Population.		Average Daily Number.		Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1872.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Aden ...	5	1	185	66	190	67	6	2	186	67	...	...	...	...	..	..	4	..
2	Poona ..	*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*	
3	Yerauda ...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..
4	Ahmadnagar ..	5	3	68	13	73	16	6	1	65	15	..	..	...	..	..	..	8	1
5	Dhúlía ...	27	2	167	14	194	16	11	1	161	16	...	...	..	..	1	...	32	..
6	Sholápur ...	6	1	86	13	92	14	6	1	87	14	...	...	..	..	...	..	5	..
7	Sátára ..	1	..	214	12	215	12	11	1	195	12	..	...	...	...	..	..	20	..
8	Belgaum ...	6	..	39	2	45	2	5	...	34	2	..	...	..	...	..	..	11	..
9	Kaladgi ..	..	..	21	..	21	..	...	...	18	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	3	..
10	Dhárwár ..	3	..	19	1	22	1	2	1	17	1	...	..	...	..	..	..	5	..
11	Kárwár ..	1	..	14	2	15	2	1	..	15	2	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..
12	Ratnágiri ..	1	..	43	2	44	2	3	...	40	2	...	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
13	Tánna ..	33	3	194	8	227	11	18	1	194	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	1
14	Ahmadábád ..	33	1	258	29	291	30	19	1	266	29	...	...	...	..	...	..	25	1
15	Dhuliákot ...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..
16	Kaira ..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	..
17	Surat ..	16	1	189	14	205	15	22	...	176	15	...	..	...	..	1	..	28	..
18	Dohad ..	..	..	62	..	62	..	0·16	...	62	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
19	Rájkot ..	1	..	3	..	4	..	...	...	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Karáchi ..	3	..	60	10	63	10	...	..	55	9	...	..	..	..	...	..	8	1
21	Haidarábád ..	7	..	75	9	82	9	8	1	77	8	...	...	..	..	..	..	5	1
22	Shikárpur ..	4	..	34	2	38	2	5	..	33	2	..	...	..	..	...	...	5	..
23	Bakkar ..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total..	152	12	1,731	197	1,883	209	123	10	1,685	204	..	...	..	...	3	..	195	5
	1871...	162	18	1,945	298	2,107	316	136	12	1,954	304	...	..	...	..	1	..	152	12

SONS.

in the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1872.

12		13		14		15								16				17
						Hospital.								Cost.				
						A.		B.		C.		D.		A.	B.	C.	D.	
Capacity of Barracks at 36 superficial feet.		Average number of Prisoners above capacity.		Average number of Prisoners below capacity.		Number of Admissions.		Daily average Sick.		Number of Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.		Guard and Establishment.	Other Charges.	Total Cost.	Average cost per Prisoner.	No.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
21	5	..	..	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	240 0 0	326 1 9	566 1 9	70 12 2	1
*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		2
...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
31	12	..	..	25	11	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	187 0 0	13 6 8	200 6 8	28 10 1	4
31	5	..	..	20	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	9·0	8·3	168 0 0	0 8 0	168 8 0	14 0 8	5
6	2	...	..	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	336 0 0	4 8 0	340 8 0	48 10 3	6
30	6	..	..	19	5	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	336 0 0	60 0 0	396 0 0	33 0 0	7
30	3	..	..	25	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168 0 0	.....	168 0 0	33 9 7	8
4	..	..	..	4	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	95 8 0	12 0 0	107 8 0	.....	9
28	4	..	...	26	3	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	168 0 0	.....	168 0 0	56 0 0	10
7	4	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	246 0 0	.....	246 0 0	246 0 0	11
11	4	..	..	8	4	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168 0 0	212 14 3	380 14 3	126 15 5	12
32	8	...	..	14	7	7	1	$\frac{7}{365}$	$\frac{3}{365}$	..	..	...	..	336 0 0	18 10 0	354 10 0	18 10 8	13
23	3	...	..	4	2	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	336 0 0	24 13 7	360 13 7	18 0 8	14
...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
43	3	..	..	21	3	1	..	...	..	1	..	4·5	..	252 0 0	.....	252 0 0	14 7 3	17
..	..	...	..	..	...	*	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
..	...	..	..	..	..	*	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	418 0 0	.....	418 0 0	.....	20
8	7	..	...	...	6	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	377 0 0	.....	377 0 0	41 14 2	21
10	10	..	..	5	10	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	324 0 0	.....	324 0 0	64 12 9	22
..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
...	...	...	..	...	...	9	1	$\frac{7}{365}$	$\frac{1}{365}$	2	..	..	..	4,155 8 0	672 14 3	4,828 6 3	36 4 10	
..	..	..	...	..	...	8	2	..	..	..	..	...	..	4,254 0 0	812 0 11	5,066 0 11	34 3 8	

E.—CIVIL

(1).—*STATEMENT showing the disposal, &c., of all Original Suits of the Bombay Presidency*

Name of District.	Total number of Suits disposed of.	Average duration of each Suit.	Suits classified according to their						
			Possession of Land paying assessment.	Possession of Land exempt from assessment.	Rent of Land.	Possession of Houses or Shops.	Rent of Houses or Shops.	Debt on Written Contract.	Debt on Verbal Contract.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Y. m. d.							
Ahmadábád	19,077	0 2 22	131	47	253	219	72	17,688	589
Surat	*13,885	0 3 24	140	48	373	134	72	11,979	978
Tánna	23,901	0 4 14	596	139	457	309	123	20,385	1,740
Ratnágirí	6,964	0 3 11	383	90	798	26	24	5,327	87
Khándesh	20,472	0 2 12	127	13	6	284	48	18,834	1,113
Ahmadnagar	9,008	0 3 6	260	27	70	216	54	8,018	291
Poona	7,978	0 2 9	313	13	224	181	20	6,866	269
Sholápur	7,116	0 1 19	167	20	22	156	33	6,236	417
Sátára	13,024	0 3 5	302	114	164	110	6	12,132	123
Belgaum	6,734	0 2 26	406	37	83	308	48	5,182	486
Dhárwár	2,516	0 7 14	196	34	72	209	15	1,849	101
Kánara	2,896	0 4 7	245	....	351	20	13	1,655	594
	133,571	0 3 14	3,266	582	2,873	2,172	528	116,151	6,738
Results in 1871....	132,888	0 4 8	3,933	633	2,701	2,363	447	114,688	6,786

* This includes 22 suits for restitution of conjugal rights and 1 declaratory suit.

JUSTICE.

decided in the Civil Courts of each of the Regulation Districts during the Year 1872.

subjects.			Suits classified according to their value.									
			If for Possession of Immoveable Property.									
Damages for Breach of Contract.	Damages for Injury.	Under Section 15 of Act VIII. of 1859.	Above 10,000.	Between 10,000 and 5,000.	Between 5,000 and 1,000.	Between 1,000 and 500.	Between 500 and 400.	Between 400 and 300.	Between 300 and 200.	Between 200 and 100.	Between 100 and 50.	Under 50.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
11	67	....	4	2	8	17	23	24	37	105	97	80
84	76	.....	3	....	13	11	19	19	42	79	69	66
83	69	.....	7	1	22	32	21	25	44	173	215	504
101	128	....	1	3	9	8	7	7	22	65	80	297
16	31	.....	1	....	3	5	10	21	33	99	121	131
† 19	52	1	1	1	4	16	32	43	52	104	115	196
25	29	38	2	3	9	18	22	19	31	106	137	174
25	31	9	.....	.....	5	7	7	19	23	57	98	128
22	51	....	1	1	15	19	9	23	34	103	118	203
98	77	9	.....	....	19	45	29	38	74	178	181	184
23	17	.....	3	....	26	20	19	24	48	104	100	100
3	15	....	2	....	13	23	12	10	32	45	49	79
510	643	57	25	11	146	221	210	272	472	1,218	1,380	2,142
460	796	81	20	11	182	288	194	335	564	1,352	1,658	2,388

† One of these suits was disposed of under the Divorce Act.

E.—CIVIL

Name of District.	Suits classified according to their value: If for Recovery of Money—										
	Above 10,000.	Between 10,000 and 5,000.	Between 5,000 and 1,000.	Between 1,000 and 500.	Between 500 and 400.	Between 400 and 300.	Between 300 and 200.	Between 200 and 100.	Between 100 and 50.	Between 50 and 40.	Between 40 and 30.
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Ahmadábád	1	3	100	152	108	160	395	1,717	3,402	1,900	2,070
Surat	7	8	116	291	177	374	680	2,104	2,924	1,294	1,439
Táma	3	3	127	214	167	337	823	2,663	4,643	2,541	2,837
Ratnágirí	....	.....	17	39	25	66	157	556	1,110	649	913
Khándesh	.....	....	71	203	169	322	851	2,908	4,465	1,789	2,425
Ahmadnagar	1	5	22	75	67	198	343	1,210	2,115	925	1,024
Poona	5	3	80	165	48	101	233	1,087	1,789	799	896
Sholápur	.....	1	35	87	45	121	246	1,034	1,694	761	823
Sátára	.....	1	32	93	71	200	381	1,521	2,785	1,561	1,701
Belgaum	2	3	59	69	54	160	283	1,049	1,590	625	683
Dhárwár	2	1	34	86	40	89	131	437	563	179	208
Kánara	....	1	41	57	37	66	130	377	533	173	247
	21	29	734	1,531	1,008	2,194	4,653	16,663	27,613	13,196	15,266
Results in 1871....	19	44	769	1,579	906	2,086	4,676	16,385	27,448	13,176	14,964

JUSTICE—*continued.*

value—*concluded.*					Total Value of Suits.				
concluded.									
Between 20 and 30.	Between 20 and 10.	Between 10 and 5.	Between 5 and 2.	Below 2.	If for Possession of Land paying assessment.	If for Possession of Land not paying assessment.	If for Possession of Houses or Shops.	If for Recovery of Money.	Total.
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3,306	3,700	1,378	267	21	25,091 0 0	2,41,871 0 0	1,34,819 0 0	13,12,854 0 0	17,14,635 0 0
1,701	1,638	643	132	13	31,477 0 0	1,46,060 0 0	57,793 0 0	16,56,709 0 0	18,92,039 0 0
3,343	3,331	1,350	399	76	7,85,265 0 0	56,725 0 0	43,414 0 0	19,96,213 0 0	28,81,617 0 0
1,073	1,162	500	150	48	84,029 1 0	4,966 0 0	1,565 0 0	4,57,452 10 0	5,48,012 11 0
2,818	2,784	976	235	32	16,995 0 0	760 0 0	57,379 0 0	16,48,342 0 0	17,23,476 0 0
1,051	954	336	101	17	32,182 0 0	13,153 0 0	25,651 0 0	7,01,483 0 0	7,72,469 0 0
987	885	278	82	19	64,986 0 0	33,203 0 0	48,174 0 0	8,96,763 0 0	10,43,126 0 0
813	839	230	38	5	26,228 7 8	8,985 0 0	22,706 3 4	6,22,462 2 6	8,80,381 13 6
1,877	1,702	497	69	7	55,980 0 0	37,252 0 0	58,366 0 0	9,38,463 0 0	10,90,0[illegible] 0 0
667	546	155	27	*14	97,351 0 0	14,207 0 0	45,233 0 0	7,03,359 0 0	8,60,150 0 0
168	107	18	8	1	84,379 0 0	2,24,888 0 0	33,690 0 0	4,32,108 0 0	7,75,565 0 0
355	398	159	50	7	1,28,405 0 0	.....	3,659 0 0	3,30,050 0 0	4,62,114 0 0
18,159	18,046	6,520	1,558	260	14,32,868 8 8	7,82,070 0 0	5,32,449 3 4	1,16,96,258 12 6	1,44,33,646 8 6
18,088	18,017	6,041	1,474	224	11,61,443 11 10	8,38,825 1 0	4,17,618 1 6	1,14,36,902 3 4	1,38,54,789 1 8

* This includes 9 suits of which the value could not be ascertained.

E.—CIVIL

Name of District.	Average Value of Suits for Immoveable Property.	Average Value of Suits for Recovery of Money.	Average Value of Pauper Suits.	Suits classified according to					
				Withdrawn, Section 97, with leave to bring fresh suits.	Adjusted before settlement of issues, Section 98.	Adjusted after settlement of issues, Section 98.	Abated, Sections 102 and 106.	Decreed on default of Plaintiff, Section 114.	Dismissed, Section 110, or under Act XXIII. of 1861, Section 5.
	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
Ahmadábád	1,612 0 8	70 4 6	5,702 11 6	48	1,942	464	43	17	884
Surat	764 0 0	122 5 2	1,162 9 4	52	2,783	299	68	53	452
Tánna	848 1 5	87 4 1	22,500 5 8	147	2,021	444	50	17	341
Ratnágiri	181 7 9	70 12 2	2,168 13 4	65	441	209	17	19	265
Khándesh	177 3 3	82 3 6	17,753 0 0	91	1,784	370	10	8	213
Ahmadnagar	673 12 3	605 0 0	658 2 6	43	590	176	7	13	125
Poona	278 5 7	120 4 1	6,414 0 0	135	565	127	8	6	147
Sholápur	156 3 11	118 3 4	580 3 8	31	347	64	6	3	147
Sátára	110 1 9	75 1 5	428 3 0	48	624	126	12	10	164
Belgaum	208 0 0	126 0 0	2,082 0 0	74	440	193	4	11	46
Dhárwár	714 0 9	216 10 3	5,972 10 8	20	133	78	1	3	33
Kánára	498 5 8	123 14 10	1,123 4 0	47	283	183	1	5	36
	450 9 9	91 12 3	.....	801	11,953	2,733	227	165	2,863
Results in 1871....	345 9 9	90 9 8	.....	890	12,974	3,039	164	233	2,558

JUSTICE—*continued.*

their mode of disposal.

Decreed *ex-parte*, Section 111.	Admitted, Sections 109 and 114.	Contested and decided for			If there has been reference to Arbitration.			Total number of Judgments passed when agreements to refer to Arbitration have been filed under Section 326.	Total number of Awards filed on Arbitration without intervention of Court, Section 327.	Total number of Judgments in friendly suits, under Chapter VII.
		Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Mixed.	Judgment according to award, Section 325.	Judgment on special case submitted to Arbitration, Section 321.	Award made and set aside, Section 324.			
54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
13,903	297	1,196	174	105	4	....	....	....	1	.....
8,407	395	1,135	182	59	....	....	....	....	3	.....
13,973	2,372	3,543	605	385	3	....	....	....	22	2
3,876	424	1,067	310	271	....	....	....	....	3	.....
14,834	1,102	1,492	223	*322	1	....	....	....	.....	22
6,577	406	818	198	55	....	....	....	....	.....	....
5,364	561	757	176	122	1	2	....	1	5	.....
5,023	528	788	143	361	....	....	....	....	....	.....
9,544	752	1,288	305	151	....	....	....	.....	2	.....
4,479	349	748	278	112	....	....	....	.....	....	.....
1,726	86	255	136	45	....	....	....	.....	....	.....
1,351	113	448	269	159	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....
89,057	7,385	13,535	2,999	1,822	10	2	.....	1	36	24
87,290	6,907	13,397	8,481	1,889	15	1	....	.....	27	

* 22 Suits on dormant file have not been included.

Poona.—Columns 48 to 61 include 3 other suits which are not included in column 2.

E.—CIVIL

Name of District.	Costs.						
	Stamps.			Batta for Service of Processes.	Subsistence to Witnesses.	Pleaders' Fees.	Commission to take evidence, local inquiry, examination of accounts.
	Value of Stamps in suit.	Amount, if any, refunded.	Balance remaining as costs.				
	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmadábád	1,16,773 14 0	....	1,16,773 14 0	21,262 3 0	7,297 12 0	36,391 7 1	409 0 0
Surat	1,33,216 11 0	....	1,33,216 11 0	22,702 12 0	8,960 6 7	43,485 6 2	188 14 0
Tánna	1,77,393 14 0	....	1,77,393 14 0	40,984 5 0	36,125 15 1	39,087 5 5	2,257 4 1
Ratnágirí	42,034 3 0	23 10 0	42,010 9 0	12,156 13 6	12,870 6 2	20,333 13 5	941 12 3
Khándesh	1,48,998 3 0	.....	1,48,998 3 0	32,905 1 0	34,208 7 10	50,899 15 2	814 15 0
Ahmadnagar	63,076 14 0	.....	63,076 14 0	13,389 1 6	11,440 8 4	23,040 0 2	291 7 0
Poona	76,030 13 0	.....	76,030 13 0	12,752 4 0	11,632 7 6	31,329 10 0	554 0 10
Sholápur	57,698 14 0	....	57,698 14 0	11,071 1 0	10,041 5 3	24,400 10 8	166 0 0
Sátára	89,538 4 0	....	89,538 4 0	20,077 11 3	13,737 14 7	34,873 3 4	547 0 8
Belgaum	68,028 3 0	....	6'0 3 0	13,002 9 0	11,643 13 5	27,920 2 3	585 10 0
Dhárwár	36,191 1 0	...	36,191 1 0	7,274 7 4	3,710 12 11	13,324 0 10	394 13 6
Kánara	33,987 10 0	....	33,987 10 0	6,719 14 0	4,310 5 8	16,863 11 3	221 10 0
	10,42,968 8 0	23 10 0	10,42,944 14 0	2,14,298 2 7	1,66,880 3 4	4,11,949 5 9	7,372 7 4
Results in 1871....	10,57,564 12 0	82 15 0	10,57,481 13 0	2,30,905 1 9	1,76,080 13 2	4,05,082 7 10	8,827 7 0

JUSTICE—*continued.*

Any other Costs.	Total Costs.	Average Value of Costs in each Suit.	Percentage of Costs on Value of Suits.	If Pauper Suits.					
				Decree for Plaintiff.	Decree for Defendant.	Disposed of by adjustment or any other way.	Value of Stamps decreed against Plaintiff.	Value of Stamps decreed against Defendant.	Total number of Pauper Suits however disposed of.
72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,544 8 6	1,83,678 12 7	9 10 1	10 11 5	4	2	4	1,025 0 0	2,077 13 0	10
1,495 14 9	2,10,050 0 6	15 2 0	11 1 8	2	2	6	516 14 0	558 10 0	10
6,776 0 2	3,52,624 11 9	14 12 0	12 3 9	4	8	5	5,823 9 0	242 4 0	17
3,206 6 11	91,519 13 3	13 2 3	16 11 2	4	1	1	477 0 0	363 0 0	6
3,927 8 2	2,71,754 2 2	13 4 5	1 12 3	1	....	....	104 8 0	61 5 0	1
4,179 8 5	1,15,417 7 5	12 13 0	13 0 3	2	....	....	271 0 0	220 0 0	2
3,596 15 3	1,35,896 2 7	15 4 9	14 6 11	1	2	2	11,939 5 6	77 12 0	5
3,667 13 4	1,07,945 12 3	19 0 10	16 8 1	6	2	2	336 15 0	484 10 0	10
2,368 4 3	1,61,142 6 1	12 5 11	14 12 5	4	2	1	1,534 11 0	359 1 0	7
2,223 10 2	1,23,404 1 8	18 0 0	14 0 0	6	3	1	664 0 0	1,550 1 0	10
1,493 0 7	62,388 4 2	24 12 9	8 0 8	10	6	2	1,755 8 0	2,208 12 0	18
817 13 5	62,921 0 4	21 11 7	13 9 10	1	1	2	211 8 0	108 0 0	4
35,297 9 9	18,78,742 10 9	14 1 0	13 0 0	45	29	26	14,659 14 10	8,311 4 0	100
44,804 7 11	19,23,182 2 8	14 7 6	13 0 0	54	2	29	9,115 5 3	4,919 7 4	97

E.—CIVIL

Name of District.	Nature of Suits arising from Execution of Decrees.				Decree for	
	Obstruction by other than Defendants to decree-holders' possession of land, &c., Section 229.	Claim by third party who has been dispossessed of land, &c., Section 230.	Objection by third party against sale of land or other immoveable or moveable property, Section 246.	Resistance to Purchaser of Immoveable Property, Section 263.	Decree-holder.	Third Party.
	82	83	84	85	86	87
Ahmadábád	3	1	85	28	* 54	62
Surat	3	.....	631	149	401	382
Tánna	6	5	920	74	376	629
Ratnágiri	10	5	127	46	65	123
Khándesh	2	3	659	68	244	488
Ahmadnagar	4	10	426	216	325	331
Poona	11	.....	42	33	38	48
Sholápur	5	3	11	9	13	15
Sátára	40	17	184	166	191	216
Belgaum	14	3	183	26	82	144
Dhárwár	9	3	6	4	7	16
Kánara	....	5	228	8	141	100
	107	55	3,502	827	1,937	2,554
Results in 1871.....	112	66	3,438	608	1,695	2,529

* One case has been withdrawn under Section 97 of Civil Procedure Code.

JUSTICE—*concluded.*

Costs.			Average number of Witnesses summoned.	Average number of Witnesses examined.	Average Distance of Place of cause of action from Courts.	Remarks.
Stamps.	Other Costs.	Total.				
88	89	90	91	92	93	94
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
644 15 0	865 15 10	1,510 14 10	2	2	9	
1,109 3 0	3,049 5 6	4,158 8 6	3	2	9	
1,325 6 0	6,870 2 7	8,195 8 7	4	3	15	
322 6 0	1,968 12 1	2,291 2 1	3	2	11	
894 10 0	4,570 13 7	5,465 7 7	3	2	13	
815 5 0	2,469 8 7	3,284 13 7	7	5	8	
370 7 0	676 6 0	1,046 13 0	2	2	14	
325 8 0	624 0 5	949 8 5	2	2	8	
517 0 0	1,265 0 9	1,782 0 9	3	2	7	
674 3 0	1,663 0 4	2,337 3 4	3	2	16	
218 0 0	306 10 1	523 10 1	5	3	1	
279 5 0	858 5 8	1,137 10 8	7	5	12	
7,496 4 0	25,187 1 5	32,683 5 5	4	2	10	
7,540 12 10	23,212 2 10	30,752 15 8	6	4	12	

E.—CIVIL

(2).—*Statement showing Disposal, &c., of Warrants for Districts in the Bombay Presidency*

Name of District.	Number of Applications for execution of Decrees.	Number of Applications divided according to the nature of the Decree.			Average interval	
		For giving possession of Immoveable Property.	For specific performance of any Act.	For payment of money.	Decree and Application for execution.	Application and Warrant.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ahmadábád	29,523	316	24	29,183	1 11 12	0 0 14
Surat	25,112	255	8	24,849	1 8 26	0 0 24
Tánna	35,826	535	10	35,281	1 9 12	0 0 13
Ratnágiri	7,625	293	6	7,326	2 1 21	0 1 2
Khándesh	25,749	211	49	25,489	1 8 26	0 0 22
Ahmadnagar	14,381	265	11	14,105	2 6 2	0 3 25
Poona	10,756	342	22	10,392	1 10 12	0 0 19
Sholápur	7,734	251	5	7,478	1 4 25	0 0 8
Sátára	16,767	507	5	16,255	1 11 8	0 1 27
Belgaum	6,068	313	12	5,743	1 5 20	0 0 19
Dhárwár	3,246	264	2	2,980	1 5 9	0 0 12
Kánára	*a* 2,506	107	..	2,436	1 7 23	0 1 5
Total...	185,293	3,659	154	181,517	1 9 18	0 1 0
Results in 1871..	185,251	3,419	166	181,666	1 11 17	0 0 18

a Some of these applications contain two prayers—hence the difference

execution of Decrees in the Civil Courts of the Regulation during the Year 1872.

between Warrant and its return.	Number of Warrants returned unexecuted.	Number of Warrants returned executed.	Details of mode of execution.			
			By arrest of Persons proceeded against.	By decree-holder being put into possession of Immoveable Property.	By attachment without sale of	
					Moveable Property.	Immoveable Property.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0 2 9	22,860	5,135	1,283	266	950	545
0 2 23	18,608	4,622	428	144	1,197	885
0 1 27	27,529	11,633	1,389	445	2,697	2,134
0 2 25	7,322	2,907	264	327	764	197
0 2 21	22,253	8,971	1,017	192	1,841	1,913
0 6 24	11,898	3,876	317	195	1,166	496
0 3 15	7,687	3,652	428	217	1,187	211
0 2 11	4,808	3,239	359	197	1,034	258
0 3 23	9,976	6,264	461	366	1,885	441
0 1 28	3,583	2,664	284	243	981	163
0 2 25	1,701	1,817	88	160	846	103
0 2 26	1,060	1,541	817	97	262	38
0 3 1	139,285	56,321	7,135	2,849	14,810	7,384
0 2 22	138,088	54,466	7,659	2,638	14,537	7,289

between the totals of columns 3 and 5 and column 2.

E.—CIVIL

Name of District.	Details of mode of execution.		Sums realized by sale of	
	By attachment with sale of			
	Immoveable Property.	Moveable Property.	Immoveable Property.	Moveable Property.
	15	16	17	18
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmadábád	1,715	376	65,881 5 8	6,783 11 10
Surat	1,411	557	91,022 5 4	44,382 7 5
Tánna	3,075	1,893	1,27,284 13 4	32,049 1 4
Ratnágiri	1,134	221	25,229 3 11	4,040 15 6
Khándesh	2,442	1,566	1,02,419 13 7	64,013 9 3
Ahmadnagar	1,335	367	64,038 4 3	14,335 6 5
Poona	1,455	154	1,02,370 0 10	3,853 2 2
Sholápur	1,131	260	66,757 10 7	4,979 12 2
Sátára	2,842	269	99,198 9 4	3,801 9 4
Belgaum	839	154	54,020 9 2	3,842 15 10
Dhárwár	532	88	48,316 14 8	4,095 7 2
Kánara	248	79	58,408 6 5	3,844 13 1
Total...	18,159	5,984	9,04,948 1 1	1,90,022 15 6
Results in 1871...	16,644	5,699	9,21,238 4 10	1,52,752 5 10

JUSTICE—*concluded.*

Costs in execution of Decrees.				Remarks.
Stamps.	Batta for service of Process.	Subsistence to Witnesses.	Total.	
19	20	21	22	23
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
9,063 5 0	18,700 2 6	76 1 0	27,839 8 6	
9,733 13 0	21,415 5 0	10 0 6	31,159 2 6	
16,753 7 0	26,821 11 5	214 4 0	43,789 6 5	
3,160 11 0	9,011 4 0	144 12 0	12,316 11 0	
14,570 2 0	23,225 12 0	185 15 0	37,981 13 0	
5,912 2 0	9,537 13 6	69 14 5	15,519 13 11	
5,460 10 0	8,904 4 0	143 5 0	14,507 3 0	
3,871 6 0	6,586 1 0	464 15 6	10,924 6 6	
6,304 3 0	13,553 1 0	98 12 0	19,956 5 0	
3,385 1 0	6,498 13 0	39 15 0	9,924 10 0	
2,891 10 0	5,075 11 0	464 0 0	8,431 5 0	
2,349 1 0	5,192 12 7	5 0 0	7,546 13 7	
83,455 7 0	1,54,521 11 0	1,918 14 5	2,39,896 13 5	
84,224 6 0	1,53,778 8 4	2,377 7 3	2,40,385 3 7	

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

(3).—*General Statement of Imprisonment of Civil Debtors in the Regulation Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year* 1872.

Name of District.	Place of Civil Jail.	Number of Prisoners committed to Jail.	Average number of day's Prisoner was confined in Jail.	Number of Prisoners released. By Decree being satisfied.	On request of person who put Prisoner into Jail.	On omission of such person to pay the subsistence allowance.	On disclosure by Prisoner of all his property under Section 280 of Civil Procedure Code.	On expiry of period for which imprisonment is allowed by Law.
Ahmadábád	Ahmadábád	295	26	35	67	182	9	2
Surat	Surat	220	34	9	69	107	3	3
Tánna	Tánna	204	37	2	37	137	8	20
Ratnágiri	Ratnágiri	40	22	1	2	29	8	...
Khándesh	Dhuli	181	12	10	18	127	22	...
Ahmadnagar	Ahmadnagar	80	29	9	11	59	1	...
Poona	Poona	427	25	27	101	242	10	21
Sholápur	Sholápur	106	34	6	31	60	4	1
Sátára	Sátára	226	12	16	51	134	6	...
Belgaum ...	Belgaum	41	38	4	12	18	1	1
	Kaladgi	21	31	3	...	13	2	...
Dhárwár	Dhárwár	20	37	1	5	10	2	...
Kánára...	Kárwár	16	28	1	3	12	...	...
	Total...	1,877	30	124	407	1,130	76	48
	Results in 1871...	1,958	37	169	391	1,175	102	52

CHAPTER III. E.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

E.—CIVIL

(4).—*Statement showing the number of Appeals disposed of the Bombay Presidency*

Name of District.	Total of Appeals disposed of.	Average duration of each Appeal during the year.	Total Number of Appeals divided according to their subject.											
			Immoveable Property.			Money.								
			Possession.	Possession of Houses.	Rent.	Above Rs. 10,000.	Between Rs. 5,000 and 10,000.	Between Rs. 1,000 and 5,000.	Between Rs. 500 and 1,000.	Between Rs. 100 and 500.	Between Rs. 50 and 100.	Between Rs. 10 and 50.	Between Rs. 5 and 10.	Under Rs. 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Y. m. d.												
Ahmadábád ..	279	0 9 10	95	64	10	1	..	6	10	31	30	26	5	1
Surat ..	187	0 2 11	49	15	6	..	2	13	11	40	26	19	5	1
Tánna ..	569	1 4 26	137	34	24	..	..	9	22	111	92	109	24	7
Ratnágiri ..	1,143	0 10 15	460	31	262	..	..	5	10	73	73	156	32	41
Khándesh ..	36	0 5 4	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	10	11	9	1	..
Ahmadnagar ..	241	0 9 14	89	49	2	..	..	3	5	38	23	31	1	..
Poona ..	276	1 2 27	87	39	10	...	..	19	10	51	27	30	1	2
Sholápur ..	119	0 8 11	50	29	..	..	..	4	2	9	13	12	..	..
Sátára ..	271	0 1 6	146	6	11	..	..	1	1	34	21	24	2	5
Belgaum ..	317	0 9 7	*115	*59	*28	..	..	7	7	40	28	22	4	..
Dhárwár ..	295	1 0 10	151	85	10	..	..	7	11	40	7	13	..	1
Kánara ..	156	0 4 6	56	3	19	..	..	9	5	33	12	19	..	..
Total..	3,889	0 8 10	1,436	417	382	1	2	83	95	510	363	470	71	58
Results in 1871..	3,926	0 8 20	1,280	543	278	3	11	82	119	584	433	507	67	19

* Exclusive of 6 declaratory and 1 injunction suit.

JUSTICE.

of by the Appellate Courts in the Regulation Districts during the Year 1872.

Total Value of Appeals.				
Immoveable Property.				
Possession.	Possession of Houses.	Rent.	Money.	Total.
16	17	18	19	20
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
29,411 0 0	20,428 0 0	2,913 0 0	29,610 0 0	82,362 0 0
11,933 0 0	2,070 0 0	723 0 0	46 733 0 0	61,459 0 0
11,721 2 6	6,471 9 0	1,212 0 0	56,529 8 6	75,934 4 0
75,228 0 0	3,746 0 0	25,306 0 0	43,047 0 0	1,47,327 0 0
303 0 0	362 0 0	..	3,394 0 0	4,059 0 0
31,020 0 0	8,221 0 0	84 0 0	17,755 0 0	57,080 0 0
16,190 0 7	16,900 12 8	690 3 8	71,371 2 6	1,05,152 3 5
9,900 0 0	3,433 0 0	..	10,763 0 0	24,096 0 0
22,850 0 0	2,658 0 0	904 0 0	12,802 0 0	39,214 0 0
†31,754 0 0	†7,281 0 0	†1,875 0 0	33,668 0 0	74,578 0 0
64,563 6 7	15,052 3 8	907 15 3	27,857 10 10	1,08,381 4 4
16,471 0 0	3,535 0 0	1,993 0 0	32,693 0 0	54,692 0 0
3,21,344 9 8	90,158 9 4	36,608 2 11	3,86,223 5 10	8,34,334 11 9
3,19,946 10 3	1,14,360 11 7	30,702 6 10	4,94,303 1 0	9,59,312 13 8

† These do not include value of appeals in other suits (Rs. 737.)

E.—CIVIL

Name of District.	Total Number of Appeals divided according to their mode of disposal.						
	Withdrawn Sections 97 and 98, *vide* Section 37 of Act XXIII. of 1861.	Abated, Sections 102 and 106.	Dismissed, Section 346.	Decided *ex-parte*, Section 346.	Decided on merits.		
					For Appellant.	For Respondent.	Mixed.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Ahmadábád ..	9	..	3	17	70	152	28
Surat ..	1	..	4	..	24	121	24
Tánna ..	10	..	25	59	87	319	27
Ratnágiri ..	28	11	36	70	158	632	134
Khándesh ..	2	..	..	11	5	17	1
Ahmadnagar ..	10	2	6.	20	36	134	29
Poona ..	8	...	24	34	63	122	25
Sholápur ..	8	1	1	8	10	73	18
Sátára ..	2	...	5	14	18	192	20
Belgaum ..	11	..	2	20	56	220	8
Dhárwár ..	25	3	12	12	51	150	42
Kánara ..	4	...	4	19	23	79	16
Total..	118	17	122	284	601	2,211	372
Results in 1871..	98	11	90	310	696	2,224	374

JUSTICE—*concluded.*

Total Cost of Appeals.						Percentage of Cost on Value.	Number of Appeals decided in which there has been a remand.
Stamps.	Batta for Service of Processes.	Subsistence to Witnesses.	Vakil's Fees.	Any other Costs.	Total.		
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
5,543 11 0	546 10 9	7 4 0	3,988 11 10	48 7 0	10,134 12 7	12 4 11	10
4,557 10 0	259 4 0	60 14 0	3,210 6 3	108 15 1	8,197 1 8	13 5 4	2
7,837 7 0	339 14 0	9 13 0	5,757 7 0	240 15 9	14,185 8 9	18 10 10	42
11,226 0 0	977 2 6	196 5 6	7,035 2 5	804 8 11	20,239 3 4	13 11 11	74
395 15 0	28 2 0	40 14 0	195 6 10	..	660 5 10	16 4 3	11
3,583 0 0	208 10 0	39 9 0	30 5 8	3,295 5 4	7,156 14 0	12 8 7	4
6,598 5 0	520 4 6	79 11 0	6,042 14 5	43 8 0	13,284 10 11	12 10 1	5
2,108 11 0	926 7 9	96 9 0	1,346 7 0	85 12 0	4,563 14 9	18 15 1	8
3,225 13 0	171 12 0	11 1 0	2,322 7 5	214 8 4	5,945 9 9	6 6 0	20
5,976 3 0	250 2 0	..	3,839 14 10	138 13 0	10,205 0 10	25 0 0	26
8,051 8 0	586 2 0	..	3,203 2 2	459 5 11	12,300 2 1	11 4 0	30
3,844 10 0	189 10 0	3 12 0	2,625 10 2	12 10 0	6,676 4 2	12 3 3	11
62,948 13 0	5,004 1 6	545 12 10	39,598 0 0	5,452 13 4	1,13,549 8 8	13 6 0	243
74,440 7 0	4,675 10 0	705 2 1	46,071 2 11	3,325 5 2	1,29,217 11 2	13 4 0	250

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

(5).—*Statement showing the File of Original Suits and of Applications for the execution of Decrees in the Courts of the Regulation Districts in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the Year* 1872.

Name of District.	Number of Suits on the file at the beginning of the year.	Number of new Suits instituted.	Number of Suits received by transfer.	Total of preceding three columns.	Number of Suits disposed of.	Number of suits removed by transfer.	Total of preceding two columns.	Suits remaining undisposed of, being difference between Columns 5 and 8.	Number of Applications for execution of Decrees at the beginning of the year.	Number of Applications for execution of Decrees received during the year.	Number of Applications for execution disposed of.	Balance of Applications for execution at the end of the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4
Ahmadábád ...	3,729	20,080	1,071	24,880	19,077	1,194	20,271	*4,608	8,048	33,706	29,523	12,231	*One case was remanded by the Appellate Court for re-trial to the Sub-Judge, who restored it to its original number on the file, but before its disposal the High Court on special appeal reversed the Appellate Court's order for remand and confirmed the decree of the Sub-Judge, and hence one suit has been deducted from the total number of suits remaining undisposed of on the file of the Sub-Judge of Nariad.
Surat ...	3,690	15,419	3,776	22,885	13,885	3,969	17,854	5,031	7,217	27,461	25,812	8,866	
Tánna ...	6,057	24,675	253	30,955	23,901	253	24,154	6,831	7,597	37,696	35,915	9,378	
Ratnágiri ..	1,867	7,875	22	9,764	26,964	22	6,936	2,778	2,420	8,499	7,627	3,292	
Khándesh ...	4,385	23,378	1	27,764	20,472	1	20,473	7,291	7,178	29,967	25,749	11,396	
Ahmadnagar ...	2,037	9,975	107	12,119	9,008	110	9,118	3,001	2,789	18,499	14,381	6,907	
Poona ...	1,450	8,381	253	10,084	7,978	223	8,201	1,883	3,703	12,060	11,367	4,396	
Sholápur ...	606	7,316	170	8,092	7,116	169	7,285	807	1,616	8,666	7,734	2,548	
Sátára ..	3,935	12,974	792	17,701	13,024	792	13,816	3,885	6,940	16,068	16,767	6,241	
Belgaum ...	686	6,990	21	7,697	6,734	8	6,742	955	1,416	6,402	6,068	1,750	
Dhárwár ...	463	2,607		3,071	2,516	1	2,517	554	1,017	3,142	3,246	913	
Kánára ..	1,238	2,864		4,103	2,895	2	2,897	1,206	692	3,026	3,054	664	
Total..	30,143	142,534	6,468	179,145	133,571	6,744	140,315	38,830	50,633	205,192	187,243	68,582	
Results in 1871...	34,440	130,030	3,436	167,906	132,888	3,780	137,762	30,144	49,648	187,808	186,821	50,635	

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

(6).—*Statement showing the state of the Files of the Appellate Courts in the Regulation Districts of the Bombay Presidency at the end of the Year 1872.*

Name of District.	Number of Appeals at beginning of year.	Number of fresh Appeals filed.	Number received by transfer.	Total of preceding three columns.	Number of Appeals disposed of.	Number removed by transfer.	Total of preceding two columns.	Balance of Appeals remaining undisposed of, being difference between Columns 5 and 8.	Of which Appeals were instituted in the year.						Remarks.
									1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ahmadábád ..	139	255	289	683	* 284	292	576	107	97	6	2	2	...	..	* This includes 5 remand cases.
Surat ...	75	161	7	243	187	2	189	54	..	14	4	6	..	..	
Táuna ..	1,027	624	696	2,347	569	696	1,265	1,082	605	283	164	19	7	1	
Ratnágiri ..	800	474	811	2,085	† 1,149	811	1,960	125	113	10	...	2	..	..	† This includes 6 on dormant file.
Khándesh ..	64	291	..	355	‡ 49	..	49	306	264	39	2	1	..	..	‡ This includes 13 on dormant file.
Ahmadnagar ..	155	236	..	391	241	..	241	150	146	4	...	..	...	..	
Poona ...	421	256	474	1,151	§ 281	474	755	396	215	169	7	...	..	2	§ This includes 5 remand cases.
Sholápur ..	120	199	211	530	¶ 127	211	338	192	171	20	1	...	..	..	¶ This includes 8 remand cases.
Sátára ..	227	294	..	521	‖ 279	..	279	242	206	32	2	1	1	..	‖ 8 Appeals transferred to dormant file included.
Belgaum ..	304	284	..	588	** 343	..	343	245	231	14	...	..	..	..	** Includes 26 remand cases.
Dhárwár ..	264	220	..	484	†† 325	..	325	159	136	21	...	..	..	2	†† Includes 30 appeals remand to lower courts.
Kánára ...	90	201	..	291	‡‡ 158	..	158	133	129	3	1	..	...	..	‡‡ Includes 2 remand cases.
Total..	3,686	3,495	2,488	9,669	3,992	2,486	6,478	3,191	2,313	615	183	31	8	5	
Results in 1871..	3,681	4,101	1,639	9,421	4,093	1,642	5,735	3,686	...	..	..	..	..	..	

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

(7).—*Comparative Table of the Work done and the Cost of the Original Court in the Regulation Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the Year* 1872.

Name of Courts.	Class of Cases decided.	Number of Decisions. Total.	Number of Decisions. Per Judge.	Number of Decisions reversed from 1st January 1872 to 31st December 1872.	Percentage of Decisions reversed.	Income of Courts from Fees, Stamps, and all sources.	Expenditure of Court, including salaries of Judges and all Officers attached to the Court.	Remarks.
REGULATION DISTRICTS.								
Ahmadábád, including Kaira.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
District Court, including Assistant Judge and Extra Assistant Judge ..	Suits against Government.	14	4	2	14·28	23,245 11 0	64,779 10 6	
Ditto ditto ..	Other suits ..	72	24	1	1·38			
9 Subordinate Courts ..	All suits ..	18,991	2,110	45	·23	1,92,761 6 5	83,077 7 4	
Surat, including Broach.								
District Court, including Assistant Judge.	Suits against Government.	16	8	*	...	13,191 12 0	44,184 12 9	* This information can be supplied by the High Court.
Ditto ditto ..	Other suits ..	21	10½		...			
8 Subordinate Courts ..	All suits ..	13,848	1,538	25	·18	2,20,594 9 0	58,990 3 10	
Tánna, including Násik and Kolába.								
District Court, including Assistant Judge.	Suits against Government.	44	14	1	2·17	15,316 12 0	67,044 6 8	
Ditto ditto including Assistant Judge and Joint Judge ..	Other suits ..	2	1					
17 Subordinate Courts ..	All suits ..	23,855	1,490	94	·39	2,65,523 7 7	120,814 10 7	
Ratnágiri.								
District Court, including Assistant Judge and Extra Judge ..	Suits against Government.	38	12	2	5·26	11,031 8 0	49,800 8 9	
Ditto ditto ..	Other suits ..	....	....	....	....			
7 Subordinate Courts ..	All suits ..	6,926	989	182	2·62	82,181 13 3	58,870 4 11	
Khándesh.								
District Court, including Assistant Judge	Suits against Government.	1	1	....	....	8,511 14 7	34,365 5 8	
Ditto ditto ..	Other suits ..	....	....	....	....			
9 Subordinate Courts ..	All suits ..	20,471	2,274	6	·02	2,62,800 10 0	71,037 2 7	

Ahmadnagar.								
District Court ..	Suits against Government.	....	....	....	....	7,627 6 11	40,989 14 4	
Ditto ..	Other suits ..	8	8	....	....			
7 Subordinate Courts ..	All suits ..	9,000	1,286	29	·32	112,626 14 1	44,636 5 3	
Poona, including Sholápur.								
District Court, including Assistant Judge and Senior Assistant Judge ..	Suits against Government.	14	4	1	·38	18,576 4 6	89,585 10 8	
Ditto ditto ..	Other suits ..	246	82					
9 Subordinate Courts ..	All suits ..	14,834	1,664	17	·11	2,02,536 11 0	66,198 10 11	
Sátára.								
District Court ..	Suits against Government.	....	....	....	....	13,513 12 0	40,860 1 3	
Ditto ..	Other suits ..	8	8	....	....			
8 Subordinate Courts ..	All suits ..	13,016	1,627	21	·15	135,461 11 0	66,663 10 10	
Belgaum, including Kaládgi.								
District Court, including Senior Assistant Judge, Kaládgi ..	Suits against Government.	5	9½	4	21·05	9,434 3 6	31,927 12 8	
Ditto ditto ..	Other suits ..	14						
7 Subordinate Courts ..	All suits ..	6,715	959	56	·83	106,486 0 5	53,451 7 1	
Dhárwár.								
District Court ..	Suits against Government.	12	12	....	....	8,186 4 0	41,946 10 7	
Ditto ..	Other suits ..	....	....	....	....			
3 Subordinate Courts ..	All suits ..	2,504	835	51	2·03	57,481 4 10	27,625 10 1	
Kánara.								
District Court ..	Suits against Government.	2	2	....	....	10,501 3 6	40,320 6 4	
Ditto ..	Other suits ..	1	1	....	....			
4 Subordinate Courts ..	All suits ..	2,893	723	29	1	51,290 4 2	39,351 19 2	
ABSTRACT.								
Regulation Districts.								
21 District Courts, including Joint Judge, Senior Assistant Judge, Assistant Judge, and Extra Assistant Judge.	Suits against Government.	146	24	11	1·23	1,39,136 12 0	5,46,005 4 2	
Ditto ditto ..	Other suits ..	372	17					
88 Subordinate Courts ..	All suits ..	133,053	1,512	555	·41	16,89,744 12 5	6,90,717 2 7	

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

(8).—*Comparative Table of Appeals disposed of in the Appellate Courts in the Regulation Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the Year* 1872.

Name of Court.		Total number of Appeals disposed of.	Number of Decisions reversed.	Percentage of Decisions reversed.	Number of Decisions modified.	Number of Suits remanded.
Ahmadábád	District Judge ...	47	13	27·66	4	...
	Assistant Judge ...	69	19	27·53	8	1
	Extra Assistant Judge ...	163	33	20·24	34	4
Surat ...	District Judge ...	187	25	13·37	24	18
	Assistant Judge ...	...	...	...	...	...
Tánna ...	District Judge ...	233	44	18·88	15	18
	Joint Judge ...	192	26	13·55	13	18
	Assistant Judge ...	144	25	17·36	8	6
Ratnágiri ...	District Judge ...	160	27	16·87	21	1
	Assistant Judge ...	523	103	19·69	61	35
	Extra Assistant Judge ...	460	55	11·95	65	38
Khándesh ...	District Judge ...	36	...	...	...	11
Ahmadnagar ...	District Judge ...	241	29	12·03	46	4
Poona and Sholápur.	District Judge ...	201	47	23·38	18	3
	Senior Assistant Judge ...	119	8	6·72	1	8
	Assistant Judge ...	75	16	21·33	7	2
Sátára ...	District Judge ...	271	21	7·74	23	20
Belgaum ...	District Judge ...	205	24	11·7	3	20
	Senior Assistant Judge ...	112	32	28·57	5	6
Dhárwár ...	District Judge ..	295	51	17·28	42	30
Kánara ...	District Judge ...	156	29	18·58	17	11
	Total... .	3,889	627	15·3	415	254
	Results in 1871.	3,926	613	17·9	374	275

CHAPTER III. E—CIVIL JUSTICE.

(9).—*Statement showing the Disposal, &c., of all Original Suits decided*

Name of District.	Total Number of Suits disposed of.	Average duration of each Suit.	Suits classified according to their						
			Possession of Land paying assessment.	Possession of Land exempt from assessment.	Rent of Land.	Possession of Houses or Shops.	Rent of Houses or Shops.	Debt on Written Contract.	Debt on Verbal Contract.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Y. m. d.							
Karáchi	1,663	0 1 17	11	4	2	3	15	1,020	586
Haidarábád ..	5,487	0 1 1	27	1	9	19	22	3,035	2,062
Shikárpur... ...	4,895	0 1 0	63	1	60	41	16	1,510	3,054
Thar and Párkar ..	341	0 8 13	9	...	2	1	...	79	238
Total...	12,386	0 3 0	110	6	73	64	53	5,644	5,940
Results in 1871 ...	11,861	0 1 19	127	3	71	42	50	5,426	5,699

JUSTICE.

in the Civil Courts of each District in Sindh during the Year 1872.

subjects.				Suits classified according to their value.									
				If for Possession of Immoveable Property.									
Damages for Breach of Contract.	Damages for Injury.	Under Section 15 of Act VIII. of 1859.	Other Suits.	Above 10,000.	Between 10,000 and 5,000.	Between 5,000 and 1,000.	Between 1,000 and 500.	Between 500 and 400.	Between 400 and 300.	Between 300 and 200.	Between 200 and 100.	Between 100 and 50.	Under 50.
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
9	5	...	8	1	1	4	3	...	1	1	2	1	4
288	...	...	24	...	...	1		1	3	6	13	9	*36
10	9	...	131	...	...	3	7	1	3	6	28	27	31
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	9
319	14	...	163	1	1	8	12	2	7	13	45	38	80
223	9	...	111	1	...	9	7	5	7	12	42	30	76

* Includes 1 suit for interest in land.
18 suits for restitution of conjugal rights.
4 suits for partition of inheritance.

23

E.—CIVIL

Name of District.	Suits classified according to their Value If for Recovery of Money.										
	Above 10,000.	Between 10,000 and 5,000.	Between 5,000 and 1,000.	Between 1,000 and 500.	Between 500 and 400.	Between 400 and 300.	Between 300 and 200.	Between 200 and 100.	Between 100 and 50.	Between 50 and 40.	Between 40 and 30.
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Karáchi	4	6	33	38	21	29	52	118	245	89	127
Haidarábád ...	2	1	27	68	39	92	162	540	1033	379	486
Shikárpur ...	...	1	39	83	36	58	149	432	696	298	386
Thar and Párkar...	...	...	1	6	4	6	3	54	51	27	30
Total...	6	8	100	195	100	185	366	1,144	2,025	793	1,029
Results in 1871...	4	9	130	168	104	98	386	1,106	1,868	798	1,042

JUSTICE—*continued.*

—*concluded.*

Between 30 and 20.	Between 20 and 10.	Between 10 and 5.	Between 5 and 2.	Below 2.	Total Value of Suits. If for possession of Land paying assessment.	If for possession of Land not paying assessment.	If for possession of Houses or Shops.	If for recovery of Money.	Total.
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
207	318	209	131	*18	21,232 0 0	5,455 0 0	2,167 0 0	3,09,813 0 0	3,38,667 0 0
761	990	556	243	27	3,398 0 0	500 0 0	3,551 0 0	‡5,37,817 0 0	5,45,266 0 0
631	946	584	282	†168	10,001 6 3	200 0 0	9,508 0 0	§3,97,551 0 0	4,17,260 6 3
40	64	22	19	2	679 12 0	...	50 0 0	24,266 5 0	24,996 1 0
1,639	2,318	1,381	675	215	35,311 2 3	6,155 0 0	15,276 0 0	12,69,447 5 0	13,26,189 7 3
1,565	2,191	13 19	600	184	25,334 8 0	14,223 0 0	8,972 0 0	12,07,214 15 7	12,55,744 7 7

*Includes 6 suits having no money value.

†Includes 55 suits of various values for establishment of rights and 75 suits for possession of moveable property.
130

‡For recovery of money Rs. 4,35,649
„ Interest in land 130
„ Restitution of conjugal rights 1,691
„ Partition of inheritance 1,00,347
5,37,817

§For recovery of money Rs. 3,85,514
„ restitution of conjugal rights, recovery of moveable property, &c. 12,037
3,97,551

E.—CIVIL

Name of District.	Average value of Suits for Immoveable Property.	Average value of Suits for recovery of Money.	Average value of Pauper Suits.	Suits classified					
				Withdrawn, Section 97, with leave to bring fresh Suit.	Adjusted before settlement of issues, Section 98.	Adjusted after settlement of issues, Section 98.	Abated, Sections 102 and 106.	Decreed on default of Plaintiff, Section 114.	Dismissed, Section 110, or under Act XXIII. of 1861, Section 2.
	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
Karáchi	1,603 0 0	189 2 3	796 0 0	3	34	21	...	10	491
Haidarábád ...	155 3 0	80 6 11	...	33	228	66	2	31	1,295
Shikárpur... ...	185 15 0	83 0 3	38 0 0	72	232	89	4	14	698
Thar and Párkar...	60 9 9	73 12 7	...	...	48	11	...	1	34
Total...	274 1 10	104 3 8	...	108	542	187	6	56	2,518
Results in 1871...	256 2 4	103 10 2	...	129	738	197	2	59	2,510

JUSTICE—*continued.*

according to their mode of disposal.

Decreed *ex-parte*, Section 111.	Admitted, Sections 109 and 114.	Otherwise disposed of.	Contested and decided for			If there has been reference to Arbitration.			Total Number of Judgments passed when agreements to refer to Arbitration have been filed under Section 326.	Total Number of Awards filed on Arbitration without intervention of Court, Section 327.	Total Number of Judgments in friendly Suits under Chapter VII.
			Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Mixed.	Judgment according to award, Section 325.	Judgment on special case submitted to Arbitration, Section 321.	Award made and set aside, Section 324.			
54	55	55a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
290	524	27	141	52	43	23	...	...	1	3	...
1,060	1,421	44	989	101	187	22	...	...	...	8	...
998	1,608	64	570	201	200	132	...	2	5	6	...
42	59	...	117	9	2	7	4	...	7	...	...
2,390	3,612	135	1,817	363	432	184	4	2	13	17	...
2,028	3,712	260	1,471	295	268	169	21	...	...	9	...

E.—CIVIL

Name of District.	Costs.						
	Stamps.			Batta for service of Processes.	Subsistence to Witnesses.	Pleader's Fees.	Commission to take evidence, local inquiry, examination of accounts.
	Value of Stamps in Suit.	Amount, if any, refunded.	Balance remaining as Costs.				
	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.
Karáchi	19,560 11 0	...	19,605 11 0	7,457 12 8	3,980 9 0	4,240 2 10	325 0 0
Haidarábád ...	34,190 3 0	..	34,190 3 0	22,008 3 0	8,017 10 0	4,584 3 4	171 0 0
Shikárpur... ...	36,232 8 6	...	36,232 8 6	19,959 14 0	11,577 5 0	8,073 2 3	433 1 0
Thar and Párkar...	2,038 13 0	...	2,038 13 0	885 4 0	116 6 0	...	...
Total...	92,022 3 6	...	92,022 3 6	50,311 1 8	23,691 14 0	16,897 8 5	929 1 0
Results in 1871...	90,483 3 6	...	90,483 3 6	42,564 0 2	17,589 2 0	20,293 1 9	410 8 0

JUSTICE—*continued.*

Any other Costs.	Total Costs.	Average value of Costs in each Suit.	Percentage of Costs on value of Suits.	If Pauper Suits.					
				Decree for Plaintiff.	Decree for Defendant.	Disposed of by adjustment or any other way.	Value of Stamps decreed against Plaintiff.	alue of Stamps decreed against Defendant.	Total number of Pauper Suits however disposed of.
72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
734 4 1	36,298 7 7	21 13 2	10·7	...	...	1	...	...	1
903 1 6	69,874 4 10	12 11 9	12·8	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,702 10 7	78,978 9 4	16 2 2	18·9	...	1	...	...	7 6 0	1
38 7 0	3,078 14 0	9 0 6	12·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,378 7 2	1,88,230 3 9	15 3 1	14·2	...	1	1	...	7 6 0	2
6,912 3 10	1,78,252 3 3	15 0 5	14·2	7	2	2	27 8 0	355 10 0	11

E.—CIVIL

Name of District.	Nature of Suits arising from execution of Decrees.				Decree for	
	Obstruction by others than Defendants to decree-holders for possession of Land, &c., Section 229.	Claim by third party who has been dispossessed of Land, &c., Section 230.	Objection by third party against sale of Land or other Immoveable or Moveable Property, Section 246.	Resistance to purchaser of Immoveable Property, Section 268.	Decree-holder.	Third Party.
	82	83	84	85	86	87
Karáchi... ...	...	...	18	...	11	7
Haidarábád ...	...	...	96	2	76	22
Shikárpur ...	...	2	5	...	3	4
Thar and Párkar...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	2	119	2	90	33
Results in 1871...	...	...	169	...	105	64

JUSTICE—*concluded.*

Costs.			Average number of Witnesses summoned.	Average number of Witnesses examined.	Average Distance of place of causes of action from Courts.	REMARKS.
Stamps.	Other Costs.	Total.				
88	89	90	91	92	93	94
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
22 11 0	143 3 3	165 14 3	...	...	...	
110 11 0	520 11 3	631 6 3	...	...	...	
94 5 0	131 10 9	225 15 9	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
227 11 0	795 9 3	1,023 4 3	...	...	...	
271 10 0	858 13 0	1,130 7 0	...	...	...	

E.—CIVIL

(10).—*Statement showing disposal, &c., of Warrants for execution of De-*

Name of District.	Number of Applications for execution of Decrees.	Number of Applications divided according to the nature of the Decree.			Average interval between			Number of Warrants returned unexecuted.	Number of Warrants returned executed.	Details of	
		For giving possession of Immoveable Property.	For specific permission of any act.	For Payment of Money.	Decree and Application for execution.	Application and Warrant.	Warrant and its return.			By arrest of Persons proceeded against.	By decree-holder being put into possession of Immoveable Property.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Y. m. d.	Y. m. d.	Y. m. d.				
Karáchi	691	7	2	682	0 10 18	0 0 4	0 0 26	271	391	112	5
Haidarábád... ...	2,093	9	3	2,081	1 1 8	0 0 5	0 0 15	982	1,156	464	7
Shikárpur	2,708	33	7	2,668	0 10 4	0 0 3	0 0 12	1,032	1,765	362	*358
Thar and Párkar ...	82	1	...	81	0 6 28	0 0 4	0 1 27	5	80	51	1
Total...	5,574	50	12	5,512	0 10 7	0 0 4	0 0 28	2,290	3,392	989	371
Results in 1871...	5,377	59	9	5,309	0 8 1	0 0 4	0 0 22	2,049	3,448	959	398

* By decree-holder being put into possession of
Do. do. money

JUSTICE.

crees in the Civil Courts of each District in Sindh during the Year 1872.

mode of execution.				Sums realized by sale of		Costs in execution of Decrees.			
By attachment without sale of		By attachment with sale of							
Immoveable Property.	Moveable Property.	Immoveable Property.	Moveable Property.	Immoveable Property.	Moveable Property.	Stamps.	Batta for service of Process.	Subsistence to Witnesses.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
70	89	66	49	8,542 9 7	3,722 2 2	414 15 0	2,082 6 6	102 15 0	2,600 4 6
145	296	130	114	8,513 3 7	8,656 12 8	792 12 0	4,712 8 0	12 8 0	5,517 12 0
362	404	149	130	20,426 6 8	4,373 13 11	2,756 6 0	4,048 6 0	33 4 0	6,838 0 0
...	25	1	2	105 8 0	123 5 0	41 0 0	162 10 0	0 4 0	203 14 0
577	814	346	295	37,587 11 10	16,876 1 9	4,005 1 0	11,005 14 6	148 15 0	15,159 14 6
673	793	322	303	47,923 8 5	25,164 7 9	4,114 7 0	11,390 0 8	207 2 0	15,711 9 8

immoveable property ...	26
before attachment and arrest...	332
	358

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

(11).—*General Statement of Imprisonment of Civil Debtors in each of the Districts in Sindh during the Year* 1872.

Name of District.	Place of Civil Jail.	Number of Prisoners committed to Jail.	Average number of days Prisoner was confined in Jail.	Number of Prisoners released.				
				By decree being satisfied.	On request of person who put Prisoner into Jail.	On omission of such person to pay the subsistence allowance.	On disclosure by Prisoner of all his property under Section 280 of Civil Procedure Code.	On expiry of period for which imprisonment is allowed by Law.
Karáchi	Karáchi—Mirpur Batora.	75	22	9	12	35	11	2
Haidarábád	Haidarábád—Tharusha.	147	48	17	67	55	3	...
Shikárpur	Shikárpur ...	36	53	1	17	9	4	...
Thar and Párkar	Umarkot	17	18	11	4	2	...	...
	Total...	275	35	38	100	101	18	2
	Results in 1871...	272	28	78	88	85	13	5

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

(12).—*Statement showing the state of the Files of the Appellate Courts in the Districts of Sindh at the end of the Year* 1872.

Name of District.	Number of Appeals at beginning of year.	Number of fresh Appeals filed.	Number received by transfer.	Total of preceding three columns.	Number of Appeals disposed of.	Number removed by transfer.	Total of preceding two columns.	Balance of Appeals remaining undisposed of, being difference between Columns 5 and 8.	Of which Appeals were instituted in the year.					
									1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Karáchi	12	7	...	19	14	...	14	5	4	1	...	...	...	...
Haidarábád	22	41	...	63	57	...	57	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	12	*120	...	132	53	...	53	79	68	8	3	...	...	...
Thar and Párkar	...	4	...	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	46	172	...	218	127	1	128	90	78	9	3	...	...	...
Results in 1871...	64	137	1	202	156	...	156	46	...	40	5	1	...	...

* 6 appeals re-admitted are included.

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

(13).—*Statement showing the File of Original Suits and of Applications for the Execution of Decrees in the District of Sindh at the end of the Year* 1872.

Name of District.	Number of Suits on the file at beginning of the year.	Number of new Suits instituted.	Number of Suits received by transfer.	Total of preceding three columns.	Number of Suits disposed of.	Number of Suits removed by transfer.	Total of preceding two columns.	Suits remaining undisposed of, being difference between columns 5 and 8.	Number of Applications for execution of decrees at beginning of year.	Number of Applications for execution of Decrees received during the year.	Number of Application for execution disposed of.	Balance of Applications for execution at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Karáchi ...	143	1,584	4	1,731	1,658	...	1,658	73	61	859	883	37
Haidarábád	374	5,420	26	5,820	5,487	26	5,513	307	141	2,778	2,798	121
Shikárpur	226	* 4,960	11	5,197	4,953	11	4,964	233	178	3,873	3,914	137
Thar and Párkar.	18	349	...	367	341	...	341	26	8	81	83	6
Total...	761	12,313	41	13,115	12,439	37	12,476	639	388	7,591	7,678	301
Results in 1871 ...	489	12,180	28	12,697	11,910	26	11,936	761	272	7,259	7,146	385

* 69 suits re-admitted are included.

CHAPTER III. E.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

E.—CIVIL

(14).—*Statement showing the Number of Appeals disposed of by the*

Name of District.	Total of Appeals disposed of.	Average duration of each Appeal during the year.	Total Number of Appeals divided according									
			Immoveable Property.			Money.						
			Possession.	Possession of Houses.	Rent.	Above Rs. 10,000.	Between Rs. 5,000 and 10,000.	Between Rs. 1,000 and 5,000.	Between Rs. 500 and 1,000.	Between Rs. 100 and 500.	Between Rs. 50 and 100.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Y. m. d.									
Karáchi	14	0 11 27	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1
Haidarábád ...	57	0 3 8	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	20	7
Shikárpur ...	52	0 1 29	9	3	1	...	...	1	1	7	7
Tharand Párkar	4	0 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total...	127	0 5 2	17	5	1	...	...	2	3	32	16
Results in 1871.	158	0 4 15	19	11	3	1	1	5	11	29	26

* There were appeals having no money
† Out of these 3 were for conjugal rights
‡ Out of these 7 were for establishment of
§ Includes 13 other appeals.
¶ Money ... Rs. 6,559
Conjugal rights ,, 1,640
Easement ... ,, 140

Rs. 8,339

JUSTICE.

Appellate Courts in the Districts of Sindh during the Year 1872.

to their subject.			Total Value of Appeals.			
				Immoveable Property.		
Between Rs. 10 and 50.	Between Rs. 5 and 10.	Under Rs. 5.	Possession.	Possession of Houses.	Rent.	Money.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	...	*2	473 0 4	.....	.....	2,998 9 3
15	4	†4	261 0 0	206 0 0	.....	¶8,339 0 0
10	2	‡11	661 14 0	680 0 0	32 8 0	‖14,009 10 2
2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	299 6 0
28	6	17	1,395 14 4	886 0 0	32 8 0	25,646 9 5
32	5	15§	9,595 9 4	7,542 12 0	116 2 10	33,861 2 3

value.
and 1 for easement.
rights and 1 for recovery of moveable property.

		Rs.	a.	p.
‖ Money	...	12,405	7	2
Other appeals	...	1,604	3	0
		14,009	10	2

E.—CIVIL

Name of District.	Total Value of Appeals—*continued.*	Total Number of Appeals divided according to their mode of disposal.							Total
	Total.	Withdrawn Sections 97 and 98, *vide* Sec. 37 of Act XXIII. of 1861.	Abated, Sections 102 and 106.	Dismissed, Section 346.	Decided *ex-parte*, Section 346.	Decided on Merits. For Appellant.	Decided on Merits. For Respondent.	Decided on Merits. Mixed.	Stamps.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs. a. p.								Rs. a. p.
Karáchi	3,471 9 7	...	...	3	1	5	5	...	283 13 0
Haidarábád ...	8,806 0 0	1	...	5	2	11	30	*a* 6	801 15 0
Shikárpur ...	15,384 0 2	4	...	...	1	8	31	*b* 4	724 15 0
Thar and Párkar	299 6 0	1	...	...	...	...	2	*c*...	19 12 0
Total...	27,960 15 9	6	...	8	4	24	68	10	1,830 7 0
Results in 1871	51,115 10 5	9	1	11	3	31	71	24	3,643 6 0

a. 2 appeals remanded
b. 4 appeals do.
c. 1 appeal do.

JUSTICE—*concluded.*

Cost of Appeals.				Percentage of Cost on value.	Number of Appeals decided in which there has been a remand.
Batta for service of Appeals.	Subsistence to Witnesses.	Vakils' Fees.	Any other Costs.	Total.		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
93 8 0	3 4 0	113 15 8	38 12 0	533 4 8	15·3	1
315 10 0	55 3 0	281 6 10	159 6 6	1,613 9 4	18·3	2
140 10 0	.....	514 10 8	68 7 0	1,448 10 8	9·4	4
3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	22 12 0	7·3	1
552 12 0	58 7 0	910 1 2	266 9 6	3,618 4 8	12·9	8
572 2 2	74 12 0	2,597 5 1	203 0 9	7,088 10 0	13·8	8

have not been included.
do. do.
has not do.

G.—MILI

(1).—*Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of*

Arm of Service.		Total number of Fighting				
		Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.*	Died.		
				In Action.	Otherwise.	Total.
European.	Cavalry	1,033	45	...	9	9
	Sappers	96	...	...	...	...
	Artillery	2,441	631	...	39	39
	Infantry	8,605	1,201	...	183	183
	Total...	12,175	1,877	...	231	231
Native.	Cavalry	3,975	273	...	70	70
	Sappers	487	10	...	3	3
	Artillery	169	4	...	2	2
	Infantry	21,225	1,402	...	259	259
	Total...	25,856	1,689	...	334	334
	Grand Total...	38,031	3,566	...	565	565

* Includes regiments arrived in the Presidency, &c.
† Includes regiments left the Presidency, &c.

TARY.

the Army attached to the Presidency of Bombay in the Year 1872-73.

Officers and Men.			Detail of Force at end of the year.						
Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.†	Remaining at end of year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.				Paid Camp Followers and Non-Combatants.
					European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	
19	549	501	1	...	27	...	49	425	447
...	...	96	1	...	75	...	21	...	...
82	461	2,490	18	79	139	...	329	2,022	2,574
148	1,015	8,460	9	...	299	...	1,063	7,098	954
249	2,025	11,547	29	79	540	...	1,462	9,545	3,975
104	71	4,003	9	...	99	142	556	3,206	197
4	1	489	1	...	10	10	70	399	64
6	3	162	2	8	3	6	28	125	183
746	373	21,249	30	...	598	486	2,874	17,291	2,402‡
860	448	25,903	42	8	710	644	3,528	21,021	2,846
1,109	2,473	37,450	71	87§	1,250	644	4,990	30,566	6,821

‡ Includes Tent and Store Lascars.

§ There are in addition upwards of 50 pieces of heavy Ordnance mounted on Bombay and Aden Defences.

G.—MILI

Arm of Service.		Average annual Pay and Allowances of each				
		European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting Man.	Camp-Follower.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
European.	Cavalry	*a* 8,334	.....	*a* 500	*a* 219	*a* 72
	Sappers	*a* 2,032	*b*	.....	.....	.....
	Artillery	*a* 14,799	.....	511	201	75
	Infantry	*a* 9,736	.....	237	189	121
	Total...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Native.	Cavalry	*a* 5,034	1,261	418	340	57
	Sappers	*a* 7,127	912	332	150	99
	Artillery	*a* 8,254	704	176	110	87
	Infantry	*a* 19,154	713	146	104	89

TARY—*concluded.*

Total Cost including Contingencies.	REMARKS.
Rs. 2,42,15,471	*a.*—This average annual cost excludes the following numbers of officers not paid in the Military Department, they being on furlough, or employed in other departments:— *European.* *Native.* Cavalry ..... 8 21 Sappers ..... 75 2 Artillery ... 82 0 Infantry ... 119 412 includes 23 honorary commissions. It also excludes the 15th Hussars, which was paid for only 7 months of the year, when it was transferred to Bengal. *b.*—Officers of the Public Works Department paid on return from furlough, until they join their department.

G.—MILITARY.

(2).—*Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the Army attached to the Presidency of Bombay in the Year* 1872-73.

	Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the Year.							Employment during the Year.							
		Number of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	Number of permanent cantonments occupied.	Number of outposts occupied.	Average number of men at head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for outpost and detachment duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Average number of nights in bed.	Number of divisional or station parades during the year.	Number of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to Musketry Instruction, &c.
					On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With corps or company not on duty.	On Furlough.				
European.	Cavalry (one Regiment)	...	17	...	29	289	14	135	...	34	331	...	63	37	398	53
	Sappers	...			...	19	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	5	63	...
	Artillery (18 Batteries)	...			16	119	1	2	...	45	320	...	84	308	4,570	30
	Infantry (9 Regiments)	...			60	620	18	161	...	45	320	...	96	118	4,552	104
Native.	Cavalry (9 Regiments)	...	30	15	34	247	20	113	...	45	300	20	69	61	970	15
	Sappers (5 Companies)	...			67	311	14	90	...	62	293	11	276	5	314	...
	Artillery (2 Companies)	...			11	59	2	...	...	66	284	15	42	4	638	43
	Infantry (30 Regiments)	...			71	513	19	73	...	55	288	22	69	283	6,557	83

G.—MILITARY.

(3).—*Statement showing Religions, Races, and Classes of Native Officers and Men of the Army attached to the Presidency of Bombay during the Year* 1872-73.

	Classification according to Religion, Race, &c.	Average Age. Y.	M.	Average Height. F.	I.	Average Weight. S.	lbs.	General Physiognomy and characteristics of each Race and Caste.
According to Religion.	Muhammadans	29	7	5	6	9	4	*Muhammadans.*—Fair complexion; good soldier-like men; extravagant and fanatical.
	Hindus	31	5	5	6	8	11	
	Sikhs	28	4	5	7	9	10	*Hindus.*—Dark and plain-featured; abstemious in habits; steady and obedient, but crafty.
	Christians	29	0	5	4	8	0	
	Jews	33	10	5	6	8	6	*Sikhs.*—Tall, well-built, handsome men; hot-tempered.
According to Countries and Races.	Hindustánis	30	2	5	7	9	3	*Christians.*—Short in stature and ill-formed; given to drink; indifferent as soldiers; almost all good musicians.
	Panjábis	28	8	5	7	9	7	
	Affghans	28	9	5	7	9	4	
	Baluchis	29	2	5	6	9	7	*Jews.*—Fair and well-featured; intelligent; make good soldiers in quarters.
	Rájputs	25	10	5	7	9	0	
	From the Deccan	29	4	5	6	8	10	*Hindustánis.*—Tall and powerful men; generally keep aloof from others; good soldiers.
	From Marátha Countries	30	0	5	6	8	10	
	Telingas	32	4	5	6	8	0	*Panjábis.*—Fine, handsome, able-bodied men; brave soldiers; impatient of control.
	Kánárese	34	0	5	5	8	4	
	Támals	26	8	5	5	8	7	*Affghans.*—Much the same as Panjábis; make good soldiers under strict discipline.
	Málábars	32	5	5	6	8	10	
	Other Races	36	0	5	5	8	10	*Baluchis.*—Dark complexion; active and enduring.
Hindus according to Caste.	Brahmins	31	0	5	7	9	4	*Brahmans.*—Handsome; very intelligent and of clean habits; cringing and bigoted.
	Rajputs	30	0	5	7	9	4	
	Maráthas	30	4	5	5	8	10	*Rájputs.*—Fine, handsome, bold, warlike men.
	Parwáris	31	0	5	6	8	5	
	Mochis	29	10	5	6	8	4	*Maráthas.*—Dark complexion; willing, patient, and obedient.
	Other Castes	30	6	5	6	9	0	*Parwáris, Mochis.*—Dark and ugly; of dirty habits; not bad soldiers, though by no means brave.
	General Average	30	5	5	6	8	12	

H.—

Statement showing the Strength and other particulars

Arm of Service.	Total number of Fighting Officers and Men							
	Remaining at the end of the year.	Recruited this year.	Died			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of year.
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.			
Sea-going { European								
Sea-going { Native								
These columns cannot be filled up, as the Bombay Marine is not a war service.								
River-going { European								
River-going { Native								

MARINE.

of the Bombay Marine for the Year 1872-73.

Names of Ships.	Number of Guns.	Crew. European. Commissioned and Warrant Officers.	Crew. European. Petty Officers.	Crew. European. Seamen.	Crew. Native. Lascars.	Crew. Native. Servants.	Crew. Native. Marines.	Engine Room Establishment. European. Engineers.	Engine Room Establishment. Native. Stokers.	Engine Room Establishment. Native. Coal Trimmers.	Engine Room Establishment. Native. Servants.	Remarks or nature of employment.
Steamers.												
Amberwitch	2	7	7	...	34	7	...	3	16	...	1	Indo-European Telegraph Department.
Sind	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	Laid up to be sold.
Dalhousie	11	7	10	...	38	8	8	4	26	11	1	Transport Duty.
May Frere	6	3	3	3	15	6	...	3	13	5	1	Governmentdespatch boat
Snake	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	..	Employed on general harbour duty.
River Steamers.												
Comet	4	5	3	...	1	4	...	2	24	...	1	River Euphrates.
Satellite	...	1	2	...	19	6	...	2	11	...	1	Under Commissioner in Sindh.
Schooners.												
Augusta	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Laid up.
Constance	...	6	7	...	32	5	8	...	...	...	...	Bahrein and Elkhatief reef channel survey.
Fanny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Laid up
Georgiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Laid up } To be sold.
Gun Boats.												
Clyde	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	Laid up.
Quangtung	6	7	7	...	29	7	8	4	25	9	1	Aden.
Hugh Rose	3	5	8	...	28	7	10	3	11	3	1	Persian Gulf.
Steam Tug.												
Dagmar	...	1	...	...	6	1	...	2	3	...	...	Bombay Harbour for relieving ships in distress, and general duty.
Hulks.												
Auckland	...	...	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay Marine.
Semiramis	...	...	...	...	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	Indian Troop Service.
Turret Ships.												
Abyssinia	4	2	12	...	32	10	16	3	30	8	8	Bombay Harbour Defences.
Magdala	4											
Total...	...	44	59	3	278	64	50	26	168	36	15	

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUC

A.—AGRI

(1).—*Statement exhibiting the Extent of each description of Cultur several Districts of the Bombay Presidency including Sindh, ing the official Years* 1872-73 *and* 1871-72.

Number	Land Measure.	Name of Collectorate.	Number of Government Villages	TOTAL EXTENT	
				Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry Crop Lands.
			1	2	3
		Southern Division.		Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.
1	Bighas and Acres.	Ahmadnagar	1,214	34,135 19 0	2,508,128 15 4
2	Acres ...	Belgaum	891	7,664 22 0	1,148,128 19 1
3	....	Kánára	..	.....	....
4	Acres ..	Dhárwár	1,278	4,007 16 0	1,563,118 24 0
5	Ditto ..	Kaladgi	1,009	3,800 37 0	2,071,520 29 14
6	Ditto ..	Poona	992½	18,348 35 15	1,853,351 17 8
7	Bighas and Acres.	Ratnágiri .. Bighas ..	1,272½	1,824 0 4	44,027 8 7½
		Acres ..		4,139 24 8	773,776 38 4
8	Ditto ..	Sátára .. Bighas ..	1,017	114 4 15	5,137 10 7½
		Acres ..		48,824 33 0	1,645,259 25 0
9	Acres ..	Sholápur	603	45,542 10 0	1,882,866 27 0
		Total exclusive of Kánára. Bighas ..	8,277	1,938 4 19	49,164 18 15
		Acres ..	..	166,463 37 7	13,446,150 35 15

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

able Land bearing assessment in the Government Villages of the and contrasting the extent of each Description of Cultivation dur-

OF CULTURABLE LAND BEARING ASSESSMENT, KHA'LSA.				CULTIVATED DURING 1872-73.
Rice Lands.				
Irrigated from Tanks, Water-courses, &c.	Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.	Total.	Total of Garden, Dry Crop and Rice Lands.	Irrigated Garden Lands.
4	5	6	7	8
Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.
....	4,006 33 4	4,006 33 4	2,546,270 27 8	34,079 1 6
9,908 15 0	46,864 29 0	56,773 4 0	1,212,566 5 1	7,661 25 0
.....	....	....	.....	.....
63,374 8 0	32,406 10 0	95,780 18 0	1,662,906 18 0	3,956 14 0
821 39 0	902 23 0	1,724 22 0	2,077,046 8 14	3,782 4 0
....	26,245 21 12	26,245 21 12	1,897,945 35 3	18,653 26 15
3,311 0 13	27,911 7 10$\frac{3}{4}$	31,222 8 3$\frac{3}{4}$	77,073 17 15	4,678 5 0
....	82,104 11 8	82,104 11 8	860,020 34 4	4,049 25 4
.....	0 5 15	0 5 15	5,252 0 17$\frac{1}{4}$	114 4 15
20 0 0	15,050 32 0	15,070 32 0	1,709,155 10 0	48,813 30 0
62 19 0	2,332 18 0	2,394 37 0	1,930,803 34 0	45,496 37 0
3,311 0 13	27,911 13 5$\frac{1}{4}$	31,222 13 18$\frac{3}{4}$	82,325 18 12$\frac{1}{4}$	4,792 9 15
74,187 1 0	269,913 18 8	284,100 19 8	13,996,715 12 14	166,493 3 9

A.—AGRICUL

Number.	Land Measure.	Name of Collectorate.	Number of Government Villages.	CULTIVATED	
				Dry Crop Lands.	Irrigated from Tanks, Water-courses, &c.
				9	10
		Southern Division—continued.		Acres. G. As.	Acres. G. As.
1	Bighas and Acres.	Ahmadnagar	1,214	2,417,556 12 2	.....
2	Acres ..	Belgaum	891	1,047,070 14 11	9,906 14 0
3	.....	Kánára	.....	.....	.....
4	Acres ...	Dhárwár	1,278	1,431,048 5 0	59,910 24 0
5	Ditto ..	Kaladgi	1,009	1,994,106 25 10	821 39 0
6	Ditto ..	Poona	992½	1,804,138 12 4	.....
7	Bighas and Acres.	Ratnágiri .. Bighas ..	1,272½	83,567 6 5	5,821 15 0
		Acres ..		478,778 26 0	10,429 9 0
8	Ditto ..	Sátára .. Bighas ..	1,017	5,049 7 12¼	.....
		Acres ..		1,591,954 7 0	20 0 0
9	Acres ..	Sholápur	603	1,873,276 1 0	62 19 0
		Total exclusive of Kánára. Bighas ..	8,277	88,616 13 17¼	5,821 15 0
		Acres ..	.....	12,637,928 23 11	81,150 25 0

TURE—*continued.*

DURING 1872-73—*continued.*			CULTIVATED DURING 1871-72.	
Rice Lands.				
Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.	Total.	Total of Garden, Dry Crop and Rice Lands.	Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry Crop Lands.
11	12	13	14	15
Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.
3,908 29 12	3,908 29 12	2,455,544 3 4	34,076 38 0	2,429,573 29 7
42,400 35 0	52,307 9 0	1,107,039 8 11	7,660 4 0	1,045,762 34 11
....	....	....	.....	.....
26,340 9 0	86,250 33 0	1,521,255 12 0	3,964 1 0	1,435,058 20 0
899 24 0	1,721 23 0	1,999,610 12 10	3,790 15 0	1,994,517 38 10
26,039 3 4	26,039 3 4	1,848,831 2 7	13,479 2 7	1,803,387 14 4
55,481 15 0	61,303 10 0	153,549 1 5	8,678 0 0	82,859 11 14¾
78,229 14 4	88,658 23 4	571,486 34 8	4,049 14 4	770,397 23 8
0 3 15	0 3 15	5,163 16 2¾	62 18 10	2,316 10 0
15,023 31 0	15,043 31 0	1,655,811 28 0	48,876 5 0	1,593,110 22 0
2,331 11 0	2,393 30 0	1,921,166 28 0	19,800 28 0	1,858,969 11 8
55,481 8 15	61,303 13 15	158,712 17 7¾	8,740 18 10	85,176 1 14¾
195,172 37 4	276,323 22 4	13,080,745 9 8	135,696 27 11	12,030,777 34 0

A.—AGRICUL

Number.	Land Measure.	Name of Collectorate.	Number of Government Villages.	CULTIVATED	
				Rice Land.	
				Irrigated from Tanks, Water-courses, &c.	Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.
				16	17
		Southern Division—concluded.		Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.
1	Bighas and Acres.	Ahmadnagar	1,214	....	3,895 10 0
2	Acres ..	Belgaum	891	9,909 29 0	43,312 14 0
3	....	Kánára	....	....	....
4	Acres ..	Dhárwár	1,278	58,910 19 0	24,291 26 0
5	Ditto ..	Kaladgi	1,009	1,566 39 0	143 13 0
6	Ditto ..	Poona	992½	....	26,002 16 8
7	Bighas and Acres.	Ratnágiri .. Bighas ..	1,272½	5,965 0 0	56,726 0 0
		Acres ..		....	81,894 4 4
8	Ditto ..	Sátára .. Bighas ..	1,017	....	0 3 15
		Acres ..		....	15,025 33 0
9	Acres ..	Sholápur	603	....	2,339 25 0
		Total exclusive of Kánára. Bighas ..	8,277	5,965 0 0	56,726 3 15
		Acres ..	....	70,387 7 0	31,150 25 0

TURE—*continued.*

DURING 1871-72.

Total.	Total of Garden, Dry Crop and Rice Lands.	REMARKS.
18	19	20
Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.	
3,895 10 0	2,467,545 37 7	
53,222 3 0	1,106,645 1 11	
....	....	The Collector of Kánára states that, the district not having been fully surveyed, it is impossible to give the particulars required in the statement.
83,202 5 0	1,522,224 26 0	
1,710 12 0	2,000,018 25 10	
26,002 16 8	1,842,868 33 3	
62,691 0 0	154,228 11 14¼	
81,894 4 4	856,341 2 0	
0 3 15	2,379 12 5	
15,025 33 0	1,657,012 20 0	
2,339 25 0	1,881,109 24 8	
62,691 3 15	156,608 3 10¼	
267,291 28 12	13,338,766 10 7	

A.—AGRICUL

Number.	Land Measure.	Name of Collectorate.	Number of Government Villages.	TOTAL EXTENT	
				Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry Crop Lands.
			1	2	3
		Northern Division.		Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.
1	Bighas and Acres.	Ahmadábád ... Bighas ...	735	401 4 18	46 3 8
		Acres ...		29,373 23 0	1,229,174 29 0
2	Acres ..	Kaira	526	28,510 2 0	389,126 35 0
3	Bighas and Acres.	Broach ... Bighas ...	410	394 19 5¼	313,650 7 3¾
		Acres ...		11,842 34 0	309,386 35 0
4	Acres ..	Surat	816½	26,995 36 0	679,234 21 0
5	Ditto ..	Pánch Maháls	441½	1,317 6 0	384,231 18 0
6	Ditto ..	Tánna	2,112	9,729 28 4	674,941 8 10
7	Ditto ...	Kolába—Land occupied by Salt pans.	985	3,253 38 0	330,493 22 0
8	Ditto ..	Násik	1,280½	42,394 31 12	2,003,739 3 6½
9	Bighas and Acres.	Khándesh ... Bighas ...	3,311½	....	152,120 3 5
		Acres ...		32,659 7 0	3,241,336 8 0
		Total ... Bighas ...	10,618	796 4 3¼	465,816 13 16¼
		Acres ...	....	186,077 6 0	92,41,664 20 0½
		Add— Land occupied by Salt pans ...	....	....	....
		Tánna ...	....	....	....
		Kolába ...	....	....	....
		Total { Bighas .	....	796 4 3¼	465,816 13 13¼
		Acres ...	.....	186,077 6 0	9,241,664 20 0½
1	....	Karáchi	710	No details procurable.	
2	....	Haidarábád	913	2,111 0 0	1,203,119 0 0
3	....	Shikárpur	1,410	3,632 37 0	302,238 16 0
4	....	Thar and Párkar	70	299,711 24 0	310,352 32 0
5	....	Upper Frontier, Sindh	138	....	348,000 8 0
			3,241	305,455 21 0	2,163,710 16 0

TURE—*continued.*

OF CULTURABLE LAND BEARING ASSESSMENT KHALSA.				CULTIVATED DURING 1872-73.
Rice Lands.				
Irrigated from Tanks, Water-courses, &c.	Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.	Total.	Total of Garden, Dry Crops, and Rice Lands.	Irrigated Garden Lands.
4	5	6	7	8
Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.
....	.....	.....	447 8 6	88 2 19
32,192 34 0	33,289 24 0	65,482 18 0	1,324,030 30 0	22,164 3 0
20,248 32 0	42,540 14 0	62,789 6 0	480,426 3 0	25,779 19 0
....	5,870 5 12	5,870 5 12	319,915 12 1½	394 19 5½
1,618 8 0	1,038 12 0	2,656 20 0	323,886 9 0	10,023 28 0
17,473 3 0	43,343 4 0	60,816 7 0	767,046 24 0	25,715 0 0
179 24 0	6,009 35 0	6,189 19 0	391,738 3 0	1,292 31 0
....	350,097 16 12½	350,097 16 12½	1,034,768 13 10¼	9,669 1 8
....	140,631 22 0	140,631 22 0	474,379 2 0	3,223 12 8
....	17,903 27 12½	17,903 27 12½	2,061,937 22 15	41,356 26 12
....	....	....	152,120 3 5	11 14 0
....	....	.....	3,273,995 15 0	31,509 15 0
....	5,870 5 12	5,870 5 12	472,483 3 11¼	441 16 4½
71,712 21 0	634,853 35 8¾	706,566 16 8¾	10,134,308 2 9¼	170,733 16 13
....	....	....	....	.....
....	....	.....	7,857 21 4	.....
....	....	....	1,928 39 8	.....
....	5,870 5 12	5,870 5 12	472,483 3 11¼	441 16 4½
71,712 21 0	634,853 35 8¾	706,566 16 8¾	10,144,095 23 5¼	170,733 16 13
	No details procurable.		797,868 0 0	124,943 0 0
88,140 0 0	....	88,140 0 0	1,293,370 0 0	2,111 0 0
1,375,482 23 0	....	1,375,482 23 0	1,681,353 36 0	2,678 18 0
91,758 0 0	.....	91,758 0 0	701,822 16 0	189,579 38 0
7,320 0 0	....	7,320 0 0	355,320 8 0	.....
1,562,700 23 0	....	1,562,700 23 0	4,829,734 20 0	319,312 16 0

A.—AGRICUL

Number.	Land Measure.	Name of Collectorate.	Number of Government Villages.	CULTI	
				Dry Crop Lands.	Irrigated from Tanks, Watercourses, &c.
				9	10
		Northern Division—continued.		Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.
1	Bighas and Acres.	Ahmadábád .. { Bighas .. / Acres .. }	735	15 13 17 / 889,180 4 0	..... / 19,303 0 0
2	Acres ..	Kaira	526	303,529 0 0	18,657 29 0
3	Bighas and Acres.	Broach .. { Bighas .. / Acres .. }	410	308,248 19 16 / 283,530 38 0	..... / 1,598 24 0
4	Acres ..	Surat	816½	531,443 10 0	16,159 11 0
5	Ditto ..	Pánch Maháls	441½	148,348 15 0	101 35 0
6	Ditto ..	Tánna	2,121	621,806 35 14½	.....
7	Ditto ..	Kolába—Land occupied by Salt pans.	985	322,549 19 4	.....
8	Ditto .	Násik	1,280⅓	1,555,111 0 6½	.....
9	Bighas and Acres.	Khándesh .. { Bighas .. / Acres .. }	3,311½	19 12 10 / 2,345,813 19 0	..... / .....
		Total .. { Bighas .. / Acres .. }	10,618 /	308,284 6 3 / 7,001,312 21 9	..... / 55,820 19 0
		Add— Land occupied by Salt pans ..	.....	.....	.....
		Tánna ..	.....	.....	.....
		Kolába ..	....	....	.....
		Total { Bighas .. / Acres .. }	..... /	308,284 6 3 / 7,001,312 21 9	..... / 55,820 19 0
1	....	Karáchi	710	67,003 0 0	155,431 0 0
2	....	Haidarábád	913	440,872 0 0	88,140 0 0
3	....	Shikárpur	1,410	549,508 13 0	230,457 25 0
4	....	Thar and Párkar	70	99,523 11 0	64,586 0 0
5	....	Upper Frontier, Sindh	138	151,346 30 0	2,440 0 0
			3,241	1,308,253 14 0	541,054 25 0

TURE—*continued.*

VATED DURING 1872-73—*continued.*			CULTIVATED DURING 1871-72.	
Rice Lands.		Total of Garden, Dry Crop and Rice Lands.	Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry Crop Lands.
Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.	Total.			
11	12	13	14	15
Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.
....	.....	53 16 16	234 4 0	4,540 2 9
28,637 10 0	47,940 10 0	959,284 17 0	59,990 5 0	820,070 8 0
39,746 16 0	58,404 5 0	387,712 24 0	25,408 20 0	306,445 26 0
5,772 12 12	5,772 12 12	314,416 11 13¼	446 2 17¾	476,896 5 0¾
871 13 0	2,469 37 0	296,024 23 0	9,764 18 0	193,123 7 0
42,364 35 0	58,524 6 0	615,682 16 0	25,943 35 0	539,490 39 0
5,755 22 0	5,857 17 0	155,498 23 0	1,277 8 0	150,032 7 0
339,521 38 0¼	339,521 38 0¼	970,997 35 6¾	9,656 30 12	619,495 28 13½
139,308 34 4	139,308 34 4	465,081 26 0	3,225 2 12	323,105 38 12
14,403 14 12½	14,403 14 12½	1,610,871 1 15	41,333 11 4	1,539,570 10 15
....	....	31 6 10	5 16 15	9 0 0
....	....	2,377,322 34 0	31,722 31 0	2,368,077 4 0
5,772 12 12	5,772 12 12	314,501 14 19½	686 3 12¼	481,445 7 9¾
610,609 23 0¾	666,430 2 0¾	7,838,476 0 5¾	208,322 1 12	6,859,411 9 8½
....	.....	....	....	.....
....	.....	7,122 31 9	.....	.....
....	....	1,807 6 4	....	.....
5,772 12 12 610,609 23 0¾	5,772 12 12 666,430 2 0¾	314,501 14 19½ 7,847,405 38 2¾	686 3 12¼ 208,322 1 12	481,445 7 9¾ 6,859,411 9 8½
....	155,431 0 0	347,377 0 0	193,287 0 0	13,583 0 0
....	88,140 0 0	531,123 0 0	2,111 0 0	395,721 0 0
....	230,457 25 0	782,644 16 0	2,476 10 0	530,264 21 0
....	64,586 0 0	353,689 9 0	89,259 39 0	107,540 28 0
.....	2,440 0 0	153,786 30 0	.....	143,681 2 0
....	541,054 25 0	2,168,620 15 0	287,134 9 0	1,190,793 11 0

Number.	Land Measure.	Name of Collectorate.	Number of Government Villages.	CULTIVATED	
				Rice Lands.	
				Irrigated from Tanks, Water-courses, &c.	Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.
				16	17
		Northern Division—continued.		Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.
1	Bighas and Acres.	Ahmadábád .. { Bighas .. / Acres .. }	735	..... / 16,264 7 0	.... / 22,169 26 0
2	Acres ..	Kaira	526	18,395 23 0	40,345 35 0
3	Bighas and Acres.	Broach .. { Bighas .. / Acres .. }	410	..... / 1,598 24 0	6,187 3 0¾ / 592 8 0
4	Acres ..	Surat	816½	17,640 27 0	41,298 36 0
5	Ditto ..	Páuch Maháls	441½	101 35 0	5,693 10 0
6	Ditto ..	Tánna	2,112	.....	339,299 1 8¼
7	Ditto ..	Kolába—Land occupied by Salt pans.	985	.....	139,002 29 4
8	Ditto ..	Násik	1,280½	.....	14,436 1 4½
9	Bighas and Acres.	Khándesh .. { Bighas .. / Acres .. }	3,311½	..... /	.... / ....
		Total .. { Bighas .. / Acres .. }	10,618 /	..... / 54,000 36 0	6,187 3 0¾ / 602,837 27 0¾
		Add— Land occupied by Salt pans ..	....	.....	....
		Tánna ..	....	.....	....
		Kolába ..	....	.....	....
		Total Acres ..	....	54,000 36 0	602,837 0 0
1	....	Karáchi	710	155,044 0 0	....
2	....	Haidarábád	913	83,215 0 0	....
3	....	Shikárpur	1,410	222,063 39 0	....
4	....	Thar and Párkar	70	52,198 0 0	....
5	....	Upper Frontier, Sindh	138	3,304 0 0	....
			3,241	515,824 39 0	....

TURE—*concluded.*

DURING 1871-72—*continued.*

Total.	Total of Garden, Dry Crop, and Rice Lands.	REMARKS.
18	19	
Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.	
....	4,774 6 9	
38,433 33 0	918,494 6 0	
58,741 18 0	390,595 24 0	
6,187 3 0¼	483,520 10 18¾	
2,190 32 0	205,078 17 0	
58,939 23 0	624,374 17 0	
5,795 5 0	157,104 20 0	The area of the Pánch Maháls, except that of Kalole, is calculated on a rough estimate.
339,299 1 8¼	968,461 21 1¼	
139,002 29 4	465,333 30 12	
14,436 1 4½	1,595,339 23 7½	
....	14 16 15	
.....	2,399,799 35 0	
6,187 3 0¼	488,318 14¼ 2¼	
656,838 23 0¼	7,724,571 34 5¼	
....	7,634 37 4	
....	1,809 3 8	
....	....	
656,838 23 0¼	7,735,028 34 5	
155,044 0 0	361,914 0 0	
83,215 0 0	481,050 0 0	
222,063 39 0	754,804¾30 0	
52,198 0 0	248,998 27 0	
3,304 0 0	146,985 2 0	
515,824 39 0	1,993,752 19 0	

A.—

(2).—*Statement showing the Extent to which each of the was cultivated*

Names of Products.	Ahmadábád.		Kaira.	Broach.		Surat.
	Acres.	Bighas.	Acres.	Acres.	Bighas.	Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rice	72,449 17 0	..	57,796 27 0	11,518 9 0	18,062 7 5½	90,461 26 0
Cotton	176,903 3 0	..	3,618 27 0	100,692 31 0	112,546 9 ⅝	48,990 20 0
Jawári	208,876 37 0	..	34,727 36 0	61,576 24 0	41,874 2 12½	71,738 37 7
Bájri	156,031 29 0	..	146,170 16 0	6,390 36 0	20,467 11 4	9,788 37 0
Wheat..	158,717 18 0	..	6,881 26 0	41,399 15 0	42,392 14 0	28,802 3 0
Barley	18,898 35 0	..	1,293 16 0	..	.. ..	....
Sugarcane	2,774 16 0	..	1,043 9 0	105 19 0	....	6,026 7 0
Vegetables and Fruits ..	4,192 18 0	53 16 16	1,170 1 0	..	....	7,440 1 0
Pulses	69,114 6 0	..	18,125 39 0	988 4 0	1,913 0 6½	45,113 10 2
Tobacco	547 19 0	..	10,192 31 0	928 16 0	859 1 8	928 26 0
Indigo	200 0 0	..	170 20 0	...	705 18 16	....
Poppy	....	..	195 27 0	...	....	....
Nágli	....	..	..	...	.....	....
Wari	....	..	..	...	....	....
Miscellaneous products ..	57,473 30 0	..	94,201 7 0	25,468 29 0	42,564 11 10½	125,140 3 7
Land lying fallow or Bid or grass land	46,241 9 0	...	15,156 23 0	47,248 39 0	33,311 10 15¾	225,592 22 0
Total...	972,420 37 0	53 16 16	390,744 25 0	296,317 22 0	314,697 6 18	660,072 33 0
Deduct land twice cropped .	13,136 20 0	..	3,032 1 0	292 39 0	280 15 4¾	44,390 7 0
Net Remainder	959,284 17 0	53 16 16	387,712 24 0	296,024 23 0	314,416 11 13½	615,682 26 0

AGRICULTURE.

Products of the several Collectorates of the Northern Division during 1872-73.

DISTRICT.						
Pánch Mahál.	Tánna.	Kolába.	Násik.	Khándesh.	Total.	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bighas.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21,975 17 0	344,933 24 ½	137,671 31 8	25,641 25 4½	19,702 20 0	782,150 36 12½	18,062 7 5½
....	....	....	6,979 39 0	500,397 38 0	837,582 38 0	112,546 9 ¾
972 22 0	46 30 0	....	66,623 12 0	496,729 4 0	941,342 2 7	41,874 2 12½
21,000 30 0	....	....	714,396 35 12	631,332 33 0	1,685,112 16 12	20,467 11 4
5,576 0 0	117 18 0	....	155,274 16 14	127,405 16 0	524,173 32 14	42,392 14 0
400 5 0	....	....	....	....	20,592 16 0	....
218 32 0	2,013 6 8	88 31 12	6,914 16 12	2,193 10 0	21,577 28 0	....
272 26 0	1,197 0 8	272 33 12	....	15,966 14 0	30,511 14 4	53 16 16
18,368 18 0	44,695 4 10	11,687 39 4	134,077 23 14	44,132 33 0	386,303 17 14	1,913 0 6½
121 5 0	....	....	1,952 14 4	8,372 0 0	23,042 31 4	859 1 8
....	....	....	....	6,919 37 0	7,290 17 0	705 18 16
236 0 0	....	....	....	....	431 27 0	....
....	72,663 15 14	49,345 24 8	....	....	122,009 0 6	....
....	21,325 5 12	41,918 12 12	....	....	63,243 18 8	....
79,664 22 0	50,904 21 7	28,282 15 8	281,323 24 13½	294,009 14 0	1,036,468 7 3½	42,564 11 10½
27,652 27 0	445,126 11 8½	202,388 15 10	224,940 30 1	231,398 34 0	1,465,747 11 3½	33,311 10 15¾
176,459 4 0	983,022 18 3¾	471,651 4 12	1,618,124 38 11	2,378,560 13 0	7,946,373 25 10½	314,751 3 14
20,960 21 0	4,901 31 4	4,762 12 8	7,929 26 12	1,213 38 0	101,639 86 8	280 15 4¾
155,498 23 0	978,120 26 15¼	466,888 32 4	1,610,195 11 15	2,377,346 5 0	7,845,753 39 2¾	314,470 8 9¼

(2).—*Statement showing the Extent to which each of the was cultivated in*

	Ahmadnagar.	Belgaum.	Kánara.	Dhárwár.
	Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.
Jawári	703,593 21 8	357,337 31 7	28 0 0	466,028 8 0
Bájri	1,028,609 1 0	89,221 32 0	....	5,247 32 0
Rice	9,824 9 12	66,741 0 0	215,974 12 0	77,686 30 0
Wheat	124,144 28 0	46,354 37 0	....	132,892 38 0
Cotton	9,615 30 0	88,606 7 0	....	330,137 16 0
Sugarcane	2,717 32 0	5,745 10 0	3,147 32 0	2,546 11 0
Tobacco	5,022 21 0	3,557 4 0	....	1,196 10 0
Barley	255 11 0	929 19 0	....	....
Til and other Oil Seeds	64,554 23 0	41,109 12 6	2,031 0 0	43,320 34 0
Pulses including Gram and Koolthi ..	104,090 30 0	64,569 25 8	15,108 33 0	119,909 22 0
Nágli	....	....	....	....
Wari	....	....	....	....
Harik	....	....	....	....
Cocoanut, Betelnuts, &c. ..	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	124,126 30 0	235,877 15 6	81,323 31 0	186,848 4 0
Fallow or grass land out of cultivation	282,804 17 0	109,859 12 0	....	156,578 35 0
Total ..	2,459,359 14 4	1,109,909 5 11	317,613 34 0	1,522,393 0 0
Deduct land twice cropped ..	3,815 1 0	2,869 37 0	....	113,728 0 0
Remainder	2,455,544 13 4	1,107,039 8 11	317,613 34 0	1,521,255 12 10

TURE—*continued.*

Products of the several Districts of the Southern Division the Year 1872-73.

Kaladgi.	Poona.	Ratnágiri.	Sátára.	Sholápur.	Total.
Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.	Acres G. As.
1,396,263 24 3	555,624 34 9	....	350,129 13 0	1,350,323 17 0	5,089,328 29 11
183,190 26 0	648,199 20 6½	....	537,338 17 0	111,746 21 0	2,603,553 29 6½
5,473 19 0	40,240 27 4	142,682 11 10	23,410 34 0	13,280 23 0	595,314 6 10
92,259 2 14	69,263 28 1	....	32,553 16 0	23,244 38 0	520,713 27 15
184,102 12 9	9,689 34 0	....	20,648 24 0	22,141 11 0	664,941 14 9
2,244 11 0	4,662 21 0	796 30 5	10,313 38 0	4,095 37 0	35,250 14 5
1,440 13 0	1,080 2 1	....	6,889 8 0	4,551 35 0	23,693 13 1
175 6 0	271 28 0	.....	....	763 8 0	2,494 32 0
9,240 13 0	80,502 30 2	....	....	17,115 20 0	257,874 12 8
79,995 11 0	23,598 20 13	6,927 16 7	188,698 15 0	102,344 1 0	705,242 12 14
....	....	191,340 13 0	.....	....	191,340 13 0
....	....	96,587 19 5	....	.....	96,587 19 5
....	....	206,347 9 6	....	.....	206,347 9 6
....	....	11,697 13 9	....	.....	11,697 13 9
88,714 4 0	249,301 1 8½	62,203 18 8	308,990 33 0	190,334 33 0	15,26,720 7 6½
47,477 6 0	186,476 9 7½	288,533 39 12	220,632 35 0	81,224 24 0	1,333,337 18 3½
2,000,575 28 10	1,868,861 17 4	1,007,116 11 14	1,699,605 33 0	1,921,166 28 0	13,906,601 11 3
966 23 0	20,030 14 13	13,780 23 5	43,794 32 0	.....	198,985 10 8
1,999,609 5 10	1,848,831 2 7	993,335 28 9	1,655,811 1 0	1,921,166 28 0	13,820,306 13 9

A.—AGRICUL

(2).—*Statement showing the extent to which each of the Pro*

No.	Collectorates.	Jawári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres G.	Acres G.	Acres G.	Acres G.
1	Frontier ...	51,297 2	14,693 0	28,620 0	1,641 0
2	Shikárpur ...	209,445 27	20,565 21	173,218 16	24,283 20
3	Haidarábád ...	130,210 0	177,731 0	30,185 0	...
4	Karáchi ...	65,187 0	33,372 0	28,024 0	3,569 0
5	Thar and Párkár.	65,575 38	115,245 12	17,902 21	...
	Total ...	521,715 27	361,606 33	277,949 37	29,493 20

No.	Collectorates.	Nágli.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Tobacco.
		12	13	14	15
		Acres G.	Acres G.	Acres G.	Acres G.
1	Frontier ...	...	...	841 0	20 0
2	Shikárpur ...	458 24	808 18	11,945 27	3,304 29
3	Haidarábád ...	...	1,012 0	30,633 0	3,931 0
4	Karáchi ...	1,105 0	957 0	1,060 0	380 0
5	Thar & Párkár...	...	...	7,524 23	25 20
	Total ...	1,563 24	2,777 18	52,004 10	7,641 9

TURE—*concluded.*

ducts of the Collectorates in Sindh was cultivated in 1872-73.

Rice.	Barley.	Mung and Orid.	Mattar.	Oil Seeds.
7	8	9	10	11
Acres G.	Acres G.	Acres G.	Acres G.	Acres G.
2,440 0	3,173 0	573 0	1,790 0	45,045 36
280,457 25	2,698 5	19,903 15	...	87,340 8
88,140 0	3,575 0	13,321 0	....	36,877 0
156,493 0	8,671 0	5,483 0	5,701 0	11,571 0
104,120 27	...	...	...	70,212 0
631,651 12	18,117 5	39,280 15	7,491 0	251,046 4

Indigo.	Flax.	Vegetables	Other Products.	Total.
16	17	18	19	20
Acres G.	Acres G.	Acres G.	Acres G.	Acres G.
700 0	...	23 0	1,125 26	151,982 24
1,771 16	Hemp. 12 8	2,364 21	15,077 26	803,655 26
2,510 0	Flax. 150 0	...	12,848 0	531,123 0
...	...	4,146 0	21,658 0	347,377 0
...	...	...	...	380,606 21
4,981 16	162 8	6,533 21	50,709 12	...

A.—AGRI

(3).—*Agricultural Stock in Southern*

District.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.
				SOUTHERN
Admadnagar	445,149	1,899	15,916	7,696
Belgaum	398,588	320	6,089	3,681
Dhárwár	352,652	.....	7,609	6,362
Kánára	215,556	28	399	145
Kaladgi	356,083	2,315	7,860	8,703
Poona	447,834	1,045	10,758	6,208
Ratnágiri	478,750	27	246	59
Sátára	449,753	206	14,252	3,814
Sholápur	275,565	3,479	5,625	6,527
				NORTHERN
Ahmadábád	164,772	2,748	3,374	10,845
Kaira	189,285	737	1,537	6,482
Broach	81,130	541	1,202	1,846
Surat	247,693	477	499	99
Pánch Maháls	161,783	845	1,641	1,274
Tánna	186,117	444	298	9
Kolába	95,458	38	291	19
Násik	441,572	1,915	11,615	4,024
Khándesh	663,182	2,873	11,689	12,831

CULTURE.

and Northern Divisions.

Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
DIVISION.				
364,542	(Not known.)	22,025	64,360	Not stated.
209,636	1,625	17,130	61,357	53
174,223	(Not known.)	37,701	92,077	Not stated.
5,830	7,355	3,040	42,661	2,336
249,443	7,528	5,025	102,061	Not stated.
280,436	(Not known.)	23,000	45,105	50
62,287	1,530	220	95,425	5,715
437,178	3,123	13,452	45,698	23
202,271	2,900	10,711	21,205	51
DIVISION.				
84,457	...	26,348	71,144	8
58,945	...	26,811	74,408	25
35,204	...	18,807	30,107	102
97,424	...	50,000	30,000	1,000
30,845	...	8,124	33,715	.....
26,510	3,102	21,941	70,855	3,582
16,324	107	2,525	34,643	326
215,506	...	27,060	58,572	.....
193,463	867	65,275	81,438	31

A.—AGRI

(4).—*Comparative Statement of the Area of Land under contrasted with the*

LOCALITIES.	For the year							
	Indigenous Cotton.				Exotic Cotton.			
	Acres	Gts.	Candies	lbs.	Acres	Gts.	Candies	lbs.
Northern Division.								
Ahmadábád	230,991	22	9,020	400	9	19	2	34
Kaira	15,146	5	1,355	309	.....		.....	
Surat	67,932	32	5,549	95	0	17	.....	
Broach	217,381	20	15,991	347	.....		.....	
Khándesh	5	0	0	100	428,459	12	12,810	20½
Násik	0	30	0	82	2,223	14	11	93
Total....	531,457	29	31,916	549	430,692	22	13,823	147½
Southern Division.								
Ahmadnagar	484	32	9	685	.....		.....	
Poona	98	20	38	140	.....		.....	
Sátára including Jagir States	20,134	8	713	159	2	2	.....	
Sholápur	1,626	38	40	236¾	.....		.....	
Dhárwár including Jagir States	315,386	26	16,348	291	203,191	11	19,555	709
Belgaum	154,181	29	1,687	58	7,295	1	98	699
Kaladgi	309,150	7	3,844	543	8,791	27	201	213
Total....	801,063	0	22,681	544¾	219,280	1	19,856	53
Sindh.								
Haidarábád....	31,986	21	5,713	0	5	25	5	0
Karáchi	1,147	0	23	0	26	0	3	0
Shikárpur	11,612	16	788	0	.....		.....	
Shahabandar	70	4	.....		.....		.....	
Thar and Párkar	4,634	1	524	0	.....		.....	
Frontier Upper Sindh	1,223	36	236	436	.....		.....	
Total....	50,673	38	7,284	436	31	25	8	0
Native States.								
Baroda	177,137	14¾	25,184	615½	.....		.....	
Káthiáwár	911,050	25½	75,072	203	59	23	1	732
Káchh	148,266	26	3,500	120	.....		.....	
Rewa Kánta	7,520	30	1,053	50	150	0	15	20
Máhi Kánta	2,636	1	736	393	.....		.....	
Pálanpur	21,434	11	5,870	92	.....		.....	
Akalkot	490	34	0	736	15	30	.....	
Kolhápur with other States of Southern Marátha Country	55,375	30	8,664	759	22,609	39	6,414	697
Total....	1,323,912	12⅜	120,142	616¼	22,826	12	6,431	665
Grand Total....	2,707,106	39⅜	182,025	578	672,830	20	39,119	81½

CULTURE—*continued.*

Cotton cultivation and estimated produce during 1872-73 *as ceding Season,* 1871-72.

1871-72.				For the year 1872-73.							
Total.				Indigenous Cotton.				Exotic Cotton.			
Acres	Gts.	Candies	lbs.	Acres	Gts.	Candies	lbs.	Acres	Gts.	Candies	lbs.
231,001	1	9,022	434	216,717	10	11 074	690	.....		.....	
15,146	5	1,355	309	15,461	38	1,454	155	.....		.....	
67,933	9	5,549	95	55,661	21	4,743	54	.....		.....	
217,381	20	15,991	347	220,342	4	16,644	65	.....		.....	
428,464	12	12,810	120½	.....		.....		536,882	7	30,740	518½
2,224	4	11	173	.....		.....		7,013	7	472	339
962,150	11	44,739	696½	508,182	23	33,916	180	543,895	14	31,213	73½
484	32	9	685	13,199	22	518	99	20	15	.....	
98	20	38	140	10,043	37	588	624	.....		.....	
20,136	10	713	159	34,487	6	2,676	535	51	37	6	333½
1,626	38	40	236½	34,370	18	1,527	625½	.....		.....	
518,577	37	35,904	216	318,448	1	9,441	387	195,808	26	19,105	260
161,476	30	1,785	757	150,175	29	1,418	659	7,300	0	65	747
317,941	34	4,045	756	280,330	16	2,959	91	7,877	11	80	693
1,020,343	1	42,537	597½	841,055	9	19,163	671½	211,058	9	19,258	465½
31,992	6	5,718	0	34,005	0	7,294	0	10	10	10	0
1,173	0	26	0	1,500	0	306	0	23	4	4	0
11,612	16	788	0	10,357	4	674	0	34	22	4	0
70	4	.....		86	37	.....		.....		.....	
4,634	1	524	0	4,058	0	434	0	7	0	.....	
1,223	36	236	436	861	0	57	656	.....		.....	
50,705	23	7,292	436	50,868	1	8,765	656	74	36	18	0
177,137	14½	25,184	615½	178,920	2	27,495	460	2	37½	.....	
911,101	8½	75,074	151	1,039,972	3½	90,460	207½	50	0	1	616
148,266	26	3,500	120	224,000	0	7,888	178	.....		.....	
7,670	30	1,068	70	7,520	30	1,054	35	150	5	15	32
2,636	1	796	393	3,565	25	642	214	.....		.....	
21,434	11	5,870	92	15,243	17	2,242	374	.....		.....	
506	24	0	736	6,231	24	118	369	23	26	0	228
77,985	29	15,079	672	59,083	37	11,041	367	26,046	25	7,119	296
1,346,738	24½	126,574	497½	1,534,537	18½	140,972	666½	26,273	13½	7,136	388
3,379,937	19½	221,144	659½	2,934,643	21½	202,818	606½	781,301	32½	57,626	142½

LOCALITIES.	For the year 1872-73.				Increase in			
	Total.				Indigenous Cotton.			
	Acres	Gts.	Candies	lbs.	Acres	Gts.	Candies	lbs.
Northern Division.								
Ahmadábád	216,717	10	11,074	690	.....		2,054	290
Kaira	15,461	38	1,454	155	315	33	98	630
Surat	55,661	21	4,743	54	.....		.....	
Broach	220,342	4	16,644	65	2,960	24	652	502
Khándesh	536,882	7	30,740	518½	.....		.....	
Násik	7,013	7	472	339	.....		.....	
Total...	1,052,078	7	65,129	253½	3,276	17	2,805	638
Southern Division.								
Ahmadnagar	13,219	37	518	99	12,714	30	508	198
Poona	10,043	37	588	624	9,945	17	550	484
Sátára including Jágir States	34,539	8	2,683	81¼	14,352	38	1,963	376
Sholápur	34,370	18	1,527	625 9/16	32,743	20	1,487	388 13/16
Dhárwár including Jágir States	514,256	27	28,549	617	3,061	15	.....	
Belgaum	157,475	29	1,514	622	.....		.....	
Kaladgi	288,207	27	3,040	3	.....		.....	
Total..	1,052,113	18	38,422	352 13/16	72,818	0	4,509	662 13/16
Sindh.								
Haidarábád	34,015	10	7,304	0	2,018	19	1,581	0
Karáchi	1,523	4	310	0	353	0	283	0
Shikárpur	10,391	26	678	0	.....		.....	
Shahábandar	86	37	.....		16	33	.....	
Thar and Párkar	4,065	0	434	0	.....		.....	
Frontier Upper Sindh	861	0	57	656	.....		.....	
Total...	50,942	37	8,783	656	2,388	12	1,864	0
Native States.								
Baroda	178,922	39⅝	27,495	460	1,782	27⅝	2,310	628¼
Káthiáwár	1,040,022	3⅝	90,462	139½	128,921	18	15,388	4½
Kachh	224,000	0	7,888	178	75,733	14	4,388	58
Rewa Kánta	7,670	35	1,069	67	.....		0	769
Máhi Kánta	3,565	25	642	244	929	24	.....	
Pálanpur	15,243	17	2,242	374	.....		.....	
Akalkot	6,255	10	148	597	5,740	30	147	417
Kolhápur with other States of Southern Maratha Country	85,130	22	18,160	663	3,708	7	2,376	392
Total..	1,560,810	32	148,109	370½	216,816	⅛	24,611	701¼
Grand Total .	3,715,945	14	260,444	748 13/16	295,298	29⅛	33,791	434 1/16

TURE—*continued.*

1872-73.		Decrease in 1872-73.			
Exotic Cotton.		Indigenous Cotton.		Exotic Cotton.	
Acres Gts.	Candies lbs.	Acres Gts.	Candies lbs.	Acres Gts.	Candies lbs.
.....	.....	14,274 12	.....	9 19	2 34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12,271 11	806 41	0 17	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
108,422 35	17,930 498	5 0	0 100	.....	.....
4,789 33	461 246	0 30	0 82	.....	.....
113,212 28	18,391 744	26,551 13	806 223	9 36	2 34
20 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49 35	6 333¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	6,903 688	7,382 25	450 449
4 39	.....	4,006 0	238 183	.....	32 736
.....	.....	28,819 31	885 449	914 16	120 304
75 9	6 333¼	32,825 31	8,027 536	8,297 1	603 705
4 25	5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1 0	.....	.....	2 36	.....
34 22	4 0	1,255 12	114 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 0	.....	576 1	90 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	362 36	178 564	.....	.....
46 7	10 0	2,194 9	382 564	2 36	.....
2 37½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	0 23	0 116
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 5	0 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	154 149	.....	.....
.....	.....	6,190 34	3,627 502	.....	.....
7 36	0 228	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,436 26	704 383	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,447 24½	704 623	6,190 34	3,781 651	0 23	0 116
1,16,781 28½	19,113 132¼	67,761 7	12,998 406	8,310 16	606 71

(5).—*Comparative Statement of Consumption of Cotton by the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Companies for the two years ending 30th June 1873, together with the number of Spindles, Looms and Hands employed during the same period.*

No.	Name.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Looms.	Average number of Hands employed daily.	Consumption of Cotton in year ending 30th June 1872.	Consumption of Cotton in year ending 30th June 1873.	Kinds of Cotton principally used.	Remarks.
I.	Manockji Petit ..	60,000	840	1,600	lbs. 5,468,400 approximately.	lbs. 5,468,400 approximately.	.....	5,468,400 lbs. of cotton used in 1872.
II.	Dhurumsey	41,880	732	1,260	2,044,419	2,776,058	Kumpta, Vingorla, Dholara, and Kachh.	
III.	Oriental	40,000	800	1,350	3,541,440 approximately.	3,663,500 approximately.	Dholara, Vingorla, Kachh, Broach, Sawginned Dhárwár, Nariád, Viramgaon, Sholápur, Bársi, Nanagaon, Kumpta, Tennevilly, Ahmadábád, Miraj, Ispahani, Umráoti, Hinganghat, Cocanada, &c.	3,541,400 lbs. in 1872; 1,892,800 lbs. in half-year ending 30th June 1873.
IV	Great Eastern ..	30,488	608	875	2,329,264	2,598,176	Ahmadábád, Bagulkot, Bhaunagar, Dholara, Kumpta, Ispahani, Jámbusar, Karanja, Vingorla, &c.	
V.	Bombay United ..	21,000	345	600	1,832,208	1,937,264	Kumpta, Hangaum or Vingorla mixed with Kachh.	
VI.	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company..	29,000	....	600	1,653,788	1,663,788		
VII.	Alexandra	15,632	200	....	1,254,000	1,361,000	Dholara, Bhaunagar, Kumpta, Vingorla, &c.	
VIII.	Morarjee Gocaldas ..	20,000	200	550	1,094,051	1,846,887	Dholara, Kumpta, and Vingorla, &c.	
IX.	Allianee	21,000	Nil.	400	1,960,000	196,000	.....	Yearly consumption given at this approximately.
X.	Royal	35,300	748	1,200	3,169,561	2,899,798	Vingorla, Indápuri, Kumpta, Unbui, Miraj, Bagalkot, Dholara of sorts, Kachhi, Broach, Persian, &c.	

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS. (1)—RAINFALL.

Statement showing the Rainfall at the different District Stations in the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1872, *contrasted with that of the previous year.*

Rain Gauge Stations.	Rain-fall in inches during		Rain Gauge Stations.	Rain-fall in inches during	
	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
BOMBAY—			KA'THIA'WA'R—		
Observatory, Kolába	40·58	76·48	Rájkot Agency H.	...	22·81
Fort George, E. G. Hospital.	42·76	77·96	Bántwa	...	15·22
Esplanade, H. 21st Regt. N. I.	45·57	81·84			
Byculla or J. J. Hospital ..	47·20	87·51	PA'LANPUR—		
TA'NNA—			Town of Pálanpur	25·34	28·01
Tánna C. H...	61·44	86·06			
Mátherán	168·39	179·65	KHA'NDESH—		
RATNA'GIRI—			Dhulia C. H.	9·12	23·89
Ratnágiri C. H.	75·21	77·89			
Dápúli D.	89·16	104·75	AHMADNAGAR—		
Vingurla C. H.	80·08	120·22	Ahmadnagar C. H... ...	18·76	27·52
Sáwantwári C. H....	118·50	166·56			
KA'NARA—			POONA—		
Kárwár	82·74	135·02	Sassoon H....	27·38	22·35
Sirsi...	79·49	102·22			
SURAT—			SA'TA'RA—		
Surat C. H.	24·60	53·75	Sátára C. H.	40·91	40·32
BROACH—			Pánchgani...	56·31	24·60
Broach C. H.	20·04	36·20			
AHMADA'BA'D—			SHOLA'PUR—		
Daskrohi...	33·62	14·53	Sholápur C. H.	13·09	37·66
KAIRA—			Kolhápur C. H.	37·65	30·45
Kaira C. H.	33·44	27·19	Kaladgi	...	14·30
KACHH—			BELGAUM—		
Bhuj Agency H.	13·47	17·06	Belgaum C. H.	39·56	39·36
Mándavi...	...	57·84	DHA'RWA'R—		
GUJARA'T—			Dhárwár C. H...	30·07	30·16
Baroda Residency H.	26·37	42·81	SINDH—		
MA'HI KA'NTA—			Haidarábád C. H.	·70	...
Sadra Agency...	33·96	31·84	Muhamad Khan's Tánda	...	3·88
Edar H.	28·76	30·49	Táta	...	7·41
Bhanasimal	...	0·12	Bulakhan Tánda	...	13·00
REWA KA'NTA—			Jhirk	...	7·72
Deoghar Baria State	39·13	46·87	Taru Shah	...	3·29
Lunawára	45·88	39·63	Miti	6·39	2·42
Wásna	40·74	0·26	Alharka Tánda	...	2·77
Pándu	28·86	0·10	Hálá...	...	5·24
PA'NCH MAHA'LS—			Shikárpur	1·60	0·91
Godhra	44·85	48·24	Mehur	...	6·98
Kalol	29·59	36·09	Lárkhána	...	3·05
Halol	33·94	38·65	Rohri...	...	6·80
Jhálod	34·76	21·79	Jacobábád...	...	6·58
Dohad	34·90	21·84	Sakar	...	1·85

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS. (2)—METEOROLOGY.

TABLE I.—Showing the Values of the Principal Meteorological Elements at Bombay for each month and for the whole year—(1) for the typical year, (2) for the year 1872, *and also the excess of the mean values for* 1872 *over the normal values.*

Month.	Barometric Pressure.			Pressure of Vapour.			Temperature of Air.			Total Fall of Rain.			Velocity of Wind in miles per hour. North or South Component.			Velocity of Wind in miles per hour. East or West Component.		
	Normal.	1872.	Excess of 1872.	Normal.	1872.	Excess of 1872	Normal.	1872.	Excess of 1872.	Normal.	1872	Excess of 1872.	Normal.	1872.	Excess of 1872.	Normal.	1872.	Excess of 1872.
January	29·938	29·932	—0·006	0·592	0·515	0·077	73·8	71·7	—2·1	0·05	0·00	—0·05	7·6 N	8·8N	1·2N	1·6W	3·0W	1·4W
February	·907	·907	·000	·598	·535	—·063	74·2	73·5	—0·7	0·01	0·00	—0·01	7·0N	8·6N	1·6N	3·0W	3·4W	0·4W
March	·860	·850	—·010	·698	·737	+·039	77·5	78·6	+1·1	0·00	0·00	0·00	6·6N	5·6N	1·0S	5·3W	5·4W	0·1W
April	·798	·776	—·022	·806	·789	—·017	81·0	81·6	+0·6	0·05	0·00	—0·05	3·9 N	7·5N	3·6N	6·6W	6·7W	0·1W
May	·753	·767	+·014	·876	·839	—·037	83·9	84·1	+0 2	0·54	0·06	—0·48	0·3 N	1·1N	0·8N	8·2W	8·3W	0·1W
June	·651	640	—·011	·935	·925	—·010	83·4	82·9	—0·5	20·84	24·43	+3·59	7·1S	6·5S	0·6N	10·5W	8·2W	2·3E
July	·649	·658	+·009	·907	·901	—·006	80·4	80·1	—0·3	24·26	24·84	+0·58	6·4S	5·2S	1·2N	16·2W	18·1W	1·9W
August	·712	·677	—·035	·889	·866	—·023	79·7	79·2	—0·5	12·74	9·49	—3·25	3·1S	3·7S	0·6S	14·6W	15·1W	0·5W
September	·770	·760	—·010	·869	·878	+·009	79·8	79·8	0·0	9·53	16·59	+7·06	1·5S	1·5N	3·0N	7·8W	5·6W	2·2E
October	·829	·820	—·009	·851	·797	— 054	80·5	79·7	—0·8	2·29	1·07	—1·22	4·4N	4·5N	0·1N	1·5W	0·8W	0·7E
November	·902	·866	—·036	·682	·645	—·037	78·3	78·2	—0·1	0·45	0·00	—0·45	5·8N	5·5N	0·3S	1·3E	2·1E	0·8E
December	·934	·892	—·042	·633	·671	+·038	75·9	77·6	+1·7	0.05	0·00	—0·05	6·1N	4·9N	1·2S	0·3E	0·2E	0·1W
Year..	29·808	29·795	—·013	0·778	0·758	—·020	79·0	78·9	—0·1	70·82	76·48	+5·66	2·0N	2·7N	0·7N	6·3W	6·0W	0·2E

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS. (2)—METEOROLOGY—*continued.*

TABLE II.—Showing for the Year 1872 *the Mean, Maximum, and Minimum Values of the Principal Meteorological Elements at Bombay in each month and in the whole year.*

Month.	Barometric Pressure.			Pressure of Vapour.			Temperature of Air.			Total Fall of Rain.			Velocity of Wind in miles per hour.					
													North or South Component.			East or West Component.		
	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Total.	Maximum in one day.	Maximum in 1 hour excluding Sunday.	Mean.	Of maximum wind.	Of minimum wind.	Mean.	Of maximum wind.	Of minimum wind.
January	29·932	30·050	29·815	0·515	0·788	0·217	71·7	86·6	60·4	0·00	0·00	0·00	8·8N	26·8N	0·4S	3·0W	11·1W	0·9W
February	·907	·059	·809	·535	·770	·268	73·5	89·4	62·6	0·00	0·00	0·00	8·6N	26·8N	0·7N	3·4W	11·1W	0·7W
March	·850	·045	·666	·737	·968	·483	78·6	89·2	69·8	0·00	0·00	0·00	5·6N	31·0S	0·0	5·4W	0·0	0·0
April	·776	29·945	·615	·789	·958	·562	81·6	90·8	73·1	0·00	0·00	0·00	7·5N	23·3N	0·0	6·7W	23·3W	0·0
May	·767	·899	·515	·839	·955	·616	84·1	92·5	77·8	0·06	0·06	0·03	1·1N	24·7N	0·0	8·3W	24·7W	0·0
June	·640	·771	·521	·925	1·091	·802	82·9	93·3	75·0	24·43	5·10	1·45	6·5S	42·5S	0·0	8·2W	17·6E	1·0W
July	·658	·780	·536	·901	1·007	·815	80·1	86·3	75·3	24·84	5·19	1·27	5·2S	15·7S	1·5N	18·1W	37·9W	3·7W
August	·677	·815	·576	·866	0·968	·787	79·2	84·9	75·2	9·19	3·74	0·82	3·7S	13·0S	0·0	15·1W	31·4W	3·0W
September	·760	·903	·571	·878	1·027	·787	79·8	87·3	75·3	16·59	9·23	3·07	1·5N	38·0S	0·0	5·6W	0·0	1·0E
October	·820	30·010	·712	·797	0·968	·435	79·7	88·4	71·3	1·07	1·07	0·59	4·5N	23·1S	0·0	0·8W	9·6E	0·0
November	·866	·014	·713	·645	·857	·400	78·2	89·0	69·7	0·00	0·00	0·00	5·5N	9·2S	0·7N	2·1E	22·2E	0·7W
December	·892	·067	·713	·671	·880	·406	77·6	87·8	67·2	0·00	0·00	0·00	4·9N	9·6N	0·0	0·2E	23·1E	0·0
Total..	29·795	30·067	29·515	0·758	1·091	0·217	78·9	93·3	60·4	76·48	9·23	3·07	2·7N	42·5S	0·0	6·0W	17·6E	0·0

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS. (3)—

Comparative Statement of the Prices

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Per Sir of 80 Tolas. Tobacco. December 1872.	December 1871.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bombay	1 2 0	0 15 0
2	Ahmadábád (Daskrohi)	0 10 8	0 10 8
3	Kaira	0 3 0	0 3 0
4	Surat	0 8 7	0 8 7
5	Broach	0 5 0	0 6 0
6	Tánna	0 5 0	0 4 0
7	Kolába (Alibág)	0 6 0	0 5 6
8	Khándesh (Dhulia)	0 8 0	0 8 0
9	Násik	0 6 5	.....
10	Ahmadnagar...	0 4 0	0 3 2
11	Poona	0 5 4	0 5 4
12	Sholápur	0 4 0	0 5 0
13	Kaladgi	0 4 0	0 4 0
14	Sátára	0 5 0	0 5 0
15	Belgaum	0 5 0	0 5 0
16	Dhárwár	0 5 4	0 5 4
17	Ratnágiri	0 5 7	0 5 7
18	Kánára (Kárwár)	0 7 0	0 6 5
19	Pánch Mahál (Godra)	0 6 0	0 5 0
20	Haidarábád...	.....	.....
21	Karáchi	0 5 0	0 5 0
22	Shikárpur	0 2 6	0 2 9
23	Aden	0 10 0	0 8 0
24	Asirgarh	.....	0 8 0
25	Baroda	0 8 0	0 10 8
26	Disa	0 8 0	0 8 0
27	Nimach	0 9 0	0 9 0
28	Nasirábád	0 8 0	0 5 4
29	Rájkot	0 4 0	0 4 0
30	Thar and Párkar	.....	0 4 3
31	Upper Sindh Frontier (Jacobábád)	0 4 0	0 3 9

PRICES OF PRODUCE.

of Produce at the close of 1871 *and* 1872.

Per Maund of 40 Sirs.

Cotton, cleaned.						Firewood.						Bájri or Kumba.					
December 1872.			December 1871.			December 1872.			December 1871.			December 1872.			December 1871.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
21	0	0	27	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
26	0	0	24	0	0	0	9	2	0	9	2	1	14	0	2	13	9
20	0	0	21	9	5	0	8	0	0	7	5	2	1	0	3	1	3
28	0	0	28	10	5	0	8	7	0	8	7	2	2	7	3	3	9
20	0	0	23	8	0	0	5	2	0	6	5	2	0	0	3	0	0
.....			.....			0	10	0	0	11	0	3	0	0	4	0	0
.....			.....			0	1	9	0	7	0	.....			3	0	0
17	2	4	20	0	0	0	4	0	1	8	0	2	3	7	3	4	7
20	0	0	20	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	6	1	15	3	3	4	3
20	0	0	26	8	0	0	7	0	0	7	7	1	12	5	3	0	1
40	0	0	40	0	0	0	10	0	0	9	0	2	8	9	4	0	7
19	0	0	16	0	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	1	12	0	3	2	0
17	0	0	15	2	6	0	5	8	0	5	8	1	11	2	2	9	3
16	8	0	11	7	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	2	2	0	3	4	1
16	14	8	16	6	11	0	8	4	1	0	0	2	3	1	2	8	3
18	4	7	16	13	6	0	6	11	0	7	1	2	3	4	2	8	9
.....			.....			11	1	9	11	1	9	3	1	8	3	13	6
.....			.....			0	4	0	0	4	0	2	6	4	.....		
22	0	0	16	8	0	0	4	0	0	2	6	2	8	0	3	0	0
16	8	0	17	4	0	.....			.....			1	12	0	2	0	0
21	12	5	20	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	4	2	2	0	2	7	8
20	0	0	24	0	0	0	2	7	0	2	3	1	5	0	1	11	0
.....			.....			0	9	10	0	9	10	3	0	8	3	3	5
.....			26	10	8	.....			0	5	4	.....			2	10	1
35	9	0	29	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	10	3	4	0
26	10	0	26	10	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	2	12	0	2	12	0
16	0	0	14	8	7	0	4	10	0	4	10	2	13	8	2	8	7
16	0	0	12	6	6	0	8	0	0	7	0	1	15	0	2	14	6
22	0	0	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	6	2	7	5	3	15	2
.....			17	13	9	.....			0	4	0	.....			2	10	0
20	0	0	17	0	0	0	5	4	0	8	0	1	4	0	1	12	0

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS. (3)—

Per Maund

Number.	Districts.	Gram, Dál.		Jawári, Cholam or Junálu.	
		December 1872.	December 1871.	December 1872.	December 1871.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bombay	4 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0
2	Ahmadábád (Daskrohi)	2 14 0	3 8 0	1 9 0	2 10 6
3	Kaira...	3 5 4	4 0 0	.....	2 13 10
4	Surat...	4 0 10	4 5 2	2 2 7	3 3 9
5	Broach	4 8 0	5 0 0	1 12 0	3 0 0
6	Tánna...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	.....
7	Kolába (Alibág)	5 12 0	6 0 0	.....	.....
8	Khándesh (Dhulia)	4 6 0	4 2 0	1 9 3	2 12 8
9	Násik...	3 10 2	3 4 3	.....	.....
10	Ahmadnagar	2 15 5	3 6 9	1 10 4	3 4 9
11	Poona...	4 2 11	3 13 9	2 2 11	3 0 5
12	Sholápur	4 0 0	4 1 0	1 15 2	3 2 0
13	Kaladgi	6 10 8	6 2 5	1 9 7	2 8 0
14	Sátára	4 15 5	4 5 0	2 4 11	3 6 0
15	Belgaum	4 15 11	5 1 11	2 2 10	2 2 5
16	Dhárwár	5 7 8	5 8 6	2 0 11	2 2 7
17	Ratnágiri	5 5 4	5 6 5	3 3 2	.....
18	Kánára (Kárwár)	5 0 0	3 5 4	3 0 11	3 5 4
19	Pánch Maháls (Godra)	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	.....
20	Haidarábád	.....	.....	1 8 0	1 8 0
21	Karáchi	3 0 0	2 15 8	1 10 0	2 0 11
22	Shikárpur	1 8 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
23	Aden	6 7 0	5 11 4	3 6 3	2 5 0
24	Asirgarh	.....	3 10 2	.....	2 2 1
25	Baroda	5 5 4	5 3 6	2 4 6	3 5 4
26	Disa	4 8 0	4 8 0	2 10 0	2 10 0
27	Nimach	3 4 10	2 13 9	1 15 0	2 0 0
28	Nasirábád	2 8 0	2 1 0	1 5 4	1 8 0
29	Rájkot	4 0 0	5 0 0	1 14 6	3 10 0
30	Thar and Párkar	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....
31	Upper Sindh Frontier (Jacobábád).	4 0 0	4 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0

PRICES OF PRODUCE—*continued.*

of 40 Sirs—*continued.*

Nâchni or Rágí		Pady or Rice in husk, 1st sort.		Rice, 1st sort.	
December 1872.	December 1871.	December 1872.	December 1871.	December 1872.	December 1871.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	6 1 0
.....	.....	2 12 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0
1 6 6	2 7 6	.....	2 15 11	3 13 7	4 15
.....	.....	3 12 6	4 5 2	6 7 9	7 0 .
.....	.....	2 4 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 . 0
2 12 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	6 0 0	6 4 0
.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	.....	7 0 0
.....	.....	2 13 8	3 12 2	5 11 0	5 5 0
2 1 8	2 0 0	2 10 8	2 0 0	3 12 11	4 7 1
.....	.....	2 3 6	.....	5 1 3	5 3 7
.....	.....	2 13 0	2 13 8	4 5 9	5 6 .
.....	.....	1 8 0	1 4 0	4 8 0	5 4 0
.....	4 0 0	2 0 9	2 12 1	5 5 4	5 5 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 11 0	1 11 2
2 0 3	1 13 6	1 15 10	1 12 7	1 7 1	3 15 2
2 1 2	1 11 8	2 10 11	2 0 10	6 0 7	5 11 8
2 7 10	2 3 2	.....	.....	5 7 5	5 9 11
1 13 11	1 13 0	.....	.....	4 7 3	5 0 0
.....	.....	2 0 0	2 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	4 8 0
.....	.....	1 6 0	1 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	6 6 10	6 7 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 2 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	7 4 4	7 4 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	6 10 0
.....	.....	2 1 6	2 10 0	6 10 8	7 7 3
.....	.....	1 10 0	2 8 0	6 10 8	7 5 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0
.....	.....	.....	1 11 4	.....	4 3 1
.....	.....	1 4 0	1 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS. (3)—

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Per Maund	
		Wheat of sorts.	
		December 1872.	December 1871.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bombay...	4 0 0	4 0 0
2	Ahmadábád (Daskrohi)	2 15 0	4 1 7
3	Kaira	3 4 6	4 2 0
4	Surat	4 5 2	3 12 6
5	Broach	3 8 0	3 6 0
6	Tánna	5 4 0	5 0 0
7	Kolába (Alibág)	4 13 6	5 3 3
8	Khándesh (Dhulia)	3 2 6	3 6 3
9	Násik	3 6 11	3 12 10
10	Ahmadnagar	2 14 1	3 6 2
11	Poona	4 2 8	4 0 7
12	Sholápur	2 9 2	3 5 0
13	Kaladgi...	4 0 0	5 0 0
14	Sátára	4 1 9	4 1 8
15	Belgaum	3 9 6	5 3 5
16	Dhárwár	3 11 1	5 1 3
17	Ratnágiri	5 0 5	4 10 7
18	Kánara (Kárwár)	4 0 0	4 0 0
19	Pánch Mahás (Godra)	3 5 4	3 14 0
20	Haidarábád	2 12 0	2 12 0
21	Karáchi	2 12 0	3 1 2
22	Shikárpur	2 6 0	2 14 0
23	Aden	5 11 5	4 4 6
24	Asirgarh	.....	3 1 2
25	Baroda	5 0 0	5 4 0
26	Disa	3 12 0	3 12 0
27	Nimach	3 1 5	2 6 2
28	Nasirábád	2 10 0	2 8 0
29	Rájkot	2 7 9	4 0 0
30	Thar and Párkar	.....	4 3 8
31	Upper Sindh Frontier (Jacobábád)	2 12 0	2 14 0

PRICES OF PRODUCE—*concluded.*

of 40 Sirs—*continued.*		Per Cubic Foot.			
Salt, common or sea.		Timber, Teak.		Timber, Jungle.	
December 1872.	December 1871.	December 1872.	December 1871.	December 1872.	December 1871.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2 4 0	4 2 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
2 7 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
2 9 2	2 10 9	1 8 0	1 12 0	.....	.....
2 11 2	2 11 2	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
2 4 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
3 0 0	3 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
3 0 0	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 5 8	3 11 4	3 0 0	3 0 0	.....	.....
2 8 0	2 12 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 15 5	3 6 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 12 6	2 12 1	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
2 14 0	3 2 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0
3 7 1	4 1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 8 3	2 8 4	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
2 10 2	3 5 5	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
3 10 4	4 8 8	2 8 0	.....	1 4 0	.....
1 14 7	2 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 4 8	3 0 1	1 14 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 6 0
4 0 0	3 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	1 0 0
.....	.....	.....	4 0 0	.....	.....
0 12 0	0 11 5	3 0 0	7 0 3	2 0 0	.....
1 0 0	1 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 8 10	3 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 0 0	1 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
1 7 6	1 12 2	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
1 0 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0
0 8 0	1 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1 3 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 4 0	0 12 0	.....	.....	.....	0 4 5

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS. (4)—PRICES OF LABOUR.

DISTRICTS.	WAGES PER DIEM. Skilled.			Unskilled.			Cart per day.			Camel per day.			Donkey per score per day			Boat per day.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ahmadábád ..	0	10	0	0	3	0	....			....			*....			†....			* Not hired out in this District.
Kaira ..	0	10	0	0	4	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	4	10	0	0	9	0	† No boats except at Goga and Dholera, which are the only seaports. An ordinary boat Re. 1 per day.
Pánch Mahálś ..	0	9	4	0	2	8	0	15	0	0	3	0	5	8	0	....			
Surat ..	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	14	0	....			....			1	0	0	
Broach ..	0	12	0	0	4	0	1	8	0	0	12	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	
Khándesh ..	0	13	6	0	4	0	0	14	6	1	0	0	3	6	0	....			
Násik ..	0	12	0	0	4	0	0	14	0	1	2	0	7	0	0	....			
Tánna ..	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	8	0	....			5	0	0	1	0	0	
Kolába ..	0	10	0	0	3	9	0	14	4	....			3	12	0	3	10	0	
Ahmadnagar ..	0	12	0	0	3	6	0	14	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	....			
Belgaum ..	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	....			....			....			
Dhárwár ..	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	....			....			....			
Kaladgi ..	0	12	6	0	7	7	1	1	0	0	9	4	3	2	6	....			
Kánára ..	0	14	0	0	3	4	0	15	0	0	14	0	3	9	5	1	14	0	
Poona ..	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	0	12	0	5	0	0	0	12	0	
Ratnágiri ..	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	....			....			1	4	0	
Sátára ..	1	2	0	0	3	9	1	0	0	0	12	0	4	10	0	....			
Sholápur ..	0	12	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	....			

NOTE.—These rates are averages calculated from the returns of the chief places in the different Districts.

CHAPTER IV. C.—MANUFACTURES.

C.—MANUFACTURES.

(1).—*List of Spinning and Weaving Mills using Steam power*

Town.	Name of Mill, Owner, or Company.	Number of Engines used.
1	2	3
Bombay.	Maneckji Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company	4
	The Alexandra do. do. do. Limited ...	1
	Victoria Spinning Mills	2 Pairs.
	The Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited...	2 Pairs of high and low pressure.
	Alliance Spinning Company	2
	Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited ...	3
	Oriental do. do. do. do. ...	2 Pairs.
	The Murarji Gokaldás do. do. do.	1
	Albert Mills Company	2
	The Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company	1
	The Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2
	Dawárkadás do. do. do.	2
	Sundardás do. do. do.	2
Kurla.	Dharamsé do. do. do.	1
Broach.	Broach Cotton Mill Company	2
Ahmadábád.	The Bechardás Spinning and Weaving Mill	2
	Ahmadábád Spinning and Weaving Company	3
Surat.	Jáfir Ali do. do. do. Limited... ...	3

RETURN OF SPINNING MILLS.

in the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1872-73.

Horse-power of each Engine.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average number of Hands employed.	REMARKS.
4	5	6	7	8
100·30·10 and 12	60,000	848	1,600	
40	15,632	200	470	
30 each.	9,200	None.	200	
160 collectively.	35,048	748	1,147	
60 each.	20,000	None.	412	
80·5	30,664	608	930	
80 and 30	42,000	890	1,480	
60	20,000	208	600	
60 and 25	18,800	None.	375	
75	29,000	None.	500	
40 each.	21,000	351	600	
40 each.	20,000	None.	400	
35 each.	20,632	None.	500	
200	52,616	761	1,500	
130	17,000	None.	346	
60	15,000	90	332	
56 nominal.	13,100	150	500	
2·30 and 1·15	10,464	96	325	

D.—

(1).—*Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Cotton Imported*

COUNTRIES.	1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.
FROM FOREIGN PORTS.					
United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suez	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....
Mediterranean Ports ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries in Europe.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries in or near Africa	25,984	6,870	.....	.....	.....
Red Sea or Arabian Gulf ...	68,880	18,440	.....	.....	.....
Aden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persian Gulf	32,31,298	11,06,516	46,27,472	17,85,179	35,23,212
Sonmeanee and Meckran ...	5,152	1,720	616	220	.....
Ceylon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	.....	.....	78,400	35,000	896
Total.....	33,31,314	11,33,546	47,06,488	18,20,399	35,24,108
FROM PORTS IN OTHER PRESIDENCIES.					
Bengal Presidency—Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras Presidency—Madras	2,75,408	77,015	4,256	1,870	306
,, ,, other Ports.	22,30,081	5,45,484	14,18,083	4,03,141	4,50,226
Sindh—Karáchi	14,54,656	4,55,345	31,71,098	10,34,885	38,42,690
Total.....	39,60,145	10,77,844	45,93,437	14,39,896	42,93,222
FROM PORTS SUBORDINATE TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. COUNTRIES.					
Konkan (including the produce above the Ghâts) ...	7,67,44,640	2,36,57,769	5,50,75,578	1,75,19,637	3,45,51,658
Gujarát	8,66,96,848	2,25,07,373	3,21,03,699	1,16,14,491	9,02,35,364
Ports in Kachh and Káthiáwár	3,17,82,725	93,19,540	2,37,46,212	77,89,736	4,03,47,080
Goa, Daman, and Diu ...	1,22,528	32,001	1,20,092	44,364	1,54,784
Total.....	19,53,46,741	5,55,16,683	11,10,45,581	3,69,68,228	16,52,88,886
Grand Total.....	20,26,38,200	5,77,28,073	12,03,45,506	4,02,28,523	17,31,06,216

PORTS.

71.	1871-72.		1872-73.	
Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	24,416	9,661	10,976	4,550
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	11,200	3,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,92,805	21,88,494	6,93,871	32,71,982	10,14,056
.....	2,240	600	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
300	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,93,105	22,15,150	7,04,132	32,94,158	10,21,606
.....	.....	.....	4,480	1,600
110	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,26,886	4,31,224	1,13,526	5,05,158	1,33,664
12,67,281	50,87,006	15,10,486	25,39,281	7,71,260
13,94,277	55,18,230	16,24,012	30,48,919	9,06,524
1,04,41,439	5,98,76,534	1,49,65,236	4,20,28,239	1,28,32,395
2,74,96,133	10,10,46,684	2,46,84,259	5,50,67,624	1,40,58,314
1,47,09,103	3,12,08,836	89,23,297	2,03,97,946	57,45,698
62,420	2,20,752	63,125	48,944	15,200
5,27,00,095	19,23,52,806	4,86,35,917	11,75,42,753	3,26,51,607
5,54,87,477	20,00,86,186	5,09,64,061	12,38,85,830	3,45,49,737

1868-69.		1869-70.		1870
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.
39,80,78,285	12,07,79,846	31,13,64,293	11,48,66,529	35,47,76,644
25,75,776	8,43,717	13,84,040	4,84,014	19,67,840
6,19,68,732	1,86,28,426	4,42,67,468	1,62,10,405	1,79,68,224
.....	.....	.....	.....	17,24,800
83,54,696	25,71,606	1,19,87,332	43,44,558	2,34,59,704
26,78,466	8,40,145	60,92,632	21,96,975	1,31,04,644
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,504
.....	.....	2,940	1,000	2,100
27,552	9,000	90,944	30,480	2,35,872
10,528	3,300	13,720	4,450	54,432
.....	.....	75,376	14,425	14,280
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,62,640
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,920
1,94,50,099	60,44,579	94,12,424	38,24,174	1,94,72,070
49,31,44,134	14,97,20,619	38,46,91,169	14,19,77,010	43,30,61,674
.....	.....	.....	.....	392
.....	.....	1,978	551	.....
784	262	1,428	240	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
784	262	3,406	791	392
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	20	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	20	.....	.....	1,120
49,31,45,030	14,97,20,901	38,46,94,575	14,19,77,801	43,30,63,186

TRADE.

into and Exported from the Port of Bombay during the last five years.

PORTS.					
71.	1871-72.		1872-73.		COUNTRIES.
Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	TO FOREIGN PORTS.
13,02,08,431	37,81,15,994	10,36,72,821	23,35,43,804	7,28,71,958	United Kingdom.
6,97,730	29,260	9,525	1,00,34,024	30,60,570	Suez.
66,69,561	6,74,77,592	1,87,25,442	1,88,85,216	61,46,706	France.
4,56,750	84,16,576	22,15,999	25,28,400	8,91,125	Germany.
70,64,577	3,58,99,988	99,10,400	2,96,54,632	89,94,691	Mediterranean Ports.
40,34,997	2,51,88,352	66,50,253	1,20,04,888	37,95,608	Other Countries in Europe.
5,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mauritius.
787	140	25	15,904	1,760	Other Countries in or near Africa.
84,480	73,528	22,760	64,120	20,580	Red Sea or Arabian Gulf.
21,210	.....	.....	39,480	10,440	Aden.
3,825	67,760	3,186	1,25,104	5,920	Persian Gulf.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sonmeanee and Meckran.
69,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ceylon.
1,500	9,800	3,100	2,800	3,000	Straits Settlements.
68,92,500	1,81,80,680	50,53,037	1,32,98,982	38,74,868	China.
15,62,10,658	53,34,59,670	14,62,66,548	32,02,04,354	9,96,77,226	Total.
					TO PORTS IN OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
79	1,60,720	40,500	39,200	10,500	Bengal Presidency--Calcutta
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Madras Presidency--Madras.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	,, ,, other Ports.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sindh—Karáchi.
79	1,60,720	40,500	39,200	10,500	Total.
					TO PORTS SUBORDINATE TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Konkan (including the produce above the Ghâts.)
.....	84	18	1,12,196	15,517	Gujarát.
300	84	22	4,144	408	Ports in Kachh and Káthiáwár.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Goa, Daman, and Diu.
300	168	40	1,16,340	15,925	Total.
15,62,11,037	53,36,20,558	14,63,07,088	32,03,59,894	9,97,03,651	Grand Total.

D.—TRADE

(2).—*Number and Tonnage of Vessels (Sailing and Steam) of each Nation*

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	ENTERED.									
	1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
FROM FOREIGN PORTS.										
British	673	665,440	584	585,799	462	452,681	445	478,427	393	434,166
Foreign	94	64,030	67	44,322	52	37,898	74	56,258	83	61,985
British Indian	19	10,269	12	5,590	...	....	11	4,144	10	5,456
Native Craft	328	34,685	409	50,209	360	43,938	322	39,691	332	40,732
Total....	1114	774,424	1072	685,920	874	533,977	852	578,520	818	542,339
FROM PORTS IN OTHER PRESIDENCIES.										
British	176	131,361	228	142,935	220	149,873	187	122,862	172	130,696
Foreign	11	7,944	11	9,146	8	4,656	7	4,653	9	8,314
British Indian	42	7,193	28	5,475	..	....	12	8,258	21	4,662
Native Craft	1820	94,862	797	52,019	1282	85,622	2120	143,864	2023	137,908
Total....	2049	241,360	1064	209,575	1510	240,151	2326	274,637	2225	281,580
Grand Total....	3163	1,015,784	2136	895,495	2384	774,128	3178	853,157	3043	823,919
DETAIL OF FOR										
Russian	7	4,537	6	4,161	1	1,313	1	1,313	2	2,256
Norwegian	9	5,899	3	1,354	1	754	4	3,111	6	4,592
Swedish	2	1,001	7	3,337	..	....	1	370	..	....
Danish	2	547	5	3,733	..	....	..	....	2	2,046
Dutch	5	2,129	..	....	3	2,129	1	292	1	427
German	9	6,229	12	7,284	5	3,078	4	3,144	..	....
Persian	..	....	..	....	...	....	..	....	..	....
French	19	9,076	19	11,132	13	6,356	16	7,481	12	5,520
Austrian	1	406	2	1,726	7	5,132	9	7,798	16	14,970
Belgian	..	....	..	.....	..	....	1	544	..	....
Portuguese	5	1,047	3	329	6	770	8	905	12	2,452
Spanish	..	....	1	290	1	895	..	....	..	....
Italian	2	894	..	....	7	5,280	12	9,612	17	13,381
American..	34	36,695	19	19,748	16	16,847	20	23,842	24	24,655
Arab	7	2,530	..	....	..	....	4	2,499	..	....
Siamese	1	314	1	374	..	....	..	....	..	....
Other Countries	2	670	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
Total....	105	71,974	78	53,468	60	42,554	81	60,911	92	70,299

—continued.

entered and cleared with Cargoes only, into and from the Port of Bombay.

CLEARED.										NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.
1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
TO FOREIGN PORTS.										
426	408,733	355	339,667	303	304,504	357	385,086	263	305,029	British.
39	21,970	36	20,678	40	25,298	51	35,541	45	32,076	Foreign.
..	....	1	599	..	....	..	....	10	2,130	British Indian.
284	33,953	294	37,498	358	44,923	338	39,292	309	38,527	Native Craft.
749	464,656	686	398,442	701	374,725	746	459,919	627	377,762	Total.
TO PORTS IN OTHER PRESIDENCIES.										
207	115,745	207	112,627	158	95,826	149	82,976	134	90,833	British.
10	6,330	2	1,027	14	9,769	10	5,864	8	4,530	Foreign.
..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	10	3,496	British Indian.
1115	68,952	314	21,368	839	83,946	1093	69,624	1060	77,693	Native Craft.
1332	191,027	523	135,022	1011	189,541	1252	158,464	1212	176,552	Total.
2081	655,683	1209	533,464	1712	564,266	1998	618,383	1839	554,314	Grand Total.
EIGN VESSELS.										
2	1,048	2	975	..	....	2	2,627	1	1,31	Russian.
1	857	2	1,345	..	....	1	1,316	..	....	Norwegian.
2	1,001	1	470	..	....	..	....	..	....	Swedish.
..	....	1	243	..	.....	..	....	..	....	Danish.
4	1,540	..	....	4	2,596	2	678	1	42	Dutch.
7	4,531	..	....	6	4,093	3	1,759	..	....	German.
..	....	..	....	..	....	2	786	..	....	Persian.
13	6,703	10	6,480	15	10,061	12	6,090	6	2,66	French.
..	....	1	1,363	10	8,297	8	6,578	14	13,39	Austrian.
..	....	..	....	..	....	1	544	..	....	Belgian.
4	1,049	6	632	7	1,104	7	918	12	2,54	Portuguese.
..	....	1	377	..	....	..	....	..	....	Spanish.
..	....	1	463	5	3,818	13	10,377	12	9,906	Italian.
12	10,469	7	7,167	3	2,958	6	7,139	7	6,359	American.
2	244	2	447	4	2,140	4	2,593	..	....	Arab.
1	531	3	1,219	..	....	..	....	..	....	Siamese.
1	327	1	524	..	....	..	....	..	....	Other Countries.
49	28,300	38	21,705	54	35,067	61	41,405	53	36,606	Total.

D.—TRADE—*concluded.*

(3).—*Statement showing the Value of Imports, Exports, and Re-Exports from and to each country trading with Sindh for the past and previous years.*

IMPORTS.

	Ports.	1872-73.			1871-72.			Results of the year 1872-73 compared with 1871-72.	
		Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Ports.	United Kingdom	25,95,585	.....	25,95,585	32,16,959	.....	32,16,959	.....	6,21,374
	France	42,206	.....	42,206	13,950	.....	13,950	28,256	.....
	Africa, Coast of	3,425	.....	3,425	5,688	.....	5,688	.....	2,263
	Persian Gulf	5,20,070	87,720	6,07,790	4,51,905	1,76,211	6,28,116	.....	20,326
	Sonmeanee and Meckran	76,895	2,100	78,995	2,14,132	4,450	2,18,582	.....	1,39,587
	Ceylon	1,512	.....	1,512	6,723	.....	6,723	.....	5,211
	China	.....	.....	.....	1,430	.....	1,430	.....	1,430
	Mediterranean Ports	1,992	.....	1,992	.....	.....	.....	1,992	.....
	Aden	812	.....	812	.....	.....	.....	812	.....
Ports in other Presidencies.	Calcutta	3,95,786	.....	3,95,786	3,01,231	.....	3,01,238	94,548	.....
	Bombay	1,25,13,263	2,17,172	1,27,30,435	1,19,23,112	1,24,875	12,047,987	6,82,448	.....
	Malabar	1,30,100	.....	1,30,100	70,447	.....	70,447	59,653	.....
	Gujarát	60,902	3,735	64,637	69,887	1,709	71,596	.....	6,959
	Kachh and Káthiáwár	51,109	60,981	1,12,090	46,611	62,610	1,09,221	2,869	.....
	Goa, Daman and Diu	8,630	.....	8,630	5,541	.....	5,541	3,089	.....
	Total ...	1,64,02,287	3,71,708	1,67,73,995	1,63,27,623	3,69,855	1,66,97,478	8,73,667	7,97,150

EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS.

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
FOREIGN PORTS.	United Kingdom	42,65,088	.....	42,65,088	44,94,311	3,968	44,98,279	.....	2,33,191
	France	5,962	.....	5,962	6,02,866	.....	6,02,866	.....	5,96,904
	Mediterranean Ports	2,93,486	.....	2,93,486	3,55,600	.....	3,55,600	.....	62,114
	Mauritius	53,824	.....	53,824	2,02,579	.....	2,02,579	.....	1,48,755
	Zanzibar	.....	.....	.....	6,908	.....	6,908	.....	6,901
	Persian Gulf	4,55,919	53,096	5,09,015	10,92,186	13,340	11,05,526	.....	5,96,518
	Red Sea	43,657	.....	43,657	.....	.....	.....	43,657	.....
	Aden	84,704	.....	84,704	.....	.....	.....	84,704	.....
	China, Hongkong	12,22,205	.....	12,22,205	11,85,810	.....	11,85,810	36,395	.....
	Ceylon	2,475	.....	2,475	7,010	.....	7,010	.....	4,585
	Sonmeanee and Meckran	1,52,622	6,500	1,59,122	1,16,188	8,350	1,24,538	34,584	.....
PORTS IN OTHER PRESIDENCIES.	Calcutta	10,860	.....	10,860	.....	.....	.....	10,860	.....
	Bombay	1,01,48,813	16,202	1,01,65,015	1,12,16,747	25,58,940	1,37,75,687	.....	36,10,672
	Malabar	3,73,217	10,000	3,83,217	1,24,239	7,400	1,31,639	2,51,578	.....
	Gujarát	9,07,145	.....	9,07,145	8,05,192	.....	8,05,192	1,01,953	.....
	Kachh	18,00,890	4,000	18,04,890	19,66,373	.....	19,66,373	.....	1,61,483
	Goa, Daman, and Diu	4,100	.....	4,100	5,124	.....	5,124	.....	1,024
	British Burmah	800	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	800	.....
	Total ...	1,98,25,767	89,798	1,99,15,565	2,21,81,133	25,91,998	2,47,73,131	5,64,531	54,22,907

E.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(1).—*Statement showing the Appropriations and Outlay for the Public Works of the Bombay Presidency during the Year* 1872-73. *

1872-73.	Rs.	
The Imperial Grant, Ordinary, exclusive of Establishment, but inclusive of Tools and Plant	32,58,643	
Expenditure do. do.	32,39,698	
Saving...	18,945	
The Imperial Grant, Agricultural, exclusive of Establishment, but inclusive of Tools and Plant	23,70,375	
Expenditure do. do.	18,07,932	
Saving...	5,62,443	
Provincial Grant, exclusive of Establishment, but inclusive of Tools and Plant	26,11,994	
Expenditure do. do.	22,29,783	
Saving...	3,82,211	
Local Funds Grant, exclusive of Establishment, but inclusive of Tools and Plant	19,45,659	
Expenditure... do. do.	15,54,586	
Saving...	3,91,073	
Imperial Grant, Ordinary	32,58,643	
Do. do. Agricultural	23,70,375	
Provincial do.	26,11,994	
Local do.	19,45,659	
		1,01,86,671
Outlay.		
Imperial, Ordinary	32,36,698	
Do. Agricultural	18,07,932	
Provincial	22,29,783	
Local	15,54,586	
		88,31,999
Cost of Establishment.		13,54,672
Imperial, Ordinary	5,50,450	
Do. Agricultural	5,75,298	
Provincial	8,02,357	
Local	1,54,542	
Contributions	1,202	
Total...	...	20,83,839

Cost of Establishment, Rs. 20,82,637, gives a percentage of 23·58 on the expenditure, Imperial, Provincial, and Local, of Rs. 88,31,999. Including Contributions, the percentage is 22·91.

* This is exclusive of the Grant for Railways.

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(2)—*Abstract of Expenditure on all Heads of Imperial and Provincial Funds in the Presidency of Bombay during the Year* 1872-73.

	Imperial Funds.	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds Grants-in-aid.	Contribution.	Total.
Original Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	14,75,437	...	...	2,060	14,77,497
Agricultural	12,29,253	...	...	21,090	12,50,343
Civil Buildings	7,95,386	10,93,639	3,728	2,13,795	21,06,548
Communications	...	5,68,213	1,98,927	15,961	7,83,101
Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	9,83,563	21,825	...	2,295	10,07,683
	44,83,639	16,83,677	2,02,655	2,55,201	66,25,172
Repairs.					
Military	4,24,462	...	...	515	4,24,977
Agricultural	5,58,707	...	...	...	5,58,707
Civil Buildings	13,746	2,24,748	...	4,287	2,42,781
Communications	99,727	3,05,230	5,55,614	5,542	9,66,113
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,545	14,260	...	530	16,335
	10,98,187	5,44,238	5,55,614	10,874	22,08,913
Establishment	11,25,748	8,02,347	1,47,402	1,202	20,76,699
Tools and Plant	55,079	27,040	...	...	82,119
Profit and Loss	1,021	6,981	...	...	8,002
	67,63,674	30,64,283	9,05,671	2,67,277	1,10,00,905
Deduct—Expenditure in England	5,16,863	...	...	...	5,16,863
„ Decrease under Miscellaneous Advances.	3,863	...	...	...	3,863
„ Decrease in Stock ...	19,553	32,153	...	...	51,706
„ „ under London Invoices...	40,745	...	...	...	40,745
„ „ „ London Stores...	2,897	...	...	...	2,897
„ Credit to State Railway, General...	6,375	...	...	...	6,375
Total ...	5,90,296	32,153	...	...	6,22,449
Grand Total...	61,73,378	30,32,130	9,05,671	2,67,277	1,03,78,456

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*concluded.*

(3).—*Statement showing the Provincial Expenditure in the Presidency of Bombay during the Year* 1872-73.

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE.						
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	1,47,038	58,354	2,05,392	1,47,038	58,354	2,05,392
Customs	12,721	9,465	22,186	12,721	9,465	22,186
Salt	8,956	210	9,166	8,956	210	9,166
Ecclesiastical	20,329	19,608	39,937	20,329	19,608	39,937
Educational	99,595	9,353	1,08,948	99,595	9,353	1,08,948
Government Houses and Residencies	34,696	41,568	76,264	34,696	41,568	76,264
Secretariat	1,47,041	4,473	1,51,514	1,47,041	4,473	1,51,514
Public Works	40,774	9,543	50,317	40,774	9,543	50,317
Charitable Institutions	89,724	21,916	1,11,640	89,724	21,916	1,11,640
Police	1,17,972	14,475	1,32,447	1,17,972	14,475	1,32,447
Courts	1,27,353	17,837	1,45,190	1,27,353	17,837	1,45,190
Jails	2,40,289	3,884	2,44,173	2,40,289	3,884	2,44,173
Miscellaneous	7,151	14,062	21,213	7,151	14,062	21,213
Total Civil Buildings	10,93,639	2,24,748	13,18,387	10,93,639	2,24,748	13,18,387
Communications.						
Roads	2,92,920	2,58,243	5,51,163	2,92,920	2,58,243	5,51,163
Bridges	2,74,569	46,987	3,21,556	2,74,569	46,987	3,21,556
Navigable Canals	724	....	724	724	..	724
Total Communications	5,68,213	3,05,230	8,73,443	5,68,213	3,05,230	8,73,443
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Harbours	76	3,879	3,956	76	3,879	3,956
Lighthouses	.....	2,883	2,883	.....	2,883	2,883
Miscellaneous other work	21,749	7,498	29,247	21,749	7,498	29,247
Total Miscellaneous Pub. Impts.	21,825	14,260	36,085	21,825	14,260	36,085
Total Works	16,83,677	5,44,238	22,27,915	16,83,677	5,44,238	22,27,915
Establishment	....	....	8,02,347	.....	....	8,02,347
Tools and Plant	....	....	27,040	....	....	27,040
Profit and Loss	....	....	6,981	....	....	6,981
	16,83,677	5,44,238	30,64,283	16,83,677	5,44,238	30,64,283
Less—Decrease in Stock Balances	....	....	32,153	....	....	32,153
Total Provincial Expenditure	16,83,677	5,44,238	30,32,130	16,83,677	5,44,238	30,32,130

CHAPTER IV. F.—RAILWAYS.

F.—

Name of Railways.	Miles opened during the year.	Total Miles open.	Passengers during the year.	Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandize.
				Rs.	Rs.
G. I. P. Railway ...	2¼	1,278¼	3,326,316	55,52,861	1,28,49,840
B. B. and C. I. Railway	39	389	2,925,047	21,66,013	33,24,801
Kámgaon State Railway*	...	8	11,770	2,406	9,962
Amraoti	...	5½	51,046	7,751	15,036
Sindh Section of the Sindh, Panjab, and Delhi Railway; Indus Flotilla	...	106	80,750	1,16,145	13,78,662

* Maintenance by His Highness the Nizam's Government not known.

RAILWAYS.

Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Profit.	Number of European Staff.	Number of Native Staff.	Total Capital expended.	Percentage of Profit.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
3,25,663	1,87,28,264	1,20,32,009	66,96,256	828	24,034	25,56,95,687	2·7
1,58,501	56,49,315	33,87,867	22,61,448	337	6,667	8,41,82,029	1·9
48	12,416	5,624	6,791	Included in the G. I. P. Staff.		4,85,300	Cannot be given, as maintenance charges are not included.
237	23,024	12,414	10,610			4,37,300	Do.
Nil.	14,94,807	12,01,528	2,93,278	163	2,222	2,64,61,063	1·1

G.—TELE-

Statement showing the Number and Value of State and the Bombay Presidency during the

Name of Station.	STATE.								
	1869-70.			1871-72.			1872-73.		
	No.	Value.		No.	Value.		No.	Value.	
Bombay Presidency.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Ahmadábád ...	249	824	0	339	1,026	4	368	1,061	4
Ahmadnagar ...	79	243	8	76	202	8	142	419	8
Belgaum ...	84	318	0	136	441	0	181	565	0
Bombay ...	2,783	11,800	8	3,491	12,775	15	3,927	15,460	3
Broach ...	17	46	0	9	12	8	13	24	8
Byculla ...	...	...		60	186	2	147	431	0
Kárwár ...	99	292	0	151	371	12	136	307	0
Kumpta ...	4	11	0	5	10	0	13	86	8
Deoláli ...	235	951	8	739	3,053	12	864	3,837	8
Dhárwár ...	42	113	0	87	267	8	113	304	0
Dholara ...	...	...		...	...		7	13	8
Governor's Office ...	...	...		...	...		588	4,132	1
Gadak ...	...	...		...	...		5	12	0
Hubli ...	...	...		..	...		9	31	0
Ganeskhind ...	...	...		267	1,505	2	...	...	
Gangurly ..	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Mahábaleshwar ...	324	1,908	7	732	3,600	4	172	661	12
Malabar Point ...	329	2,471	12	30	111	2	...	...	
Máligaon ...	85	466	0	43	87	0	53	123	0
Mátherán ...	7	21	0	21	42	0	23	83	0
Násik ...	37	123	0	48	121	8	74	183	8
Parel ...	...	...		224	3,862	6	...	...	
Poona ...	1,926	8,070	3	2,152	7,694	9	1,847	6,770	14
Sátára ...	56	162	8	84	198	8	87	258	8
Sholápur ...	...	...		39	97	0	66	192	8
Surat ...	32	97	0	80	195	8	130	413	4
Vengorla ...	43	109	8	47	115	0	97	207	0
Viramgaon ...	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Native States.									
Baroda ...	40	154	12	61	300	0	72	318	8
Disa ...	146	539	0	180	525	8	178	559	0
Kolhápur ...	13	34	0	24	59	0	16	73	6
Rájkot ...	12	38	0	84	235	0	103	288	0
Wadwán ...	...	...		37	104	0	49	158	0
Foreign States.									
Goa ...	3	3	0	3	2	0	2	5	5
Total ...	6,645	28,797	10	9,249	37,202	12	9,482	36,920	9

Note.—The Returns for

GRAPH.

Private Messages sent from the different Telegraph Offices in past and two preceding Years.

PRIVATE.

1869-70.		1871-72.		1872-73.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
1,992	3,864 11	4,957	6,647 6	6,480	7,794 8
679	1,167 8	798	1,139 4	553	814 3
863	1,512 4	808	1,343 4	887	1,445 11
78,014	1,78,281 6⅔	114,604	3,20,457 8	1,22,584	3,82,547 2
1,046	2,020 12	1,883	3,196 13⅓	1,860	2,856 8
...	...	1,922	3,364 14	1,838	3,138 5
2,440	4,173 0	3,202	4,801 2	2,739	4,346 4
3,495	6,073 12	3,789	5,811 0	2,641	3,741 0
513	1,591 4	334	478 12	278	399 0
1,138	2,377 12	1,481	2,385 11	826	1,402 3
...	...	151	269 0	3,539	4,808 10
...	...	...	...	298	925 4
...	...	...	...	368	579 11
...	...	...	...	227	391 3
...	...	161	496 10	...	...
49	80 4	...	...	...	...
513	1,097 9	505	1,056 12	314	529 15
291	925 13	49	107 12	...	...
149	289 4	235	309 8	216	278 8
434	851 4	476	753 12	440	711 4
344	635 12	513	681 4	546	730 0
...	...	63	250 10	...	...
2,652	5,226 2	3,688	5,948 12	3,677	5,612 10
308	579 0	383	658 4	460	679 4
...	...	645	695 2⅔	925	1,027 1
1,148	2,066 2	2,100	3,098 1⅓	2,007	2,843 0
1,684	2,501 12	1,887	2,427, 4	1,998	2,611 4
...	...	221	307 5	...	...
559	1,230 10	794	1,492 4	687	1,213 7
666	1,330 6	700	1,182 6	803	1,431 7
192	509 6	259	594 10	310	657 4
168	558 0	1,021	2,354 10	1,364	4,378 21
...	...	1,002	2,268 4	837	1,408 4
796	1,399 14	1,325	2,177 3	1,441	2,099 9
95,133	2,20,343 7⅔	149,956	3,76,125 0⅓	161,123	4,41,401 1

1870-71 have not been received.

H.—

Abstract Statement of Correspondence received at the Post Offices in *with April* 1871 *to*

	Delivered at the window or sent out for delivery by Peons.			
	Paid.	Unpaid.	Service.	Registered.
From April to September 1872..	4,434,071	1,778,817	178,456	112,530
From October 1872 to March 1873	4,723,420	1,577,672	150,595	111,829
Total..	9,157,491	3,356,489	329,051	224,359
From April to September 1871..	3,630,028	1,779,660	883,748	106,452
From October 1871 to March 1872	4,234,985	1,854,138	567,522	108,572
Total...	7,865,013	3,633,798	1,451,270	215,024
Increase...	1,292,478	.....	...	9,335
Decrease...	.....	277,309	1,122,219	...
Percentage... Increase...	16·43	.....	...	4·34
Percentage... Decrease...	.....	7·6	77·32	...

POST.

the Bombay Postal Circle from April 1872 *to March* 1873, *contrasted March* 1872.

Letters.

Retained in office as unclaimed or for re-direction or for District Post.				Total number received.				
Paid.	Unpaid.	Service.	Registered.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Service.	Registered.	Grand Total
561,117	684,785	21,384	16,915	4,995,188	2,463,602	199,840	129,445	7,788,075
687,611	793,991	21,268	18,603	5,411,031	2,371,663	171,863	130,432	8,084,989
1,248,728	1,478,776	42,652	35,518	10,406,219	4,835,265	371,703	259,877	15,873,064
407,799	724,794	181,997	15,973	4,037,827	2,504,454	1,065,745	122,425	7,750,451
486,503	695,890	113,398	17,323	4,721,488	2,550,028	680,920	125,895	8,078,331
894,302	1,420,684	295,395	33,296	8,759,315	5,054,482	1,746,665	248,320	15,808,782
354,426	58,092	...	2,222	1,646,904	...	...	11,557	64,282
...	...	252,743	...	...	219,217	1,374,962	...	...
39·63	4·08	...	6·67	18·8	...	...	4·65	·4
...	...	85·56	...	...	4·33	78·71	...	...

H.—POST

	Delivered at the window or sent out for delivery by Peons.			Retained in direction
	Paid.	Unpaid.	Service.	Paid.
From April to September 1872..	614,252	25,883	6,247	89,656
From October 1872 to March 1873	587,284	28,363	5,484	95,511
Total...	1,201,536	54,246	11,731	185,167
From April to September 1871..	472,442	21,240	11,829	57,015
From October 1871 to March 1872	534,258	27,345	8,628	81,465
Total...	1,006,700	48,585	20,457	138,480
Increase...	194,836	5,661	...	46,687
Decrease...	.....	.....	8,726	...
Percentage... Increase...	19·35	11·67	...	33·71
Percentage... Decrease,,	.....	.....	42·65	...

—*continued.*

Papers.

Offices as unclaimed or for re-or for District Post.		Total number received.			
Unpaid.	Service.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Service	Grand Total.
7,329	546	703,908	33,212	6,793	743,913
11,218	486	682,795	39,581	5,970	729,346
18,547	1,032	1,386,703	72,793	12,763	1,472,259
5,729	1,455	529,457	26,969	13,284	569,710
9,685	1,161	615,723	37,030	9,789	662,012
15,414	2,616	1,145,180	63,999	23,073	1,232,252
3,133	...	241,523	8,704	...	249,227
...	1,584	...	...	10,310	.....
20·32	....	21·09	13·74	...	19·47
...	60·55	...	...	44·68	.....

H.—POST

Parcels.

	Delivered at the window or sent out for delivery by Peons.			Retained in office as undelivered, or for re-direction or for Distant Post.		
	Paid.	Unpaid.	Service.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Service.
From April to September 1872..	13,088	9,739	6,429	2,784	1,688	33
From October 1872 to March 1873	12,078	9,584	6,194	2,811	2,101	57
Total...	25,166	19,323	12,623	5,595	3,789	90
From April to September 1871,	12,126	10,094	10,231	3,082	1,753	1,14
From October 1871 to March 1872	13,133	11,181	7,148	2,951	2,388	43
Total...	25,259	21,275	17,379	6,033	4,141	1,58
Increase...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease...	93	1,952	4,756	438	352	67
Percentage... Increase...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage... Decrease..	0·36	9·12	27·36	7·26	8·5	42·63

—*concluded.*

Total number received.				Books.			
Paid.	Unpaid.	Service.	Grand Total.	Number of Overland Books received.	Number of Indian Book Post Packets received.	Grand Total.	
15,872	11,427	6,759	34,058	25,130	68,580	93,710	1,7
14,889	11,685	6,771	33,345	15,783	68,949	84,732	6,114
30,761	23,112	13,530	67,403	40,913	137,529	178,442	10, 14
15,208	11,847	11,377	38,432	94,326	48,748	143,074	9,5 1
16,084	13,569	7,582	37,236	63,649	66,516	130,165	4,3
31,292	25,416	18,960	75,668	157,975	115,264	273,239	13,573
...	...	...	...	...	22,265	...	...
531	2,304	5,430	8,265	117,062	...	91,797	2,73
...	...	...	...	...	19·31	...	...
1·69	9·06	28·63	10·92	74·1	...	34·69	2·56

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(1)—LAND

Comparative Statement of Land Revenue

Collector's Treasury.	Ordinary Revenue.				Sale proceeds of Waste Lands and Redemption of Land-tax.			
	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.								
Ahmadábád	14,56,032	14,97,825	41,793	....	3,447	3,527	80	....
Broach.....	20,45,135	20,74,961	29,826	....	1,017	852	.....	165
Kaira	21,47,554	22,16,238	68,684	....	33	626	593	....
Khándesh	18,76,071	35,36,312	16,60,241	....	4,198	.....	.....	4,198
Násik	9,60,211	11,90,124	2,29,913	....	2,564	2,550	.....	14
Surat	19,14,628	23,13,709	3,99,081	....	4,861	818	.....	4,043
Tánna	20,43,183	22,01,772	1,58,589	....	.....	.....	.....	....
Southern Division.								
Ahmadnagar.....	11,66,200	13,97,114	2,30,914	....	.....	.....	.....	....
Belgaum.....	12,05,775	12,06,316	541	....	2,320	609	....	1,711
Kánára	8,01,998	8,01,289	....	709	1,257	912	.....	345
Dhárwár.....	17,51,194	17,57,312	6,118	....	5,157	6,985	1,828	....
Kaladgi	11,29,996	11,35,729	5,733	....	.....	17	17	....
Poona	9,81,258	10,20,311	39,053	....	822	.....	....	822
Ratnágiri	9,22,804	9,45,593	22,789	.....	927	1,797	870	....
Sátára	15,70,470	16,65,693	95,223	.....	....	.....	.....	....
Sholápur.....	7,67,776	7,81,309	13,533	.....	14,344	.....	....	14,344
Sindh Division.								
Haidarábád	11,75,312	11,79,656	4,344	....	....	....	....	....
Karáchi	5,45,609	5,76,786	31,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Shikárpur	17,67,474	17,24,461	....	43,013	....	.....	....	....
Miscellaneous.								
Bombay	2,26,469	2,29,066	2,597	....	....	....	....	....
Káthiáwár.....	1,21,006	1,21,006	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
Total Rupees..	2,65,76,155	2,95,72,582	30,40,149	43,722	40,947	18,693	3,388	25,642

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

REVENUE.

Receipts for the Years 1871-72 *and* 1872-73.

Redemption of Summary Settlement Cess.				Miscellaneous.				Total of Cash Receipts.			
1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
833	378	....	455	27,144	24,074	....	3,070	14,87,456	15,25,801	38,348	....
....	....	....	.....	2,406	45,290	42,884	....	20,48,558	21,21,103	72,545	....
....	....	....	.....	51,512	55,889	4,377	....	21,99,099	22,72,753	73,654	....
....	....	....	.....	8,118	32,082	23,964	....	18,88,387	35,08,391	19,[illegible]	....
....	....	....	.....	39,514	43,896	4,382	....	10,02,289	12,36,570	2,34,281	....
....	....	....	.....	1,24,956	1,92,731	67,775	....	20,44,445	25,07,258	4,62,813	....
6	....	....	6	12,920	15,303	2,383	....	20,56,109	22,17,075	1,60,966	....
....	....	....	.....	36,347	37,127	780	....	12,02,547	14,34,241	2,31,694	....
382	2,765	2,383	.....	56,606	58,490	1,884	....	12,65,083	12,68,180	3,097	....
....	....	....	.....	6,691	7,637	946	....	8,09,916	8,09,838	....	10
....	....	....	.....	52,486	68,638	16,152	....	18,08,877	18,32,[illegible]	24,[illegible]	....
....	....	....	.....	30,979	37,278	6,299	....	11,60,975	11,73,021	12,047	....
....	....	....	.....	64,161	70,739	6,578	....	10,46,241	10,91,050	44,809	....
....	....	....	.....	2,856	6,269	3,413	....	9,26,587	9,53,659	27,072	....
....	....	....	.....	49,348	62,471	13,123	....	16,19,818	17,28,164	1,08,346	....
....	....	....	.....	9,421	25,208	15,787	....	7,91,511	8,06,717	14,206	....
....	....	....	.....	1,80,913	2,03,228	22,315	....	13,56,225	13,82,884	26,659	....
....	....	....	.....	84,820	53,277	....	31,543	6,30,129	6,30,073	....	[illegible]
....	....	....	.....	95,969	3,39,130	2,43,161	....	18,78,937	20,63,591	1,84,654	....
15,494	....	....	15,494	1,819	2,242	423	....	2,28,288	2,31,[illegible]	3,0[illegible]	....
....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	1,21,006	1,21,[illegible]	....	....
....	....	....	.....								
16,715	3,143	2,383	15,955	9,38,986	13,80,999	4,76,626	34,613	2,75,72,[illegible]	3,04,75,417	4,[illegible]	474

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Collector's Treasury.	Inámdári Lands adjusted.				Watandári Lands adjusted.			
	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.								
Ahmadábád	4,60,852	5,12,213	51,361	....	17,753	16,619	.....	1,134
Broach	4,15,897	4,31,741	15,844	.....	8,872	8,652	.....	220
Kaira	7,49,893	7,46,318	....	9,575	82,418	73,133	.....	9,285
Khándesh	1,47,339	1,44,678	....	2,661	1,37,946	1,36,433	.....	1,513
Násik	1,76,274	1,75,824	....	450	61,685	65,057	3,372	.....
Surat	3,18,929	3,17,890	....	1,039	91,982	88,886	....	3,096
Tánna	1,73,508	1,68,532	....	4,976	23,853	28,858	5,005	....
Southern Division.								
Ahmadnagar	2,42,672	2,56,252	13,580	....	50,399	32,954	....	17,445
Belgaum	3,76,169	3,73,593	....	2,576	66,015	64,708	....	1,307
Kánára	200	6,020	5,820	....	....	....	....	....
Dhárwár	2,66,389	2,66,341	....	48	41,402	40,549	....	853
Kaladgi	2,40,760	2,35,490	....	5,270	51,632	52,720	1,088	....
Poona	2,28,222	2,30,215	1,993	....	25,623	23,668	....	1,955
Ratnágiri	71,146	71,436	290	....	8,970	8,858	....	112
Sátára	7,23,830	7,25,165	1,335	....	1,39,285	1,39,861	576	....
Sholápur	95,945	1,01,688	5,743	....	17,854	26,059	8,225	.....
Sindh Division.								
Haidarábád	2,05,329	2,04,547	....	782	9,497	15,255	5,758	.....
Karáchi	87,817	87,797	....	20	753	....	....	753
Shikárpur	1,40,995	1,39,623	....	1,372	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous.								
Bombay	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Káthiáwár	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Total Rupees	51,22,166	51,89,363	95,966	28,769	8,35,919	8,22,270	24,021	37,673

(1)—LAND REVENUE—*concluded.*

Police Shetsandies' Lands, Revenue Shetsandies' Lands and District Post Runners' Lands adjusted.				Total Adjustments.				Grand Total			
1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25,338	24,806	.....	532	5,03,943	5,53,638	49,695	....	19,91,399	20,79,442	88,043	....
1,03,516	1,07,873	4,357	....	5,28,285	5,48,266	19,981	....	25,76,843	26,69,369	92,526	....
24,887	24,921	34	....	8,57,198	8,38,372	.....	18,826	30,56,297	31,11,125	54,828	....
58,249	59,510	1,261	....	3,43,534	3,40,621	.....	2,913	22,31,921	39,09,015	16,77,094	....
13,112	13,867	755	....	2,51,071	2,54,748	3,677	....	12,53,360	14,91,318	2,37,958	....
2,755	2,785	30	....	4,13,666	4,09,561	.....	4,105	24,58,111	29,16,819	4,85,708	....
359	359	.....	....	1,97,720	1,97,749	29	....	22,53,829	24,14,821	1,60,992	....
2,712	18,417	15,705	....	2,95,783	3,07,623	11,840	....	14,98,330	17,41,864	2,43,534	....
88,234	86,726	.....	1,508	5,30,418	5,25,027	.....	5,391	17,95,501	17,93,207	....	2,294
727	579	.....	148	927	6,599	5,672	....	8,10,873	8,16,437	5,564	....
70,564	70,769	205	....	3,78,355	3,77,659	.....	696	21,87,192	22,10,594	23,402	....
66,545	63,256	.....	3,289	3,58,937	3,51,466	.....	7,471	15,19,912	15,24,490	4,578	....
31,852	37,314	5,462	....	2,85,697	2,91,197	5,500	....	13,32,317	13,82,626	50,309	....
....	....	.....	....	80,116	80,294	178	....	10,06,703	10,33,953	27,250	....
....	....	.....	....	8,63,115	8,65,026	1,911	....	24,82,933	25,93,190	1,10,257	....
7,023	10,302	3,279	....	1,20,802	1,38,049	17,247	....	9,12,343	9,44,566	32,224	....
....	....	.....	....	2,14,826	2,19,802	4,976	....	15,71,051	16,02,686	31,635	....
753	1,592	839	....	89,323	89,389	66	....	7,19,752	7,19,452	....	300
....	....	.....	....	1,40,995	1,39,623	.....	1,372	20,19,932	22,03,214	1,83,282	....
....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	2,28,288	2,31,308	3,020	....
....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	1,21,046	1,21,606	560	....
4,97,005	5,23,455	31,927	5,477	64,55,090	65,35,088	120772	40,774	3,40,27,893	3,75,10,505	34,82,612	2,44

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (2)—EXCISE.

Detailed Comparative Statement of Receipts on account of Excise for the Years 1871-72 *and* 1872-73.

Collector's Treasury.	License Fees, Distillery Fees, and Still Head Duty.				Farm of Drugs.				Miscellaneous.				Sale proceeds of Excise Opium.				Total.			
	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Northern Division.																				
Ahmadábád	50,796	48,539	...	2,257	1,924	2,081	157	..	176	51	..	125	..	..	..	..	52,896	50,672	..	2,224
Broach	76,629	66,828	..	9,801	1,358	1,310	..	48	63	91	28	..	..	..	..	..	78,050	68,229	..	9,821
Kaira	36,374	31,223	..	5,151	160	418	258	..	32	388	356	..	..	..	..	..	36,566	32,029	..	4,537
Khándesh	1,57,561	1,65,652	8,091	..	7,101	6,108	..	993	4,184	691	..	3,493	..	..	..	..	1,68,846	1,72,451	3,605	..
Násik	62,848	66,055	3,207	..	6,830	6,861	31	..	633	614	..	19	..	..	..	..	70,311	73,530	3,219	..
Surat	3,32,125	3,36,974	4,849	..	1,626	1,418	..	208	15,556	16,345	789	..	..	..	..	..	3,49,307	3,54,737	5,430	..
Tánna	5,23,775	5,11,548	..	12,227	2,815	2,261	..	554	2,351	2,446	115	..	..	..	..	..	5,28,921	5,16,255	..	12,666
Southern Division.																				
Ahmadnagar ..	..	800	800	..	34,101	31,111	..	2,990	20	66	46	..	..	..	..	..	34,121	31,977	..	2,144
Belgaum	1,41,130	1,46,917	5,787	..	3,123	2,930	..	193	117	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,44,370	1,49,964	5,594	..
Kánára	1,14,638	98,298	..	16,340	1,080	1,544	464	..	238	358	120	..	..	..	..	..	1,15,956	1,00,200	..	15,756
Dhárwár	2,35,798	2,45,562	9,764	..	2,714	5,372	2,658	..	110	35	..	75	..	..	..	..	2,38,622	2,50,969	12,347	..
Kaladgi	1,58,248	1,55,593	..	2,655	1,368	1,380	12	..	1,028	403	..	625	..	..	..	..	1,60,644	1,57,376	..	3,268
Poona	1,90,647	1,95,114	4,467	..	7,763	7,945	182	..	287	720	433	..	..	..	..	..	1,98,697	2,03,778	5,081	..
Ratnágiri	69,522	67,251	..	2,271	1,426	1,361	..	65	1,188	53	..	1,135	..	..	..	..	72,136	68,665	..	3,471
Sátára	31,868	30,837	..	1,031	..	..	..	..	258	..	..	258	..	..	..	..	32,126	30,837	..	1,289
Sholápur	65,688	57,695	..	7,993	..	2,746	2,746	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	65,688	60,450	..	5,238
Sindh Division.																				
Haidarábád	79,823	88,776	8,953	..	17,909	15,266	..	2,643	70	62	..	8	..	..	..	..	97,802	1,04,104	6,302	..
Karáchi	87,404	85,471	..	1,933	20,889	20,999	110	..	15	160	145	..	..	..	..	..	1,08,308	1,06,630	..	1,678
Shikárpur	58,635	42,264	..	16,371	12,671	26,645	13,974	..	88	85	..	3	..	..	..	..	71,394	68,994	..	2,400
Miscellaneous.																				
Aden	8,263	5,633	..	2,630	7,830	7,082	..	748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,093	12,715	..	3,378
Bombay	1,71,293	1,70,459	..	834	..	..	..	..	2,555	2,040	..	515	..	..	..	..	1,73,848	1,72,499	..	1,349
Baroda	5,445	5,541	96	..	1,248	1,249	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,693	6,790	97	..
Kachh	2,042	1,969	..	73	594	574	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,636	2,543	..	93
Customs	1,71,113	1,76,005	4,892	..	10,375	8,063	..	2,312	89,554	1,03,810	14,256	..	5,45,984	5,25,506	..	20,478	8,17,026	8,13,384	..	3,642
Salt Revenue ..	5,61,557	5,77,694	16,137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,61,557	5,77,694	16,137	..
Total Rupees ..	33,93,222	33,78,698	67,043	81,567	1,44,905	1,54,724	20,593	10,774	1,18,503	1,28,544	16,297	6,256	5,45,984	5,25,506	..	20,478	42,02,614	4,187,472	7,812	72,954

The Distilleries which supply Bombay City are under the supervision of the Collector of Salt Revenue.

CHAPTER V. A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements on account for the Year ending

Districts.	2								
	Value or Nature of Stamps								
	General Stamps.								
	Foreign Bill Stamps.			Adhesive Stamps (India Revenue).			Bills of Exchange or Hundis.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay General Stamp Office	46,976	5	0	56,745	4	0	1,81,632	7	0
Ahmadábád	1,767	0	0	9,330	11	0	3,469	4	0
Ahmadnagar	93	0	0	2,542	0	0	771	12	0
Belgaum	.....			1,908	5	0	1,023	4	0
Broach	.....			2,276	8	0	1,841	0	0
Khándesh	.....			5,709	4	0	4,665	15	0
Kánará	.....			1,783	0	0	3,428	7	0
Dhárwár	.....			1,631	0	0	2,699	4	0
Haidarábád	.....			5,515	11	0	2,173	8	0
Kaira	30	0	0	5,700	0	0	284	6	0
Karáchi	99	6	0	6,699	14	0	10,688	5	0
Kaladgi	.....			871	0	0	890	1	0
Nasik	0	2	0	4,381	0	0	617	7	0
Poona	.....			6,713	0	0	3,540	4	0
Ratnágiri	.....			1,194	0	0	2,079	2	0
Sátára	.....			2,175	11	0	321	6	0
Shikárpur	.....			5,076	4	0	3,701	10	0
Sholápur	.....			1,822	8	0	2,314	9	0
Surat	198	0	0	7,629	12	0	1,521	4	0
Thána and Kolába	.....			3,811	9	0	105	15	0
Aden	464	0	0	765	0	0	126	0	0
Baroda	.....			141	0	0	.....		
Kachh Bhuj	49	8	0	63	6	0	.....		
Káthiáwár	152	10	0	156	4	0	.....		
Bushire	.....			25	0	0	.....		
Muskat	.....			10	0	0	.....		
Total, 1872-73	49,829	15	0	1,34,676	15	0	2,27,895	2	0
Total, 1871-72	49,844	7	0	1,19,035	12	0	2,43,998	12	0
Difference	— 14	8	0	+ 15,641	3	0	— 16,103	10	0

FINANCE. (3)—STAMPS (*a*).

of General and Court Fees Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay 31st March 1873.

| | | |

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Districts.	5	6	7
	Miscellaneous Receipts under		
	Penalties realized under Section 24 by Collectors.	Stamp Duty realized under Section 24 by Civil Courts.	Penalty realized under Section 20 by Civil Courts.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office	1,660 12 0	39 9 0	486 10 0
Ahmadábád	427 8 0	13 5 0	157 8 0
Ahmadnagar	129 6 0	59 15 0	1,198 12 0
Belgaum	370 4 0	72 7 0	1,287 8 0
Broach	340 9 0	11 2 0	147 8 0
Khándesh	152 14 0	7 2 0	1,288 0 0
Kánára	16 14 0	45 10 0	886 7 0
Dhárwár	202 8 0	27 15 0	507 0 0
Haidarábád	60 6 0	43 3 0	341 2 0
Kaira	200 10 0	4 8 0	67 3 0
Karáchi	12 3 0	49 14 0	773 14 0
Kaladgi	192 13 0	23 2 0	447 8 0
Násik	42 8 0	95 0 0	1,884 6 0
Poona	238 8 0	72 15 0	834 1 0
Ratnágiri	106 4 0	39 15 0	661 14 0
Sátára	156 4 0	38 8 0	647 3 0
Shikárpur	8 8 0	74 4 0	693 12 0
Sholápur	5 12 0	16 0 0	306 11 0
Surat	256 4 0	54 7 0	787 8 0
Tánna and Kolába	147 2 0	58 10 0	1,003 12 0
Aden	.....	.....	110 0 0
Baroda	.....	.....	10 0 0
Kachh Bhuj	.....	.....	.....
Káthiáwár	.....	.....	.....
Bushire	.....	.....	.....
Muskat	.....	.....	.....
Total 1872-73	4,727 13 0	847 7 0	14,528 3 0
Total 1871-72	5,675 9 0	948 0 0	14,350 1 0
Difference	— 947 12 0	— 100 9 0	+ 178 2 0

FINANCE. (3)—STAMPS (*a*)—*continued.*

8	9	10	11	12
the General Stamp Act—*concluded.*				
Amount of Stamp Duty and adjudication Fee realized under Section 39.	Amount realized by payment of cost of Paper of new Stamp granted in lieu of damaged under Section 45.	Amount of Court Fees Stamps realized in Pauper Suits.	Other Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total realized i.e., total of Columns 8 to 11.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
3,342 8 0	33 10 9	.....	.....	11,44,932 8 9
.....	1 9 9	.....	73 5 3	2,56 765 6 3
.....	.....	.....	94 13 4	2,58,321 10 4
.....	.....	.....	44 0 0	1,59,659 10 0
5 0 0	2 6 0	.....	14 12 0	2,33,396 11 0
177 15 0	5 14 6	.....	4 12 0	4,99,968 14 6
.....	0 2 0	398 8 0	60 6 6	89,194 5 6
.....	.....	980 15 0	138 11 4	1,74,760 13 4
.....	2 0 0	.....	971 5 0	1,35,627 10 0
10 0 0	4 8 0	.....	12 8 3	2,72.295 10 3
.....	4 1 10	554 14 0	147 15 10	1,14.246 13 8
5 0 0	.....	67 14 0	34 8 0	85,414 11 0
.....	0 14 0	416 8 0	.....	2,37,516 13 0
6 0 0	0 13 3	834 5 10	.....	3,81,018 11 1
.....	0 0 6	686 8 0	47 4 0	1,54,033 12 6
5 0 0	1 7 0	430 12 2	107 4 0	2,89,326 9 2
.....	15 13 0	5 2 0	40 8 0	1.26,690 4 0
192 8 0	.....	.....	29 0 0	1,77,828 7 0
10 0 0	1 11 6	4 0 0	56 11 8	2,08,810 5 2
.....	3 3 6	300 1 0	346 9 8	2,73,140 2 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,145 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,613 8 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	112 14 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	461 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	
3,753 15 0	78 3 7	4,679 8 0	2,224 6 10	52,80,377 2 8
9,380 7 0	143 8 5	3,564 14 0	2,737 2 4	50,02,409 6 9
—	—	+	—	+
5,626 8 0	65 4 10	1,114 10 0	512 11 6	2,77,967 11 11

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

13

Charges on account

Districts.	On sale of Foreign Bill Stamps.	On sale of Adhesive Stamps.	On sale of Bills of Exchange or Hundis.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office.. ...	1,552 11 6	2,434 10 6	568 6 9
Ahmadábád	673 12 2	3 9 9	136 2 7
Ahmadnagar	3 9 0	149 15 6	22 10 1
Belgaum	.....	107 14 0	25 9 6
Broach	.....	135 14 0	85 1 7
Khándesh	.....	352 7 3	194 6 0
Kánára	.....	103 8 0	140 5 11
Dhárwár	.....	96 10 0	119 5 7
Haidárábád	.....	326 10 7	129 9 5
Kaira	1 14 0	367 6 4	9 5 3
Karáchi	4 6 0	412 15 11	278 0 5
Kaladgi	.....	27 3 6	53 0 3
Násik	.....	260 13 6	18 8 3
Poona	.....	417 12 6	185 11 0
Ratnágiri	.....	73 13 6	62 6 5
Sátára	.....	135 14 6	9 13 10
Shikárpur	.....	287 8 9	195 6 0
Sholápur	.....	101 6 6	70 1 4
Surat	12 6 0	473 8 3	.....
Tánna and Kolába.....	.....	237 14 6	.....
Aden	25 0 0	47 13 0	3 12 5
Baroda.....	.....	4 6 6	.....
Kachh Bhuj	.....	3 7 0	.....
Káthiáwar	3 5 0	2 15 6	.....
Bushire	.....	0 12 6	.....
Muskat	.....	.....	.....
Total 1872-73.....	2,276 15 8	6,566 15 10	2,307 10 7
Total 1871-72... ..	1,268 4 1	6,165 14 11	2,183 7 8
Difference.....	+ 1,008 11 7	+ 401 0 11	+ 124 2 11

FINANCE. (3)—STAMPS (*a*)—*continued.*

			14	15
of Discount.				
On sale of other General Stamps.	On sale of Court Fees Stamps.	Total.	Refund of Penalties under Section 42 of the General Stamp Act.	Refund of value of damaged Stamps under Section 49 of the General Stamp Act.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,983 9 2	8,470 8 7	15,009 14 6	.....	4,563 6 5
2,720 5 4	2,622 10 0	6,156 7 10	.....	1,591 15 9
3,362 11 9	3,163 6 11	6,702 5 3	.....	3,[illegible] 6 11
2,570 13 9	1,504 2 1	4,208 7 4	.....	247 [illegible] 6
2,296 5 0	2,836 8 0	5,353 12 7	.....	1 1 15 8
6,553 12 10	6,074 6 6	13,175 0 7	.....	3 1 9 [illegible]
614 14 11	1,010 13 10	1,869 10 8	.....	166 8 0
2,268 7 9	1,894 0 5	4,378 7 9	.....	7[illegible] 14 7
896 15 1	1,599 5 6	2,952 8 7	.....	[illegible] 3 15
4,234 7 6	2,911 9 11	7,524 11 0	.....	433 2 0
607 14 7	1,157 15 5	2,461 4 4	.....	296 15 0
1,202 12 5	877 10 6	2,160 10 8	.....	101 3 1
4,054 13 1	2,504 3 6	6,838 6 4	.....	[illegible]0 5 1
4,724 7 0	4,349 2 0	9,677 0 6	.....	1 [illegible] 8 [illegible]
1,397 6 7	2,151 12 11	3,685 7 5	.....	6 [illegible] 1
4,177 7 7	3,339 13 8	7,[illegible]53 1 7	.....	9 13 [illegible]
907 9 5	1,515 5 1	2,905 13 3	.....	903 [illegible] 0
2,021 12 11	2,155 5 3	4,348 10 0	.....	7 [illegible] 7 6
1,793 15 1	2,682 14 8	4,962 12 0	.....	1,[illegible]2 1 1
2,618 2 8	3,836 6 1	6,692 7 3	.....	436 5 [illegible]
100 6 1	.....	176 15 6	.....	.....
31 7 10	7 8 0	43 6 4	.....	25 0 0
.....	.....	3 7 0	.....	
.....	.....	6 4 6	.....	
.....	.....	0 12 6	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
			.....	15,570 0 7
51,440 10 4	56,665 8 10	1,19,257 13 3		
51,428 15 3	82,503 11 8	1,43,550 5 7	2,170 0 0	18,228 1 1
+ 11 11 1	25,838 2 10	24,292 8 4	.....	2,678 0 6

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Districts.	16 Refund of value of Stamps returned by Vendors under Stamp Vend Rule XII.	17 Refund under the Court Fees Stamp Act.	18 Miscellaneous Charges.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office	22 12 9	37,930 3 0	8,338 9 0
Ahmadábád	451 12 0	658 8 0	342 12 4
Ahmadnagar	.....	147 0 0	1,194 7 11
Belgaum	85 3 3	536 5 6	147 4 0
Broach	.....	625 12 5	114 1 3
Khándesh	34 13 11	209 12 0	1,328 7 11
Kánára	.....	334 12 0	588 0 6
Dhárwár	368 12 0	398 0 0	717 7 5
Haidarábád	1 12 0	.....	478 4 6
Kaira	848 15 10	.....	443 11 11
Karáchi	85 6 0	49 12 0	1,861 6 3
Kaladgi	.....	52 1 0	99 7 6
Násik	35 5 11	40 8 0	4,506 10 0
Poona	.....	94 8 0	235 10 6
Ratnágiri	165 11 9	81 10 0	1,271 0 0
Sátára	.....	362 8 0	855 8 2
Shikárpur	68 6 0	93 6 0	30 11 9
Sholápur	105 4 0	.....	389 0 0
Surat	40 2 11	833 1 9	63 15 2
Tánna and Kolába	34 3 0	274 7 3	1,705 10 11
Aden	125 0 0	.....	.....
Baroda	.....	.....	.....
Kachh Bhuj	.....	.....	.....
Káthiáwár	.....	.....	.....
Bushire	.....	.....	.....
Muskat	.....	.....	.....
Total 1872-73	2,473 9 4	42,722 2 11	24,712 3 0
Total 1871-72	2,264 5 6	42,443 14 5	24,136 1 0
Difference	+ 209 3 10	+ 278 4 6	+ 576 2 0

FINANCE. (3)—STAMPS (*a*)—*continued.*

19	20											
	Net Receipts of the current year.											
Total Charges.	Foreign Bill Stamps.			Adhesive Stamps.			Bills of Exchange or Hundis.			Other General Stamps.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		
65,869 13 8	45,423	9	6	54,310	9	6	1,81,064	0	3	2,84,725	14	5
9,201 7 7	1,767	0	0	8,653	5	1	3,333	1	5	81,896	8	11
8,416 4 1	89	7	0	2,392	0	6	749	1	11	83,840	11	9
5,224 9 7	.....			1,800	7	0	997	10	6	64,865	10	6
6,255 9 11	.....			2,140	10	0	1,755	14	5	71,933	8	1
15,092 11 10	.....			5,356	12	9	4,471	9	0	1,58,734	9	5
2,958 15 2	.....			1,679	8	0	3,288	1	1	21,695	11	1
6,620 9 9	.....			1,534	6	0	2,579	14	5	59,792	12	7
3,489 2 11	.....			5,189	0	5	2,043	14	7	36,228	12	5
9,250 8 9	28	2	0	5,332	9	8	275	0	9	1,11,498	7	0
4,684 11 7	95	0	0	6,286	14	1	14,199	7	10	25,004	1	7
2,413 7 1	.....			843	12	6	837	0	9	33,582	2	2
11,471 4 2	0	2	0	4,120	2	6	598	14	9	97,960	13	1
11,355 8 10	.....			6,295	3	6	3,354	9	0	1,25,129	12	8
5,846 3 3	.....			1,120	2	6	2,016	11	7	38,100	2	1
10,180 15 6	.....			2,039	12	6	311	8	2	1,22,951	2	0
3,501 13 0	.....			4,788	11	3	3,506	4	0	34,191	4	4
5,575 5 6	.....			1,721	1	6	2,244	7	8	56,178	8	8
7,782 10 11	185	10	0	7,156	3	9	1,521	4	0	53,740	10	7
9,143 2 2	.....			3,573	10	6	105	15	0	70,709	11	10
301 15 6	439	0	0	717	3	0	122	8	7	3,564	9	11
68 6 4	.....			136	9	6	.....			1,041	0	2
3 7 0	49	8	0	59	15	0	.....			.....		
6 4 6	149	5	0	153	4	6	.....			149	2	0
0 12 6	.....			24	3	6	.....			.....		
.....	.....			10	0	0	.....			.....		
2,04,715 13 1	48,226	11	6	1,27,436	3	0	2,29,376	10	8	16,38,375	13	3
2,32,792 11 7	48,576	2	11	1,11,443	9	1	2,43,241	8	4	16,17,910	9	4
—	—			+			—			+		
28,076 14 6	349	7	5	15,992	9	11	13,864	13	8	20,435	3	11

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Districts.	20		
	Net Receipts of the current year—*concluded.*		
	Court Fees Stamps.	Total.	Foreign Bill Stamps.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office	5,13,538 9 5	10,79,062 11 1	45,111 8 8
Ahmadábád	1,51,913 15 3	2,47,563 14 8	2,209 14 0
Ahmadnagar	1,62,834 1 1	2,49,905 6 3	180 1 0
Belgaum	86,771 4 5	1,54,435 0 5	.....
Broach	1,51,311 0 7	2,27,141 1 1	73 13 4
Khándesh	3,16,313 3 6	4,84,876 2 8	.....
Kánára	59,571 15 2	86,235 6 4	.....
Dhárwár	1,04,233 2 7	1,68,140 3 7	.....
Haidarábád	88,676 11 8	1,32,138 7 1	.....
Kaira	1,45,910 14 1	2,63,045 1 6	70 6 9
Karáchi	63,976 10 7	1,09,562 2 1	192 0 0
Kaladgi	47,738 4 6	83,001 3 11	.....
Násik	1,23,365 8 6	2,26,045 8 10	3 11 0
Poona	2,34,913 9 1	3,69,693 2 3	.....
Ratnágiri	1,06,650 9 1	1,48,187 9 3	.....
Sátára	1,53,843 3 0	2,79,145 9 8	.....
Shikárpur	80,402 3 5	1,23,188 7 0	.....
Sholápur	1,11,848 15 8	1,72,253 1 6	.....
Surat	1,38,453 13 11	2,01,057 10 3	106 14 0
Tánna and Kolába	1,89,607 11 8	2,63,997 0 0	.....
Aden	.....	4,843 0 6	372 6 10
Baroda	367 8 0	1,545 1 8	.....
Kachh Bhuj	.....	109 7 0	.....
Káthiáwár	3 0 0	454 11 6	255 7 4
Bushire	.....	24 3 6	.....
Muskat	.....	10 0 0	.....
Total 1872-73	30,32,245 15 2	50,75,961 5 7	48,576 2 11
Total 1871-72	27,48,414 13 6	47,69,616 11 2	
	+	+	
Difference	2,83,831 1 8	3,06,044 10 5	

FINANCE. (3)—STAMPS (*a*)—*concluded.*

21

Net Receipts of the last year.

Adhesive Stamps.			Bills of Exchange or Hundis.			Other General Stamps.			Court Fees Stamps.			Total.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
46,869	1	6	1,84,555	1	11	3,11,650	5	1	5,17,073	4	0	11,05,959	5	2
9,241	10	2	6,831	11	9	86,910	10	3	1,39,372	0	11	2,44,5[illegible]	15	1
1,837	13	0	874	7	3	84,389	15	11	1,34,358	14	3	2,21,6[illegible]	3	5
1,149	10	6	1,462	8	2	51,107	7	9	73,857	15	4	1,27,5[illegible]	9	9
2,248	3	5	2,475	13	1	71,363	13	10	1,49,816	6	5	2,25,9[illegible]	2	1
4,689	4	3	3,308	10	1	1,43,179	7	7	2,56,039	11	1	4,07,2[illegible]	1	0
.....			6,710	3	10	24,054	0	8	54,040	7	3	[illegible]	11	9
1,611	7	0	3,302	12	3	52,402	15	5	93,121	4	9	1,50,1[illegible]	7	5
4,923	7	5	2,063	10	4	31,971	1	11	72,032	6	10	1,10,9[illegible]	10	6
5,311	5	11	282	2	9	1,15,616	13	10	1,30,298	10	5	2,51,5[illegible]	7	8
3,772	15	11	13,828	10	1	25,744	11	1	54,460	1	7	99,9[illegible]	6	
587	1	0	1,433	11	8	30,557	8	7	45,696	9	1	7,[illegible]	14	4
3,663	10	6	1,097	15	11	89,845	8	4	1,18,372	9	6	2,12,9[illegible]	7	3
5,481	3	0	3,115	10	0	1,27,165	1	10	2,06,488	3	6	3,4[illegible]	2	4
957	13	0	2,238	4	9	35,863	7	5	97,263	10	4	1,3[illegible]	3	6
2,040	1	9	566	5	2	97,812	4	11	1,48,685	6	2	2,[illegible]	2	6
3,873	1	8	2,810	9	0	39,410	10	9	65,783	11	2	1,1[illegible]	0	7
1,363	5	9	3,599	14	6	56,929	6	3	82,836	8	0	1,[illegible]	2	6
5,463	9	0	2,422	7	0	63,545	11	1	1,41,732	1	10	2,[illegible]	10	11
3,166	9	2	165	9	0	72,642	4	4	1,67,090	7	1	2,43,0[illegible]	13	7
604	11	0	115	5	10	3,846	8	10	.....			4,9[illegible]	0	6
144	5	6	.....			1,537	1	8	.....			1,6[illegible]	7	2
99	8	0	.....			.....			.....			[illegible]	8	0
262	1	2	.....			393	8	0	14	8	0	9[illegible]	8	6
72	10	6	.....			.....			.....			72	1[illegible]	6
8	15	0	.....			.....			.....			8	15	0
1,11,443	9	1	2,43,241	8	4	16,17,940	9	4	27,48,414	13	6	47,6[illegible]	11	2

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Comparative Statement showing the Net Stamp Revenue

the Bombay Government

Years.	Bombay.	Ahmadábád.	Ahmadnagar.	Belgaum.	Broach.	Khándesh.
1861-62	9,17,618	2,66,425	3,01,927	1,12,068	42,157	1,258
1862-63	10,61,000	1,88,036	2,19,380	77,131	.....	3,77,437
1863-64.....	18,11,952	2,27,523	2,62,301	1,02,034	.....	2,67,515
1864-65	26,38,754	2,31,109	3,16,517	1,08,233	.....	2,83,166
1865-66	18,25,205	2,31,148	3,18,758	1,01,358	.....	3,56,788
1866-67.....	9,44,100	1,90,239	3,00,008	91,500	.....	3,31,904
1867-68.....	9,31,440	2,22,794	3,72,409	1,15,796	.....	4,49,804
1868-69	9,94,924	2,20,959	3,85,078	1,18,916	.....	4,93,575
1869-70	9,21,385	2,00,702	2,89,353	1,28,380	1,04,512	5,27,166
1870-71	12,83,221	2,53,306	2,60,726	1,40,716	2,27,104	5,01,340
1871-72	11,05,259	2,44,565	2,21,621	1,27,577	2,25,978	4,07,217
1872-73	10,79,062	2,47,564	2,49,905	1,54,435	2,27,141	4,84,876

FINANCE. (3)—STAMPS (*b*).

derived from the different Territories under the control of during the past twelve years.

Kámára.	Dhárwár.	Haidaráb́d.	Kaira.	Kaladgi.	Karáchi.	Násik.	Poona.
.....	1,00,155	31,144	1,50,191	.....	65,918	.....	2,45,770
44,908	1,01,063	31,762	1,16,717	.....	67,410	.....	1,87,194
56,070	1,30,271	52,125	1,56,486	.....	98,727	.....	2,58,918
73,331	1,38,287	62,585	1,73,284	1,01,216	76,664	.....	3,25,055
83,933	1,40,291	59,908	1,77,940	63,217	67,967	.....	3,79,569
67,646	1,19,132	52,317	1,66,360	54,070	56,397	.....	3,52,776
81,317	1,74,061	83,502	2,22,049	77,551	74,390	.....	4,52,059
99,213	1,55,182	81,854	2,14,427	77,490	87,438	.....	4,73,618
89,419	1,52,190	88,676	2,19,634	85,969	1,09,297	1,12,603	3,82,342
86,951	1,53,150	1,18,028	2,63,162	85,857	1,18,369	2,36,158	3,67,558
84,804	1,50,438	1,10,990	2,51,579	78,274	99,998	2,12,983	3,42,250
86,235	1,68,140	1,28,912	2,63,045	83,001	1,09,562	2,26,045	3,69,693

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Years.	Ratnágiri.	Sátára.	Shikárpur.	Sholápur.	Surat.	Tánna and Kolába.	Aden.
1861-62	85,127	1,28,573	45,023	94,586	2,23,509	1,32,603	3,339
1862-63	57,460	1,27,752	55,844	92,369	2,13,920	1,37,288	4,300
1863-64	73,918	1,51,987	81,234	1,26,679	3,02,688	1,61,655	3,182
1864-65	88,089	3,33,906	91,564	.....	3,11,846	1,79,797	4,162
1865-66	93,811	1,80,959	92,661	.....	3,29,000	1,89,568	2,979
1866-67	80,023	1,74,612	73,471	.....	3,19,092	1,78,339	3,323
1867-68	98,364	2,28,453	87,140	.....	3,99,186	2,27,921	3,341
1868-69	1,12,867	2,42,270	90,206	.....	3,94,986	2,36,154	4,588
1869-70	1,18,220	2,49,135	1,11,181	1,09,988	1,87,080	2,70,132	899
1870-71	1,36,690	2,95,408	1,13,200	1,80,838	2,17,958	2,74,332	4,197
1871-72	1,36,323	2,49,104	1,11,878	1,44,709	2,13,270	2,43,064	4,939
1872-73	1,48,187	2,63,023	1,23,188	1,72,253	2,01,057	2,63,997	4,843

FINANCE. (3)—STAMPS (*b*)—*concluded.*

Baroda.	Kachh.	Káthiáwár.	Bushire.	Kolhápur.	Rewa Kánta.	Muscat.	Total.	Increase or decrease over previous year.	
								Actual.	Percentage.
93	32	24	...	43	...	...	29,47,583	.....	...
1,427	174	185	14	1,451	10,802	..	31,75,324	+ 2,27,741	+ 7·7
1,378	76	486	...	1,299	10,687	..	43,39,191	+11,63,867	+ 36·6
1,115	85	439	...	1,264	...	..	55,40,468	+12,01,277	+ 27·6
1,266	97	622	30	771	...	..	46,98,146	— 8,42,322	— 15·2
1,232	111	672	20	58	...	..	35,57,402	—11,40,744	— 24·2
1,630	137	954	68	...	...	..	43,04,366	7,46,964	+ 2·9
1,201	131	1,197	63	...	...	21	44,86,167	+ 1,80,801	+ 4·2
1,692	88	890	63	...	...	..	44,60,996	— 25,171	— 5·
2,005	79	666	39	...	....	..	53,21,092	+ 8,62,092	+ 19·3
1,681	99	925	72	...	...	8	47,69,617	— 5,51,476	— 10·4
1,570	109	454	24	...	...	10	50,75,661	— 3,06,044	6·4

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Detailed Comparative Statement of Receipts on account

Collector's Treasury.	Deduction from official Salaries.				General Collections.			
	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Northern Division.								
Ahmadábád	5,283	5,088	....	195	70,459	36,082	....	34,377
Broach	2,329	1,868	....	461	28,187	17,150	....	11,037
Kaira	2,640	2,474	....	166	33,285	16,200	....	17,085
Khándesh	4,347	3,575	....	772	58,820	39,203	....	19,617
Násik	2,366	2,041	....	325	24,140	13,880	....	10,260
Surat	6,565	6,435	....	130	34,995	24,624	....	10,371
Tánna	4,765	4,350	....	415	30,292	22,859	....	7,433
Southern Division.								
Ahmadnagar	2,740	2,497	....	243	21,059	16,334	....	4,725
Belgaum	3,730	3,402	....	328	25,109	19,809	....	5,300
Kánára	2,333	2,008	....	325	18,401	7,391	....	11,010
Dhárwár	3,604	3,124	....	480	33,778	21,521	....	12,257
Kaladgi	1,622	1,260	....	362	26,051	8,457	....	17,594
Poona	11,030	9,479	....	1,551	36,209	24,492	....	11,717
Ratnágiri	3,445	3,339	....	106	12,482	7,427	....	5,055
Sátára	4,596	4,060	....	536	29,940	17,288	....	12,652
Sholápur	1,875	1,684	....	191	19,524	13,674	....	5,850
Sindh Division.								
Haidarábád	6,402	5,684	....	718	38,390	23,591	....	14,799
Shikárpur	4,402	3,656	....	746	45,944	29,952	....	15,992
Karáchi	6,031	8,383	2,352	....	34,913	18,981	....	15,932
Miscellaneous.								
Aden	1,260	1,041	....	219	5,107	1,152	....	3,955
Bombay	475	432	....	43	....	....	....	....
Baroda	1,417	1,283	....	134	176	6	....	170
Bushire	888	887	....	1	....	....	....	....
Káthiáwár	1,977	1,555	....	422	230	269	39	....
Kachh	269	242	....	27	....	....	....	....
Muscat	236	203	....	33	....	....	....	....
Zanzibar	318	192	....	126	....	....	....	....
Botanical Gardens	55	42	....	13	....	....	....	....
Conservator of Forests in Sindh	305	252	....	53	....	....	....	....
Customs	6,665	4,969	....	1,696	....	....	....	....
Salt Revenue	....	1,510	1,510	....	....	....	....	....
General Treasury including Presidency.	40,926	36,030	....	4,896	7,25,826	5,94,548	....	1,31,272
Total Rupees	1,34,896	1,23,045	862	15,713	13,53,311	9,74,890	39	3,78,460

FINANCE. (4).—ASSESSED TAXES.

of Assessed Taxes for the Years 1871-72 *and* 1872-73.

Excess recovery under Act XII. of 1871.				Miscellaneous.				Total.			
1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
....	....	....	....	169	929	760	....	75,911	42,099	....	33,812
....	289	289	....	170	....	....	170	30,686	19,307	....	11,379
....	....	....	....	319	107	....	212	36,244	18,781	....	17,463
2,656	230	....	2,426	388	....	....	388	66,211	43,008	....	23,203
....	....	....	....	12	118	106	....	26,518	16,039	....	10,479
....	24	24	....	3	17	14	....	41,563	31,100	....	10,463
....	....	....	....	68	274	206	....	35,125	27,183	....	7,942
....	....	....	....	53	70	17	....	23,352	18,901	....	4,451
....	....	....	....	163	230	67	....	29,002	23,441	....	5,561
....	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	20,737	9,399	....	11,338
....	110	110	....	333	2	....	331	37,715	24,737	....	12,978
....	....	....	....	60	15	....	45	27,733	9,732	....	18,001
....	....	....	....	68	....	....	68	47,307	33,971	....	13,336
....	40	40	....	73	13	....	60	16,000	10,819	....	5,181
....	....	....	....	86	11	....	75	34,622	21,359	....	13,263
....	2	2	....	20	....	....	20	21,410	15,300	....	6,110
....	....	....	....	27	....	....	27	44,819	29,275	....	15,544
....	....	....	....	199	421	222	....	50,545	34,029	....	16,516
....	....	....	....	208	141	....	67	41,152	27,505	....	13,647
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,367	2,193	....	4,174
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	476	432	....	44
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,593	1,289	....	304
....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	888	888	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,207	1,824	....	383
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	269	242	....	27
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	236	203	....	33
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	318	192	....	126
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	55	42	....	13
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	305	252	....	53
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	6,667	4,969	....	1,698
....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1,510	1,510	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,66,746	6,30,573	....	1,36,169
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
2,656	695	465	2,426	2,425	2,349	1,393	1,469	14,93,288	11,07,979	1,510	3,83,819

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (7)—COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

Statement showing the Coinage and Currency in the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1872-73.

Bullion and Coin imported into Bombay during the year.		COINAGE.										* Estimated value of Coin in circulation.		
		Coined during the year.												
Gold.	Silver.	Gold 5,10 and 15 Rupees Pieces.	Silver Rupees.	Half Rupees.	Quarter Rupees.	One-eighth Rupees.	Copper Double Pice.	Single Pice.	Pies.	Total Value.	Foreign Gold Coin imported during the year.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,34,59,400	1,44,47,800	....	2,80,95,600	5,52,800	3,38,500	3,62,800	....	....	....	2,93,49,700	53,76,600 *N.B.*—These are principally sovereigns and form part of the amount entered in Column 1.	(Gold Mohurs) 1,62,00,000 (Sovereigns) 10,00,00,000	1,58,00,00,000	2,96,00,000

* For the estimated value of silver and copper coin in circulation, the actual British coinage of *all India* for the last twenty-five years is given, but the estimate is quite conjectural. There are probably more than ten millions of sovereigns in circulation, as they are to be found in almost every town and village in India. About four and half millions were imported during the last ten years into Bombay alone, and probably a larger amount into Calcutta and the other ports. It would be more correct to say that the gold coin is in existence than in circulation, as it is only used for the purpose of hoarding and ornaments.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(1)—PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate 1872-73.	Actual Revenue and Receipts for 1872-73.	Less than Estimate.	More than Estimate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	Allotment from General Revenues	1,05,14,422	1,05,14,422	...	...
II.	PROVCINIAL AND LOCAL RATES AND TAXES.				
	Police Rate on Municipalities under Bombay Act I. of 1871.	1,66,192	1,60,887	5,305	...
	Non-agricultural Tax under Bombay Act II. of 1871 ...	5,00,000	2,70,322	2,29,678	...
III.	JAILS.				
	Proceeds of Jail labour and manufactures	7,000	4,258	2,742	...
	Recovery of Expenses of Convict Labour employed on Public Works...	30,000	71,489	...	41,489
	Recovery of Jail charges from Native States and Colonial Governments	20,500	35,686	...	15,186
	Miscellaneous	...	5,599	...	5,599
IV.	REGISTRATION.				
	Fees and Fines	2,81,620	3,07,933	...	26,313
V.	POLICE.				
	Receipts on account of Police supplied to Municipalities including 10 per cent. ...	19,548	17,343	2,205	...
	Ditto ditto to Public Departments, Private Companies and others including 10 per cent.	29,432	14,062	15,370	...
	Ditto on account of Village Police under Act VII. of 1867 including 10 per cent. ...	6,031	10,289	...	4,258
	Receipts on account of Railway Police...	92,016	80,572	11,444	...
	Contribution from Poona Cantonment Fund on account of the Cantonment Police ...	7,392	...	7,392	...
	Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures ...	35,435	26,008	9,427	26,265
	Miscellaneous	7,034	33,299	...	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(1)—PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

No.	Heads of Receipts—*concluded.*	Budget Estimate 1872-73.	Actual Revenue and Receipts for 1872-73.	Less than Estimate.	More than Estimate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
VI.	EDUCATION.				
	Interest on funded Capital ...	26,231	41,874	...	15,643
	College and School Fees ...	37,700	40,280	...	2,580
	Sale proceeds of Books, Sindh...	5,000	5,735	...	735
	Fines and Miscellaneous ...	4,000	55,092	...	51,092
VII.	PRINTING.				
	Sale proceeds of Books and Regulations	5,152	9,306	...	4,154
	Receipts of Government Central Press	...	5,852	...	5,852
VIII.	MISCELLANEOUS.				
	Sale proceeds of Old Records..	...	2,487	...	2,487
	Receipts from Travellers' Bungalows, Foreign States ...	...	510	...	510
	Miscellaneous	3,198	18,355	...	15,157
IX.	PUBLIC WORKS.				
	Tolls on Imperial Roads ...	...	34,709	...	34,709
	Fines, Refunds, and Sale of old Materials	1,636	3,666	...	2,030
	Rents of Buildings and Land...	52,870	41,868	11,002	...
	Sale of Produce...	610	568	42	...
	Sale of Buildings and Land ...	150	140	10	...
	Sale of Tools and Plant ...	350	5,161	...	4,811
	Miscellaneous	...	1,040	..	1,040
	Stock Provincial	...	74,269	...	74,269
X.	MEDICAL.				
	Interest on funded Capital of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital and Obstetric Institution	12,537	12,540	...	3
	Hospital Stoppages	7,500	11,587	...	4,087
	Contribution for Tatta Hospital	720	4,591	...	3,871
	Miscellaneous	...	9,502	...	9,502
XI.	CEMETERIES.				
	Grave and Monumental Fees and other Miscellaneous Receipts	2,700	2,611	89	...

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(1)—PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

No.	Heads of Disbursements.	Sanctioned Grant with subsequent additions for 1872-73.	Actual Expenditure for 1872-73.	Less than the Estimate.	More than the Estimate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	JAILS.				
	Inspection and General Superintendence	35,969	31,399	4,570	.....
	Presidency Great Jail	48,890	43,409	5,481	.....
	House of Correction, Bombay ..	59,200	54,537	4,663	.....
	Convict Transport Charges, Presidency...	23,010	16,553	6,457	.....
	District Jails	5,17,118	4,71,544	45,574	.....
	District Subordinate Jails ...	1,01,693	63,731	37,962	.....
2	Registration	2,59,990	2,46,930	13,060	.....
3	POLICE.				
	Bombay City Police	15,508	15,598	.....	90
	Dockyard Police	17,568	17,529	39	.....
	Harbour Police	31,936	30,840	1,096	.....
	Police Hospitals	16,740	20,457	.....	3,717
	Provincial Superintending officers of the Police	10,434	10,221	213	.....
	District Executive Force ...	36,26,434	36,32,865	.....	6,431
	Police for Municipalities ...	94,477	15,324	79,153	.....
	Police supplied to Private Companies and others	28,216	14,033	14,183	.....
	Village Police under Act VII. of 1867...	5,478	6,446	.....	968
	Railway Police	91,268	79,216	12,052	.....
	Cantonment Police, Poona ...	17,520	19,358	.....	1,838
4	EDUCATION.				
	Bombay University	44,913	43,029	1,884	.....
	Superintendence and Inspection	2,36,141	2,31,787	4,354	.....
	Government Colleges	1,70,838	1,52,113	18,725	.....
	Sir J. J. School of Art... ...	.....	11,328	.....	11,328
	Government Schools of Higher Class	1,83,439	1,71,098	12,341	.....
	Government Schools of the Lower Class	2,22,284	2,18,505	3,779	.....
	Training College and Male Normal Schools	21,812	22,344	.....	532
	Female Normal Schools ...	12,000	10,246	1,754	.....
	Grants-in-aid of Schools and School Buildings	1,11,000	88,842	22,158	.....
	Allowances to Educational Institutions	61,344	45,114	16,230	.....
	Scholarships and Exhibitions...	23,556	22,912	644	.....
	Government Book Depôts ...	23,492	22,370	1,122	.....

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(1)—PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

No.	Heads of Disbursements. —*continued.*	Sanctioned Grant with subsequent additions for 1872-73.	Actual Expenditure for 1872-73.	Less than the Estimate.	More than the Estimate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Miscellaneous	27,600	25,187	2,413	.....
5	MEDICAL				
	Vaccine Establishment ...	1,10,456	96,333	14,123	.....
	Government Hospitals and Dispensaries	5,54,092	5 63,945	.....	9,853
	Lunatic Asylums	1,34,648	1,02,507	32,141	.....
	Grant Medical College... ...	45,794	37,338	8,456	.....
	Chemical Analyser to Government	14,740	13,662	1,078	.....
	Grants for Medical purposes ...	23,498	27,505	.....	4,007
	Lock Hospital (Estimate was for 2 months only)	6,964	5,700	1,264	.....
	Sanitary Commissioner ...	32,220	29,443	2,777	.....
6	PRINTING.				
	Printing Establishment ...	1,84,447	1,08,362	76,085	.....
	Publication Department attached to the office of the Collector of Bombay...	12,600	3,342	9,258	.....
	Departmental Printing Charges	1,34,987	74,719	60,268	.....
	GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.				
	Rs.				
	Establishment ...70,379				
	Contingencies ...1,07,768	.....	1,78,147	.....	1,78,147
7	Miscellaneous	2,50,640	1,68,714	81,926	.....
8	PUBLIC WORKS.				
	Original Works	21,24,817	16,83,677	4,41,140	.....
	Repairs	5,88,148	5,44,238	43,910	.....
	Establishment	7,50,000	8,02,347	.....	52,347
	Tools and Plant...	34,500	27,040	7,460	.....
	Profit and Loss	.....	6,981	.....	6,981
	Stock Provincial	.....	42,116	.....	42,116
	Tolls on Imperial Roads ...	.....	853	.....	853
	PETTY CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS BY CIVIL AGENCY.				
	Land Revenue	45,758	27,858	17,900	.....
	Law and Justice	8,523	2,726	5,797	.....
	Customs	12,500	2,637	9,863	.....
	Political Agencies	6,800	6,206	594	.....

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(1)—PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

	Heads of Disbursements —*concluded.*	Sanctioned Grant with subsequent additions for 1872-73.	Actual Expenditure for 1872-73.	Less than the Estimate.	More than the Estimate.
9	PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL RATES AND TAXES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Charges for Collection and Management	20,000	16,963	3,037	.....
10	Cemeteries	6,683	5,675	1,008	.....
11	Office Rent, Rates, and Taxes	2,38,069	2,28,880	9,189	.....
12	Refunds	.....	18,375	.....	18,375
13	Minor Departments	16,047	24,785	.....	8,738

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (2)—LOCAL FUNDS.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements from Local Funds in each Collectorate in the Bombay Presidency during the official Year 1872-73.

RECEIPTS.	1872-73			DISBURSEMENTS.	1872-73.		
Northern Division.				**Northern Division.**			
LOCAL FUNDS.	Rs.	a.	p.	LOCAL FUNDS	Rs.	a.	p.
AHMADA'BA'D.				AHMADA'BA'D.			
Public Works Funds.				*Public Works Funds.*			
Balance on the 1st April 1872	1,13,119	8	7	Establishments and other Charges	13,534	10	2
One-Anna Cess	84,581	6	3	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	31,794	14	0
Tolls	4,838	0	10	Repairs, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	43,187	5	4
Ferries	1,389	14	4	Contributions to Provincial Roads and Works	9,240	0	0
Pounds	6,311	7	2	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	7,867	12	0
Travellers' Bungalows ...	997	8	8	Miscellaneous	1,703	6	2
Contributions from Private Persons	9,570	15	6	Balance on the 31st March 1873	1,31,169	0	4
Miscellaneous	17,688	2	8				
	2,38,497	0	0		2,38,497	0	0
Educational Funds.				*Educational Funds.*			
School Fee Fund	4,326	0	6	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	4,718	0	0
One-Anna Cess	55,438	11	1	Repairs, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	3,914	8	0
Contributions from Government	2,984	12	0	Education	57,976	0	6
Do. from Private Individuals	7,459	9	4	Miscellaneous	896	1	7
Miscellaneous	8,866	12	0		67,504	10	1
	79,075	12	11				
KAIRA.				KAIRA.			
Public Works Funds.				*Public Works Funds.*			
Balance on the 1st April 1872	1,67,494	6	11	Establishment and other charges	33,354	5	7
One-Anna Cess	1,17,266	11	4	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	1,03,891	9	6
Tolls	2,951	5	5	Repairs Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	29,174	8	2
Ferries	140	0	0	Contributions to Provincial Roads and Works	...		
Pounds	4,194	3	0	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	6,114	4	6
Travellers' Bungalows ...	240	0	0	Miscellaneous	2,077	3	0
Contributions from Private Persons	10,606	10	0	Balance on the 31st March 1873	1,32,316	9	8
Miscellaneous	4,035	3	9				
	3,06,928	8	5		3,06,928	8	5

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (2) LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

RECEIPTS.	1872-73.			DISBURSEMENTS.	1 [illegible].		
KAIRA—*continued.*				KAIRA—*continued.*			
Educational Funds.	Rs.	a.	p.	*Educational Funds.*	Rs.	a.	p.
One-Anna Cess	65,483	0	6	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	3,113	0	0
School Fee Fund	648	0	0	Repairs Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency.	1,818	8	0
Contributions from Government	500	0	0	Education	56,345	2	2
Do. from Private Individuals.	1,484	2	11	Miscellaneous	240	9	8
Miscellaneous	1,204	0	9				
	69,319	4	2		61,717	3	10
PA'NCH MAHA'LS.				PA'NCH MAHA'LS.			
Public Works Funds.				*Public Works Funds.*			
Balance on the 1st April 1872.	63,698	4	7	Establishment and other charges	38,102	9	4
One-Anna Cess	91,890	9	6	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	46,011	1	3
Tolls	...			Repairs, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency .	15,723	3	10
Ferries	...			Contributions to Provincial Roads and Works	...		
Pounds	1,950	14	2	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	4,125	10	1
Travellers' Bungalows ...	...			Miscellaneous	19,131	5	9
Contributions from Private Persons	252	0	0	Balance on the 31st March 1873	78,438	10	6
Miscellaneous...	43,808	12	6				
	2,01,600	8	9		2,01,600	8	9
Educational Funds.				*Educational Funds.*			
One-Anna Cess	4,574	3	1	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	...		
School Fee Fund	675	9	4	Repairs do. do.	50	0	0
Contributions from Government...	1,511	6	3	Education	8,372	14	9
Do. from Private Individuals	1,127	3	3	Miscellaneous	91	13	9
Miscellaneous	8,184	0	4				
	16,072	6	3		9,004	12	6

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (2)—LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

RECEIPTS.	1872-73.			DISBURSEMENTS.	1872-73.		
BROACH.	Rs.	a.	p.	BROACH.	Rs.	a.	p.
Public Works Funds.				*Public Works Funds.*			
Balance on the 1st April 1872...	1,85,158	2	0	Establishment and other charges	38,122	4	9
One-Anna Cess	1,13,454	12	11	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	1,24,309	1	8
Tolls	2,588	9	11	Repairs, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	14,012	14	4
Ferries	3,370	7	0	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	5,869	2	0
Pounds	3,691	5	8	Miscellaneous	1,519	14	4
Travellers' Bungalows ...	...			Balance on the 31st March 1873	1,38,921	4	0
Contributions from Private Persons	3,271	6	0				
Miscellaneous	11,219	13	7				
	3,22,754	9	1		3,22,754	9	1
Educational Funds.				*Educational Funds.*			
One-Anna Cess	56,727	0	9	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	29,470	3	9
School Fee Fund	5,266	15	6	Repairs, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	...		
Contributions from Government	...			Education	42,154	15	8
Do. from Private Individuals	600	0	0	Miscellaneous	696	4	2
Miscellaneous	5,489	0	3				
	68,083	0	6		72,321	7	7
SURAT.				SURAT.			
Public Works Funds.				*Public Works Funds.*			
Balance on the 1st April 1872.	52,473	14	3	Establishment and other Charges	30,369	2	5
One-Anna Cess	1,22,709	11	7	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	80,334	9	1
Tolls	1,906	7	0	Repairs, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	41,141	6	6
Ferries	5,489	0	7	Contributions to Provincial Roads and Works	840	0	0
Pounds	4,755	0	10	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	6,577	13	0
Travellers' Bungalows... ...	398	0	0	Miscellaneous	2,082	2	8
Contributions from Private Persons	5,821	9	8	Balance on the 31st March 1873	76,946	13	2
Miscellaneous	44,738	3	1				
	2,38,291	15	0		2,38,291	15	0

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. 2—LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

RECEIPTS.	1872-73.			DISBURSEMENTS.	1 . . .		
SURAT—*continued.*				SURAT—*continued.*			
Educational Funds.	Rs.	a.	p.	*Educational Funds.*	R .	a.	p.
One-Anna Cess	61,355	11	0	New Works, Civil Agency, and			
School Fee Fund	7,157	4	4	Public Works Agency ...	11,	13	1
Contributions from Private Individuals	748	6	2	Repairs do. do. ...		11,	0
Miscellaneous	8,398	8	2	Education	57	1	
				Miscellaneous	1,11	6	
	77,659	13	8		7 ,	1	1
KHA'NDESH.				KHA'NDESH.			
Public Works Funds.				*Public Works Funds.*			
Balance on the 1st April 1872.	1,18,642	13	5	Establishment and other			
One-Anna Cess	1,53,068	8	5	charges	5 , 1	13	5
Tolls	34,162	3	9	New Works, Civil Agency,			
Ferries	56	1	6	and Public Works Agency...	1,37, 7	0	3
Pounds	25,380	15	5	Repairs, Civil Agency, and			
Travellers' Bungalows ...	318	8	0	Public Works Agency ...	3	1	1
Contributions from Private Persons	27,385	6	5	Contributions to Provincial Roads and Works	21 7	0	0
Miscellaneous	35,135	10	0	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	5	1	7
				Miscellaneous	1	12	1
				Balance on the 31st March 1		0	0
	3,94,158	2	11		3, 1	2	11
Educational Funds.				*Educational Funds.*			
One-Anna Cess	76,531	2	7	New Works, Civil Agency,			
School Fee Fund	1,086	10	0	and Public Works Agency...	1 , 1		7
Contributions from Private Persons	2,892	5	0	Repairs, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...		8	9
Miscellaneous	33,043	3	0	Education	7		1
				Miscellaneous	31,1	8	1
	1,13,553	4	7		1,8 , 1	13	1

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (2)—LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

RECEIPTS.	1872-73.	DISBURSEMENTS.	1872-73.
NA'SIK.	Rs. a. p.	NA'SIK.	Rs. a. p.
Public Works Funds.		*Public Works Funds.*	
Balance on the 1st April 1872.	15,163 15 1	Establishment and other Charges	28,725 15 11
One-Anna Cess	63,337 11 3	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	53,410 2 9
Tolls	48,001 8 10	Repairs ditto ditto ...	8,579 0 3
Ferries	1,187 14 8	Contributions to Provincial Roads and Works	39,790 0 0
Pounds	11,567 7 8	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	2,841 4 10
Travellers' Bungalows ...	1,108 11 6	Miscellaneous	5,561 9 9
Contributions from Private Persons	50 8 0	Balance on the 31st March 1873	19,689 6 1
Miscellaneous	18,179 10 7		
	1,58,597 7 7		1,58,597 7 7
Educational Funds.		*Educational Funds.*	
One-Anna Cess	33,437 11 8	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	6,109 1 9
School Fee Funds	4,144 5 0	Repairs, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	1,699 10 2
Contributions from Government	...	Education	39,676 7 6
Do. from Private Individuals	50 0 0	Miscellaneous	179 9 11
Miscellaneous	12,949 1 9		
	50,581 2 5		47,664 13 4
TA'NNA.		TA'NNA.	
Public Works Funds.		*Public Works Funds.*	
Balance on the 1st April 1872	2,53,625 5 5	Establishment and other Charges	32,270 8 9
One-Anna Cess	80,950 2 8	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency...	47,482 5 10
Tolls	94,569 9 5	Repairs ditto ditto ...	1,12,419 15 5
Ferries	23,068 0 1	Contributions to Provincial Roads and Works	94,900 0 0
Pounds	4,683 7 7	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	...
Travellers' Bungalows ...	281 8 0	Miscellaneous	7,166 6 3
Contributions from Private Persons	3,119 3 6	Balance on the 31st March 1873	3,58,302 5 8
Miscellaneous	1,92,244 5 3		
	6,52,541 9 11		6,52,541 9 11

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (2)—LOCAL FUNDS.—*continued.*

RECEIPTS.	1872-73. Rs. a. p.	DISBURSEMENTS.	1872-73. Rs. a. p.
TA'NNA—*continued.*		TA'NNA—*continued.*	
Educational Funds.		*Educational Funds.*	
One-Anna Cess	50,451 9 8	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	575 0 0
School Fee Fund	3,532 13 0	Repairs ditto ditto... ...	1,10 0 0
Contributions from Private Persons	2,355 2 0	Education	57,999 1 9
Miscellaneous	3,002 8 11	Miscellaneous	116 7 9
	59,342 1 7		60,120 12 5
KOLA'BA.		KOLA'BA.	
Public Works Funds.		*Public Works Funds.*	
Balance on the 1st April 1872 ...	36,199 2 7	Balance on the 1st April 1873.	6,324 9 6
One-Anna Cess	12,924 2 3	Establishment and other Charges	13,151 14 9
Tolls	13,934 11 2	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	20,497 10 7
Ferries	1,721 8 3	Repairs, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	11,493 6 8
Pounds	67 0 0	Contributions to Provincial Roads and Works	10,000 0 0
Travellers' Bungalows ...	1,200 0 0	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	2,286 0 5
Contributions from Private Persons	28,473 4 5	Miscellaneous	5,270 0 10
Miscellaneous		Balance on the 31st March 1873.	21,756 1 11
	94,519 12 8		94,519 12 8
Educational Funds.		*Educational Funds.*	
One-Anna Cess...	10,504 1 4	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	...
School Fee Fund	37 8 0	Repairs, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ..	7 0 0
Contributions from Government	...	Education	4,6 1 3
Do. from Private Individuals	111 0 0	Miscellaneous	42 7 7
Miscellaneous	1,102 2 10		
	11,754 12 2		5,4 5 1 1

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (2)—LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

RECEIPTS.	1872-73.	DISBURSEMENTS.	1872-73.
Southern Division		**Southern Division**	
AHMADNAGAR.	Rs. a. p.	AHMADNAGAR.	Rs. a. p.
Public Works Funds.		*Public Works Funds.*	
Balance on the 1st April 1872.	...	Establishment and other charges	19,231 5 9
One-Anna Cess	76,808 6 0	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	24,043 9 3
Tolls	4,292 13 3	Repairs do. do.	44,847 12 3
Ferries...	4,228 5 7	Contributions to Provincial Roads and Works	52,980 0 0
Pounds...	4,942 7 10	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	3,703 2 2
Travellers' Bungalows ...	459 0 0	Miscellaneous	6,473 2 6
Contributions from Private Individuals	...	Balance on the 31st March 1873.	...
Miscellaneous	49,935 0 9		
Balance on the 31st March 1873	16,022 5 8		
	1,56,688 7 1		1,51,278 15 11
Educational Funds.		*Educational Funds.*	
One-Anna Cess...	46,530 2 11	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	6,734 6 2
School Fee Fund	5,434 14 11	Repairs do. do. ...	3,007 8 5
Contributions from Private Individuals	2,233 11 2	Education	50,883 9 4
Do. from Government...	210 0 0	Miscellaneous	214 0 3
Miscellaneous	4,174 12 3		
	58,583 9 3		60,839 8 2
POONA.		POONA.	
Public Works Funds.		*Public Works Funds.*	
Balance on the 1st April 1872.	39,983 1 4	Establishment and other Charges	24,337 7 7
One-Anna Cess	68,826 7 2	New Works, Civil Agency, and PublicWorks Agency ...	38,668 14 6
Tolls	73,135 12 8	Repairs, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	54,978 2 1
Ferries	5,310 14 3	Contributions to Provincial Roads and Works	64,730 0 0
Pounds...	5,269 0 4	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	3,436 3 8
Travellers' Bungalows ...	623 1 0	Miscellaneous	61,616 12 6
Contributions from Private Persons	3,085 8 7	Balance on the 31st March 1873	15,019 1 5
Miscellaneous	66,552 12 5		
	2,62,786 9 9		2,62,786 9 9

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (2)—LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

RECEIPTS.	1872-73.			DISBURSEMENTS.	1872-73.		
POONA—*continued.*	Rs.	a.	p.	POONA—*continued.*	Rs.	a.	p.
Educational Funds.				*Educational Funds.*			
One-Anna Cess	34,410	5	4	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	10,486	7	3
School Fee Fund	15,785	10	10	Repairs ditto ditto ...	1,869	9	9
Contributions from Government	...			Education	52,532	0	6
Do. from Private Individuals.	6,978	13	0	Miscellaneous	1,924	6	8
Miscellaneous	12,237	10	4				
	69,412	7	6		64,812	8	2
SA'TA'RA.				SA'TA'RA.			
Public Works Funds.				*Public Works Funds.*			
Balance on the 1st April 1872	1,28,320	1	3	Establishments and other charges	17,986	6	5
One-Anna Cess	98,073	13	6	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	84,979	8	3
Tolls	84,148	12	0	Repairs, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	34,284	9	10
Ferries	3,181	6	9	Contributions to Provincial Roads and Works	61,420	0	0
Pounds	4,602	6	8	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	3,511	8	6
Travellers' Bungalows... ..	1,401	0	0	Miscellaneous	14,414	10	7
Contributions from Private Persons	2,362	1	10	Balance on the 31st March 1873	1,08,715	11	7
Miscellaneous	4,212	13	2				
	3,26,302	7	2		3,26,302	7	2
Educational Funds.				*Educational Funds.*			
One-Anna Cess...	49,035	12	6	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	8,598	14	8
School Fee Fund	3,661	8	0	Repairs ditto ditto ...	3,598	3	1
Contributions from Government	...			Education	60,379	2	5
Do. from Private Individuals	548	5	5	Miscellaneous	285	11	5
Miscellaneous	8,524	4	7				
	61,769	14	6		72,861	15	19

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (2)—LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

RECEIPTS.	1872-73.			DISBURSEMENTS.	1872-73.		
RATNA'GIRI.	Rs.	a.	p.	RATNA'GIRI.	Rs.	a.	p.
Public Works Funds.				*Public Works Funds.*			
Balance on the 1st April 1872.	32,118	13	3	Establishment and other charges	11,600	12	1
One-Anna Cess	45,301	15	1	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	32,248	6	1
Tolls	33,276	7	2	Repairs ditto ditto ...	18,399	5	9
Ferries	8,234	8	1	Contributions to Provincial Roads and Works	25,138	0	0
Pounds	936	15	4	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	3,413	10	6
Travellers' Bungalows ...	366	14	0	Miscellaneous	5,615	8	2
Contributions from Private Individuals	1,483	0	0	Balance on the 31st March 1873	25,376	3	2
Miscellaneous	573	4	10				
	1,22,291	13	9		1,22,291	13	9
Educational Funds.				*Educational Funds.*			
One-Anna Cess...	22,650	2	3	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	3,456	2	6
School Fee Fund	12,940	5	7	Repairs ditto ditto ...	1,130	6	9
Contributions from Private Individuals	926	10	8	Education	36,168	11	8
Miscellaneous	1,411	14	0	Miscellaneous	159	0	7
	37,929	0	6		40,914	5	6
SHOLA'PUR.				SHOLA'PUR			
Public Works Funds.				*Public Works Funds.*			
Balance on the 1st April 1872.	26,697	13	2	Establishments and other charges	13,053	5	8
One-Anna Cess...	46,435	8	7	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	28,999	8	5
Tolls	24,409	14	5	Repairs ditto ditto ...	20,227	1	11
Ferries...	4,718	5	1	Contributions to Provincial Roads and Works	13,438	0	0
Pounds	1,926	4	3	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	1,801	4	10
Travellers' Bungalows ...	86	5	0	Miscellaneous	6,613	0	6
Contributions from Private Individuals	116	6	0	Balance on the 31st March 1873	26,157	7	11
Miscellaneous	5,899	4	9				
	1,10,289	13	3		1,10,289	13	3

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (2)—LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

RECEIPTS.	1872-73.	DISBURSEMENTS.	1872-73.
SHOLAPUR—*continued.*	Rs. a. p.	SHOLAPUR—*continued.*	Rs. a. p.
Educational Funds.		*Educational Funds.*	
One-Anna Cess	22,670 11 1	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	...
School Fee Fund	5,037 11 3	Repairs	50,471 11 7
Contributions from Private Individuals	2,100 0 0	Education	23,046 13 6
Miscellaneous	1,169 2 1	Miscellaneous	150 8 9
	30,977 8 5		28,750 1 10
KALADGI.		KALADGI.	
Public Works Funds.		*Public Works Funds.*	
Balance on the 1st April 1872.	58,219 10 0	Establishment and other charges	15,877 3 6
One-Anna Cess	61,511 12 1	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	48,810 15 5
Tolls	9,364 15 2	Repairs ditto ditto ...	29,628 10 3
Ferries	6,479 8 2	Contributions to Provincial Roads and Works	8,900 0 0
Pounds	4,053 6 7	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	3,805 0 7
Travellers' Bungalows ...	153 8 0	Miscellaneous	8,600 9 6
Contributions from Private Persons	2,176 10 9	Balance on the 31st March 1873.	36,992 4 0
Miscellaneous	10,853 4 6		1,52,811 11 3
	1,52,814 11 3		
Educational Funds.		*Educational Funds.*	
One-Anna Cess	30,650 6 6	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	669 3 11
School Fee Fund	1,504 12 1	Repairs do. do. ...	751 8 0
Contributions from Private Individuals	686 7 8	Education	29,619 6 0
Miscellaneous	10,345 2 7	Miscellaneous	161 0 11
	43,186 12 10		31,201 3 7

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (2)—LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

RECEIPTS.	1872-73.			DISBURSEMENTS.	1872-73.		
BELGAUM.	Rs.	a.	p.	BELGAUM.	Rs.	a.	p.
Public Works Funds.				*Public Works Funds.*			
Balance on the 1st April 1872.	51,173	3	10	Establishment and other charges	22,029	2	9
One-Anna Cess	68,000	2	6	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency...	51,267	15	1
Tolls	51,128	15	8	Repairs ditto ditto ...	37,055	5	9
Ferries...	6,025	12	7	Contributions to Provincial Roads and Works	39,670	0	0
Pounds...	4,099	10	5	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	3,187	15	10
Travellers' Bungalows ...	817	0	0	Miscellaneous	2,560	9	6
Contributions from Private Individuals	2,066	9	6	Balance on the 31st March 1873	27,982	8	5
Miscellaneous	142	2	10				
	1,83,453	9	4		83,453	9	4
Educational Funds.				*Educational Funds.*			
One-Anna Cess	36,866	6	3	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	847	10	7
School Fee Fund	1,294	1	6	Repairs ditto ditto ...	601	7	6
Contributions from Private Individuals	1,476	2	6	Education	35,352	9	1
Do. from Government.	295	8	0	Miscellaneous	194	13	8
Miscellaneous	3,758	3	5				
	43,690	5	8		36,996	8	10
DHA'RWA'R.				DHA'RWA'R.			
Public Works Funds.				*Public Works Funds.*			
Balance on 1st April 1872 ...	1,26,324	15	5	Establishment and other charges	24,161	6	10
One-Anna Cess	87,060	0	6	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency...	71,365	4	9
Tolls	54,210	14	7	Repairs, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	39,842	5	10
Ferries	4,222	14	7	Contributions to Provincial Roads and Works	36,940	0	0
Pounds...	12,424	10	0	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	3,204	4	5
Travellers' Bungalows ...	724	8	0	Miscellaneous	35,801	13	4
Contributions from Private Persons	5,792	8	0	Balance on 31st March 1873...	93,995	5	8
Miscellaneous	14,550	1	9				
	3,05,310	8	10		3,05,310	8	10

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (2)—LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

RECEIPTS.	1872-73.	DISBURSEMENTS.	1872-73.
DHA'RWA'R—*continued.*	Rs. a. a.	DHA'RWA'R—*continued.*	Rs. a. p.
Educational Funds.		*Educational Funds.*	
One-Anna Cess	77,562 12 0	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency.	32,883 6 3
School Fee Fund	2,961 12 7	Repairs, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	...
Contributions from Government...	...	Education	53,857 9 7
Ditto from Private Individuals	...	Miscellaneous	195 4 4
Miscellaneous	756 7 0		
	81,280 15 7		86,936 4 2
KA'NA'RA.		KA NA'RA.	
Public Works Funds.		*Public Works Funds.*	
Balance on the 1st April 1872.	1,00,913 0 3	Establishments and other charges	14,117 11 11
One-Anna Cess	38,967 0 5	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	37,777 2 8
Tolls	53,435 10 1	Repairs ditto ditto ..	71,567 9 6
Ferries...	14,164 2 1	Contributions to Provincial Roads and Works	52,877 15 6
Pounds...	3,098 14 10	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	2,163 7 1
Travellers' Bungalows ...	1,478 13 8	Miscellaneous	1,921 6 7
Contributions from Private Individuals	100 0 0	Balance on the 31st March 1873.	82,257 1 2
Miscellaneous	51,154 13 1		
	2,63,312 6 5		2,63,312 6 5
Educational Funds.		*Educational Funds.*	
One-Anna Cess	19,482 1 8	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	1,476 6 2
School Fee Fund	1,542 1 4	Repairs ditto ditto ...	774 0 0
Contributions from Private Individuals	840 0 0	Education	20,507 12 11
Miscellaneous	2,664 0 1	Miscellaneous	386 2 9
	24,528 3 1		23,124 5 10

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (2)—LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

RECEIPTS.	1872-73.	DISBURSEMENTS.	1872-73.
SINDH.	Rs. a. p.	SINDH.	Rs. a. p.
UPPER SINDH FRONTIER DISTRICTS.		UPPER SINDH FRONTIER DISTRICTS.	
Public Works Funds.		*Public Works Funds.*	
Balance on the 1st April 1872.	9,882 9 7	Establishment and other charges	2,070 3 11
One-Anna Cess...	1,561 0 3	New Works, Civil Agency and Public Works Agency ...	1,000 0 0
Tolls	...	Repairs ditto ditto ...	3,110 0 0
Ferries	54 0 0	Contributions to Provincial Roads and Works	...
Pounds	5,267 10 3	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	414 10 8
Travellers' Bungalows ...	...	Miscellaneous	14 5 0
Contributions from Private Persons	...	Balance on the 31st March 1873	11,475 6 6
Miscellaneous	1,319 6 0		
	18,084 10 1		18,084 10 1
Educational Funds.		*Educational Funds.*	
One-Anna Cess...	175 4 10		
School Fee Fund	...		
Contributions from Government...	...		
Ditto from Private Individuals	...	*Nil.*	
Miscellaneous	...		
	175 4 10		
SHIKA'RPUR.		SHIKA'RPUR.	
Public Works Funds.		*Public Works Funds.*	
Balance on the 1st April 1872.	2,08,755 2 1	Establishment and other charges	90,452 13 0
One-Anna Cess	1,23,362 7 0	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	49,957 10 10
Tolls	...	Repairs ditto ditto ...	53,193 10 9
Ferries	21,928 2 8	Contributions to Provincial Roads and Works	14,990 0 0
Pounds	33,393 3 5	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	5,803 2 11
Travellers' Bungalows ...	590 12 0	Miscellaneous	1,501 6 7
Contributions from Private Persons	...	Balance on the 31st March 1873	2,05,660 14 10
Miscellaneous	33,529 15 9		
	4,21,559 10 11		4,21,559 10 11

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (2) LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

RECEIPTS.	1872-73.			DISBURSEMENTS.	1872-73.		
SHIKA'RPUR—*continued.*	Rs.	a.	p.	SHIKA'RPUR—*continued.*	Rs.	a.	p.
Educational Funds.				*Educational Funds.*			
One-Anna Cess	2,030	14	4	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	3,663	0	6
School Fee Fund	1,833	3	6	Repairs, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ..	37	11	10
Contributions from Government	25,000	0	0	Education	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto from Private Individuals	9,812	5	4	Miscellaneous	64	0	0
Miscellaneous	2,174	15	3				
	40,851	6	5		[illegible]		
HAIDARA'BA'D.				HAIDARA'BA'D.			
Public Works Funds.				*Public Works Funds.*			
Balance on the 1st April 1872.	32,462	6	7	Establishment and other charges	15,	2	11
One-Anna Cess	87,786	1	9	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	73,[illegible]	[illegible]	7
Tolls	3,728	12	10	Repairs ditto ditto ...	31,[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Ferries	28,390	8	11	Contributions to Provincial Roads and Works	3[illegible]	0	0
Pounds	471	12	0	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travellers' Bungalows... ...	...			Miscellaneous	2[illegible]	11	1
Contributions from Private Persons	27,089	15	8	Balance on the 31st March 1[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Miscellaneous	1,810	3	4		...		
Balance on the 31st March 1873.	1,81,739	13	1				
Educational Funds.				*Educational Funds.*			
One-Anna Cess	34,227	2	3	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	...		
School Fee Fund	3,323	13	0	Repairs ditto ditto ...	57[illegible]	3	6
Contributions from Private Individuals	...			Education	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	...			Miscellaneous	12[illegible]	4	11
	37,550	15	3		39[illegible]	21	1

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (2)—LOCAL FUNDS—*concluded.*

RECEIPTS	1872-73.	DISBURSEMENTS.	1872-73.
KARACHI.	Rs. a. p.	KARA'CHI.	Rs. a. p.
Public Works Funds.		*Public Works Funds.*	
Balance on the 1st April 1872.	1,00,162 1 5	Establishment and other charges	35,880 11 6
One-Anna Cess	53,778 3 8	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency...	73,739 14 5
Tolls	1,656 2 3	Repairs Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency...	21,361 14 2
Ferries	8,324 10 6	Contributions to Provincial Roads and Works	910 0 0
Pounds	10,610 12 9	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	3,774 15 9
Travellers' Bungalows ...	800 0 0	Miscellaneous	3,533 15 3
Contributions from Private Persons	...	Balance on the 31st March 1873	77,529 11 7
Miscellaneous	41,399 4 1		
	2,16,731 2 8		2,16,731 2 8
Educational Funds.		*Educational Funds.*	
One-Anna Cess	19,933 4 4	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency...	708 0 0
School Fee Fund	3,037 13 0	Repairs, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency ...	1,010 10 9
Contributions from Private Individuals	3,360 1 4	Education	26,874 4 4
Miscellaneous	436 8 6	Miscellaneous	54 4 0
	26,767 11 2		28,647 3 1
THAR AND PA'RKAR.		THAR AND PA'RKAR.	
Public Works Funds.		*Public Works Funds.*	
Balance on the 1st April 1872.	...	Balance on the 1st April 1872	26,817 9 3
One-Anna Cess	14,333 9 10	Establishment and other charges	9,819 14 6
Tolls	...	New Works, Civil Agency, and Public Works Agency.	8,173 6 3
Ferries	...	Repairs ditto ditto ...	2,580 14 5
Pounds...	9,480 2 9	Contributions to Provincial Roads and Works	6,070 0 0
Travellers' Bungalows ...	...	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	3,365 8 4
Contributions from Private Persons	...	Miscellaneous	392 0 8
Miscellaneous	29,201 4 8	Balance on the 31st March 1873	57,219 5 5
Balance on the 31st March 1873	4,204 4 2		
	57,219 5 5		...
Educational Funds.		*Educational Funds.*	
One-Anna Cess	...	*Nil.*	...
School Fee Fund	...		
	...		...

CHAPTER V. B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (3)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Statement showing the total Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipal

Name of District.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	RECEIPTS.						INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.		EX
			Octroi.	House Tax.	Wheel Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total.	Average incidence per head of Octroi.	Average incidence per head of House Tax.	Establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	R. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
AHMADABAD.	Ahmadábád	116,873	1,30,483 2 7	..	5,702 12 0	53,927 1 2	36,745 7 0	2,26,858 6 9	1 1 10	..	17,175 2 0
	Viramgaon ...	19,661	13,548 14 7	..	550 14 0	895 1 9	10,426 4 10	25,421 3 2	0 11 0	..	1,280 4 0
	Dholka ..	20,854	12,570 3 5	..	..	3,395 0 1	2,537 12 1	18,502 15 7	0 9 7	..	2,415 4 2
	Dogo ..	9,571	3,844 5 3	..	..	242 4 2	1,147 9 4	5,234 2 9	0 6 5	..	897 4 0
	Dhandhuka .	9,782	3,038 9 10	..	2,277 11 5	1,304 14 9	4,642 9 7	11,263 13 7	0 4 11	..	603 12 5
	Parantej ..	8,341	2,056 2 0	..	..	415 5 6	915 12 6	3,387 4 0	0 3 11	..	224 0 0
	Morása ..	7,436	1,717 0 0	..	..	372 8 6	1,514 10 5	3,604 2 11	0 3 8	..	192 2 8
	Mándal ..	6,774	1,035 15 3	..	..	39 13 6	3,769 3 7	4,845 0 4	0 2 5	..	648 0 0
	Total..	199,292	1,68,294 4 11	..	8,531 5 5	60,592 1 5	61,699 5 4	2,99,117 1 1	..	..	23,435 13 3
KAIRA.	Dákor ..	7,740	5,949 3 4	..	..	1,764 12 9	4,730 10 5	12,444 10 6	0 12 4	..	1,949 13 8
	Kaparvanj ..	13,982	5,950 0 0	..	..	249 11 1	..	6,199 11 1	0 6 10	..	829 0 0
	Mahmadábád.	7,520	1,392 15 0	..	..	1,300 6 5	..	2,693 5 5	0 3 0	..	351 0 0
	Nariád ..	25,623	10,681 1 6	..	..	3,326 11 10	9,843 11 0	23,851 8 4	0 6 8	..	3,303 7 8
	Kaira ..	12,681	2,435 3 4	4,741 0 0	..	204 13 7	33 8 0	7,414 8 11	0 3 1	0 6 0	1,692 5 10
	Total..	67,546	26,408 7 2	4,741 0 0	..	6,846 7 8	14,607 13 5	52,603 12 3	..	..	8,125 11 2
BROACH.	Broach ..	34,500	20,672 0 0	14,314 0 0	755 0 0	50,229 0 0	3,696 0 0	89,666 0 0	0 9 8	0 6 7	5,733 0 0
	Jámbusar ..	14,924	1,175 11 6	..	290 6 0	2,240 5 1	789 4 10	5,495 11 5	0 1 3	..	935 5 2
	Total..	49,424	21,847 11 6	14,314 0 0	2,045 6 0	52,469 5 1	4,485 4 10	95,161 11 5	..	..	6,668 5 2
SURAT.	Surat ..	107,149	1,15,177 1 3	..	8,801 10 0	1,00,698 9 10	7,141 10 5	2,31,818 15 6	1 1 2	..	14,198 11 4
	Balsar .	11,315	3,864 13 7	..	864 8 0	10,496 7 4	3,415 15 11	18,641 12 10	0 5 5	..	2,177 4 1
	Rán ler ..	10,280	2,767 5 4	..	..	3,878 15 0	4,643 6 7	11,289 10 11	0 4 3	..	1,509 1 11
	Mándav ..	4,296	2,362 2 6	..	..	1,261 1 6	4,125 7 10	8,248 11 10	0 10 8	..	646 6 6
	Total..	133,040	1,24,671 6 8	..	9,666 2 0	1,16,335 1 8	19,326 8 9	2,69,999 3 1	..	..	18,531 7 10

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

ities in the Northern Division, Bombay Presidency, during the Year 1872-73.

PENDITURE

Conservancy.	Police.	Lighting.	Education.	Vaccination.	Dispensaries or Hospitals.	Original Works.	Repairs.	M[illegible]	T[illegible]
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	[illegible]
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	R[illegible]
75,430 13 7	28,200 0 0	16,735 10 5	9,104 10 6	690 14 5	8,945 11 3	5,235 2 1	27,728 0 4	16,901 12 4	2 [illegible]
4,455 1 5	..	2,510 15 10	1,145 0 0	210 5 5	2,118 6 8	4,449 13 4	3,993 2 10	478 9 6	2[illegible]
2,530 11 11	..	2,247 11 5	183 1 0	123 12 3	2,367 11 0	64 11 6	4,650 1 3	731 3 3	[illegible]
1,201 9 1	..	735 8 8	..	..	121 0 0	171 14 5	573 2 8	530 14 11	[illegible]
1,010 8 5	..	1,373 11 1	600 0 0	274 4 2	600 0 0	..	3,084 4 1	1,534 15 3	[illegible]
503 0 11	..	498 13 6	..	..	..	645 15 10	392 12 7	313 0 1	[illegible]
490 9 3	..	375 10 7	..	..	...	..	44 14 0	284 2 3	[illegible]
..	..	..	..	..	..	703 9 6	75 0 0	88 10 6	[illegible]
85,622 6 7	28,200 0 0	24,478 1 6	11,032 11 6	1,299 4 3	14,152 12 11	11,271 2 8	40,541 5 9	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,299 11 2	..	1,380 5 8	578 5 4	..	1,592 8 0	2,297 8 0	182 13 7	191 14 5	[illegible]
1,809 6 6	..	1,241 9 10	187 11 4	..	1,519 5 7	463 1 4	6 5 9	461 5 3	[illegible]
248 4 10	..	707 6 9	..	..	942 7 7	71 8 2	37 6 0	115 9 0	[illegible]
3,586 15 6	..	2,201 12 2	300 0 0	269 0 6	1,399 6 5	1,735 8 6	575 2 3	518 1 5	[illegible]
1,251 3 3	..	1,045 8 9	300 0 0	..	..	5,967 13 11	356 0 5	574 5 11	[illegible]
8,195 9 3	..	6,576 11 2	1,366 0 8	269 0 6	5,453 11 7	10,535 7 11	1,157 12 0	1,861 4 0	[illegible]
7,850 0 0	..	8,500 0 0	600 0 0	204 0 0	..	1,653 0 0	17,701 0 0	17,425 0 0	[illegible]
1,585 2 2	..	1,010 6 10	..	..	..	80 7 7	..	95 7 7	[illegible]
9,435 2 2	..	9,510 6 10	600 0 0	204 0 0	..	1,733 7 7	17,701 0 0	17,520 5 7	[illegible]
61,838 8 10	18,064 0 0	15,141 0 8	3,488 10 1	250 0 3	1,255 1 7	5,066 0 5	26,626 4 7	72,513 4 2	[illegible]
3,293 11 6	..	1,303 4 0	550 0 0	..	892 9 3	4,782 0 1	941 10 1	756 3 1	[illegible]
1,531 11 9	..	1,515 9 11	198 6 2	..	1,058 11 7	888 9 9	167 6 4	1,847 12 10	[illegible]
489 2 0	..	592 7 9	176 4 4	...	..	558 5 6	264 8 3	7[illegible]	[illegible]
67,153 2 1	[illegible]	18,552 6 4	4,413 4 7	250 0 3	3,206 6 5	11,294 15 9	27,999 13 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Name of District.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Receipts.						Incidence of Taxation.		Expenditure.
			Octroi.	House Tax.	Wheel Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total.	Average incidence per head of Octroi.	Average incidence per head of House Tax.	Establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
THA'NA.	Kalián ..	12,804	3,946 13 7	2,742 0 0	5,345 3 7	3,516 8 0	6,816 9 2	22,367 2 4	0 4 11	0 3 5	523 11 0
	Bhéwndy ..	11,907	2,063 2 7	3,473 8 0	4,463 12 0	2,374 15 0	11,425 6 2	23,800 11 9	0 2 9	0 4 8	941 14 5
	Panwel ..	10,836	...	1,208 0 9	625 7 10	4,842 9 8	2,935 4 4	9,611 6 7	..	0 1 9	461 4 0
	Uran ..	5,820	...	545 2 8	550 0 0	7,624 5 2	1,914 3 6	10,633 11 4	..	0 1 5	849 7 3
	Bassein ..	5,293	2,605 5 6	1,641 12 0	104 1 4	1,037 5 7	4,202 11 0	9,591 3 5	0 7 10	0 4 11	764 4 0
	Máhim ..	7,183	1,603 6 8	465 0 0	..	945 4 4	1,700 12 6	4,149 7 6	0 2 7	0 1 0	255 2 10
	Kelvé ..	4,601	999 14 0	170 0 0	..	320 5 3	229 6 4	1,719 9 7	0 3 5	0 0 7	270 8 4
	Dhánu ..	3,379	457 13 9	630 2 0	..	170 6 0	39 8 2	1,297 13 11	0 2 2	0 2 11	354 10 4
	Chinchani ..	4,203	285 15 2	186 4 0	50 0 0	374 7 8	1,762 5 7	2,659 0 5	0 1 1	0 0 8	219 11 4
	Tánna ..	14,299	3,323 0 0	1,381 0 0	363 8 0	11,074 9 2	3,463 0 9	19,605 1 11	0 3 8	0 1 6	2,049 2 3
	Total..	80,325	14,720 7 3	12,442 13 5	11,502 0 9	32,280 11 10	34,489 3 6	10,5435 4 9	..	..	6,689 11 9
KOLA'BA.	Alibág ..	5,473	1,460 0 0	817 8 0	..	2,451 5 0	542 10 0	5,271 7 0	0 4 3	0 2 4	560 13 7
	Pen ..	6,574	...	807 0 0	..	3,785 10 9	...	4,592 10 9	..	0 1 11	444 0 0
	Roha-Ashtami..	5,135	885 0 0	380 12 0	..	999 10 10	61 8 0	2,326 14 10	0 2 9	0 1 2	301 4 9
	Mahár ..	6,631	380 0 0	22 0 0	..	2,256 10 4	443 3 10	3,101 14 2	0 0 11	0 0·63	421 11 11
	Total..	23,813	2,725 0 0	2,027 4 0	..	9,193 4 11	1,047 5 10	15,292 14 9	...	..	1,727 14 3
NA'SIK.	Násik ..	21,979	21,700 0 0	7,092 4 8	..	16,389 11 5	6,610 12 7	51,792 12 8	0 15 9	0 5 1	3,159 4 10
	Sinnar ..	10,044	...	1,034 11 4	..	38 4 1	1,318 14 0	2,391 13 5	...	0 1 7	293 10 2
	Egatpuri ..	4,985	...	1,577 0 0	..	743 0 0	590 1 1	2,910 1 1	...	0 5 1	324 9 10
	Trimbak ..	3,763	...	698 15 0	..	1,037 3 9	561 13 6	2,298 0 3	...	0 2 11	336 0 0
	Dindori ..	3,130	...	322 3 0	..	26 4 0	88 2 1	436 9 1	...	0 1 9	108 0 0
	Chándor ..	5,662	...	772 8 0	..	3 5 0	537 12 0	1,313 9 0	...	0 2	194 8 0

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

PENDITURE.

Conservancy.	Police.	Lighting.	Education.	Vaccination.	Dispensaries or Hospitals.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3,278 5 9	..	1,822 10 9	1,300 0 0	..	753 4 9	5,384 6 8	2,838 13 8	1,733 12 9	17,[illegible] 1 4
2,907 9 8	..	1,433 15 11	259 8 0	..	1,075 10 11	1,697 4 2	3,[illegible] 7 9 9	6,[illegible] 14 11	12,161 7 9
766 0 0	..	49 2 0	54 0 0	150 13 2	639 5 1	7 3 1	2,894 13 0	441 1 2	5,163 9 6
1,169 0 8	..	365 3 2	180 0 0	152 1 3	93 8 0	1,510 3 7	1,723 1 6	432 11 9	6,719 5 2
1,137 11 3	..	478 1 1	..	..	1,983 2 0	2,016 15 9	937 7 7	38 3 3	7,415 12 11
425 5 0	..	248 5 8	208 5 6	..	572 11 0	691 11 1	261 0 8	89 13 3	2,[illegible] 2 10 0
200 0 0	434 14 0	331 2 6	..	..	297 8 0	..	37 8 0	69 0 6	1,[illegible] 9 4
418 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	376 5 8	1 9 0	1 [illegible] 9 0
213 13 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	83 0 9	..	716 9 5
6,251 3 7	..	1,486 2 11	120 0 0	161 3 2	..	834 11 2	9,[illegible] 11 4	1,[illegible] 11 4	1[illegible] 1 13 6
16,767 1 3	434 14 0	6,214 12 0	2,121 13 6	467 1 7	5,415 1 9	12,[illegible] 10 6	1,[illegible] 7 7	1, 11 11 11	[illegible] 1 7 7 1
1,602 15 8	..	291 11 2	496 0 0	..	1,215 4 9	[illegible] 10 3	1,1[illegible] 5 8	1,[illegible] 3 [illegible]	[illegible] 0 6
833 10 6	..	101 13 9	38 6 6	..	1,074 7 2	[illegible] 1 6	[illegible] 11 3 3	93 0 7	[illegible] 1 11 [illegible]
417 3 3	..	21 9 9	22 0 0	..	...	912 11 7	1[illegible] 1 1	[illegible] 7 [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]
706 12 0	..	474 11 11	18 5 2	..	1,[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 11 1	[illegible] 8	..	11
3,560 9 5	..	892 14 7	574 11 8	..	2,[illegible] 11 11	[illegible] 5 [illegible] 4	[illegible] 2 4	[illegible] 11 [illegible]	1[illegible]
17,668 0 1	..	4,664 10 0	840 0 0	203 3 1	..	9,[illegible] 9 11	[illegible] 15 1	[illegible] 14	[illegible] 7
320 12 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible] 6	[illegible] 1	1 [illegible] 14 [illegible]
651 2 3	..	67 6 1	..	..	..	[illegible] 1	[illegible] 0 [illegible]	11 1	1,[illegible] 1
259 5 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible] 1	1 11 [illegible]	1[illegible] 6
246 7 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 4 [illegible]	[illegible] 11 [illegible]
796	..	..	50 0 0	..			..	5 11 6	1 046 10 1

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Name of District.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Receipts.						Incidence of Taxation.		Ex
			Octroi.	House Tax.	Wheel Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total.	Average incidence per head of Octroi.	Average incidence per head of House Tax.	Establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
NA'SIK.	Manmár ..	3,435	....	547 0 0	..	156 0 0	768 10 9	1,471 10 9	..	0 2 7	163 6 6
	Yeola ..	17,461	....	4,551 14 0	..	159 14 8	3,690 7 8	8,402 4 4	..	0 4 2	642 2 10
	Saptashring ..	180	....	....	..	864 11 6	2,234 0 4	3,098 11 10	..	..	....
	Máligaon ..	9,701	2,443 1 3	2,227 8 0	..	1,762 8 8	2,969 12 6	9,402 14 5	0 4 2	0 4 0	517 8 6
	Total ..	80,340	24,143 1 3	18,824 0 0	..	21,180 15 1	19,370 6 6	83,518 6 10	..	..	5,739 2 8
KHA'NDESH.	Dhulia ..	12,489	6,858 6 0	2,136 [illegible] 0	..	3,194 5 5	5,996 9 5	18,185 12 10	0 8 9	0 2 7	387 3 0
	Songir ..	4,618	....	2,092 9 0	..	270 9 9	1,406 0 6	3,769 3 3	..	0 7 3	264 0 0
	Amalner ..	7,564	.....	888 11 0	..	732 13 5	92 3 9	1,713 12 2	..	0 1 10	272 0 0
	Párola ..	12,235	....	2,408 4 0	..	1,689 10 10	10,160 1 9	14,258 0 7	..	0 3 1	408 0 0
	Erandol ..	11,071	....	1,392 1 9	..	498 13 10	1 0 1	1,891 15 8	..	0 2 0	230 9 7
	Dharangaon ..	11,087	....	2,468 0 0	..	346 4 6	88 11 1	2,902 15 7	..	0 3 6	316 13 4
	Bhargaon ..	6,153	....	938 0 0	..	54 13 2	901 3 6	1,894 0 8	..	0 2 5	280 15 2
	Máhiji Fair † ..	..	.....	*938 0 9	..	363 1 0	1,570 12 6	2,871 14 3	..	..	257 3 7
	Nandurbár ..	7,205	1,664 12 6	[illegible]767 12 0	..	425 4 6	1,134 8 5	4,992 4 11	0 3 8	0 3 11	780 0 0
	Táloda ..	5,145	946 9 0	1,436 0 0	..	196 3 4	113 11 1	2,692 7 5	0 2 11	0 4 5	510 10 4
	Sháháda ..	5,212	1,341 13 5	1,338 1 0	..	501 3 11	450 9 9	3,631 12 1	0 4 1	0 4 1	474 0 7
	Prakásha ..	3,649	442 6 5	819 8 0	..	363 6 3	1,179 5 11	2,804 10 7	0 1 11	0 3 7	359 12 0
	Sindkhera ..	4,501	....	812 8 0	..	183 11 0	990 6 7	1,986 9 7	..	0 2 10	246 11 3
	Betáwad ..	3,338	497 14 0	370 8 0	..	296 7 9	961 0 0	2,125 13 9	0 2 4	0 1 9	298 0 0
	Sirpur ..	6,571	1,611 5 6	1,633 8 0	..	522 5 6	1,918 15 2	5,686 2 2	0 3 11	0 3 6	566 4 11
	Chopra ..	13,699	1,300 8 9	2,322 2 0	..	412 4 6	1,032 12 1	5,067 11 4	0 1 6	0 2 8	384 0 0
	Warangaon ..	4,337	....	406 0 0	..	203 3 0	52 9 8	661 12 8	..	0 1 5	272 0 0
	Jalgaon ..	6,893	....	2,743 14 6	..	394 13 9	798 14 4	3,937 10 7	..	0 6 4	360 0 0
	Total ..	1,25,767	14,663 11 7	26,912 0 0	..	10,649 6 11	28,849 7 7	81,074 10 1	..	..	6,668 3 9

* Tax on Otas.

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

Conservancy.	Police.	Lighting.	Education.	Vaccination.	Dispensaries or Hospitals.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
240 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	169 15 0	40 12 11	614 2 5
871 14 8	120 0 0	...	..	..	585 0 5	5,251 7 1	159 10 7	192 7 2	7,822 10 9
..	..	..	..	..	..	104 0 0	195 8 6	26 3 5	325 11 11
1,498 2 10	..	620 8 6	9 0 0	..	..	241 6 4	1,499 4 2	1,148 7 3	5,534 5 7
22,552 4 6	120 0 0	5,352 8 7	899 0 0	263 3 1	585 0 5	15,180 11 4	6,407 14 5	10,254 7 8	67,354 4 8
4,597 3 6	..	672 12 3	400 0 0	188 1 0	..	391 2 8	2,020 5 6	1,926 6 5	10,300 2 4
376 5 5	..	..	15 10 0	..	..	97 11 3	1,395 7 8	335 4 0	2,484 0 4
247 7 9	..	5 5 7	...	..	..	..	521 5 7	107 2 8	1,153 5 7
569 9 2	..	...	27 1 6	..	992 13 4	..	830 5 4	153 13 7	2,981 10 11
274 4 4	..	..	90 0 0	..	159 9 0	..	773 12 10	12 4 1	1,540 7 10
845 9 7	..	..	..	..	..	500 0 0	392 4 11	635 2 7	2,689 14 5
437 6 5	..	9 0 0	..	..	78 4 3	..	387 10 1	41 10 0	1,234 13 11
244 4 3	..	..	..	..	149 3 4	571 15 9	212 11 6	72 13 0	1,509 3 11
1,707 12 7	..	196 8 7	..	..	..	..	1,053 6 3	361 13 5	4,099 8 10
703 4 6	..	110 13 0	..	..	..	..	597 12 0	220 7 10	2,112 15 8
679 5 2	..	155 4 6	81 2 0	..	..	..	979 15 7	110 5 7	2,480 1 5
484 11 10	..	..	...	..	..	..	604 4 11	42 0 10	1,490 13 7
406 6 11	..	..	8 7 6	..	..	..	137 2 0	403 11 7	1,207 7 3
292 8 0	..	..	18 0 0	..	..	..	549 12 3	12 15 9	3,171 4 0
1,020 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	935 10 9	1,612 0 10	216 7 11	4,731 4 5
288 5 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,638 10 3	327 15 10	2,8 15 3
224 0 0	..	..	24 0 0	..	..	..	28 13 6	30 13 8	579 11 2
595 4 6	..	31 14 0	..	..	..	100 8 4	44 4 6	276 12 7	1,4 5 11 11
13,994 9 1	..	1,181 9 11	664 5 0	188 1 0	1,379 13 11	2,510 0 9	13,7 0 1 6	5,193 1 10	45 39 14 9

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Statement showing the total Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities

1 Name of District.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	RECEIPTS. Octroi.	House Tax.	Wheel Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total.	INCIDENCE OF TAXATION. Average incidence per head of Octroi.	Average incidence per head of House-Tax.	Ex Establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
AHMADNAGAR.	Ahmadnagar ..	32,841	8,974 13 2	13099 2 4	..	12,725 12 11	2,806 8 7	37,606 5 0	0 4 4	0 6 4	6,664 0 6
	Sangamner ..	9,978	1,353 0 0	1,135 8 8	..	288 14 6	601 7 2	3,378 14 4	0 2 2	0 1 9	402 4 0
	Bhingar ..	5,752	.....	..	..	2,894 3 0	844 0 6	3,738 3 6	....	.....	384 0 0
	Newasa ..	2,335	....	924 2 0	..	14 13 3	4 11 3	943 10 6	.....	0 6 3	211 2 6
	Total..	50,906	10,327 13 2	15,158 13 0	...	15,923 11 8	4,256 11 6	45,667 1 4	....	....	7,661 7 0
BELGAUM.	Belgaum ..	26,947	11,900 0 0	..	2,779 4 8	2,675 13 7	5,169 1 9	22,524 4 0	0 7 8	.....	1,398 0 10
	Athâni ..	9,988	6,750 0 0	..	..	996 5 6	2,878 0 9	10,624 6 3	0 1 9	.....	461 0 0
	Gokák .	12,612	4,275 0 0	..	..	827 6 0	4,419 2 7	9,521 8 7	0 5 5	.....	683 9 9
	Nipâni ..	9,371	5,965 0 0	..	..	118 15 6	3,381 1 9	9,465 1 3	0 10 2	.....	648 0 0
	Yemkámardi ..	5,296	....	363 12 0	..	....	551 8 2	915 4 2	.....	0 1 1	78 0 0
	Total..	64,214	28,890 0 0	363 12 0	2,779 4 8	4,618 8 7	16,398 15 0	53,050 8 3	....	....	3,268 10 7
KA'NA'RA.	Kárwár ..	13,263	4,430 0 0	2,206 0 0	264 0 0	3,635 0 0	2,430 0 0	12,965 0 0	0 5 4	0 2 8	648 0 0
	Gokarn ..	3,707	1,302 0 0	472 0 0	26 0 0	331 0 0	758 0 0	2,889 0 0	0 5 7½	0 2 ½	798 0 0
	Kumpta ..	10,932	6,054 0 0	3,333 0 0	189 0 0	4,228 0 0	1,719 0 0	15,523 0 0	0 8 10	0 4 10½	1,242 0 0
	Sirsi ..	5,285	4,385 0 0	12 0 0	..	1,618 0 0	120 0 0	6,135 0 0	0 13 3	.....	1,218 0 0
	Yelápur ..	1,531	204 0 0	302 0 0	..	394 0 0	187 0 0	1,087 0 0	0 2 1½	0 3	229
	Halial ..	5,071	670 0 0	656 0 0	..	1,092 0 0	1,886 0 0	4,304 0 0	0 2 1	0 2	682 0
	Total..	39,789	17,045 0 0	6,981 0 0	479 0 0	11,298 0 0	7,100 0 0	42,903 0 0	....	....	4,817 0
KALADGI.	Indi ..	4,675	.....	167 8 0	..	....	5 8 3	173 0 3	.....	0 0 6	59 15
	Mangoli ..	6,038	.....	148 12 0	..	....	137 5 8	286 1 8	....	0 0 4	195 10
	Kolhár ..	3,653	153 0 0	..	32 0 8	....	....	185 0 8	0 0 8	....	56 0
	Bijápar ..	12,935	1,448 5 3	..	242 12 3	....	131 5 8	1,822 7 2	0 1 9	.....	544 15
	Mudibihál :	3,547	591 0 0	295 4 0	9 8 1	....	214 1 6	1,109 13 7	0 2 7	0 1	228 0 0
	Nalutwad ..	4,645	526 0 0	779 0 0	0 4 11	.....	737 0 9	2,042 5 8	0 1 9	0 2	299 3
	Bagalkot ..	14,002	7,515 0 0	...	1,683 5 1	....	2,094 0 0	11,292 5 1	0 8 7	....	750 0
	Gulatgar ..	10,674	3,230 0 0	...	11 8 0	....	1,147 4 4	4,388 12 4	0 4 11	.....	586 15

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

in the Southern Division, Bombay Presidency, during the Year 1872-73.

PENDITURE.

Conservancy.	Police.	Lighting.	Education.	Vaccination.	Dispensaries or Hospitals.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
13,940 9 2	..	1,038 4 0	1,236 11 2	196 1 6	400 0 0	5,356 10 9	3,435 12 0	610 3 0	32,878 4 1
2,545 9 1	..	...	147 0 0	..	200 0 0	..	..	59 4 0	3,3[illegible]4 1 1
1,483 8 2	..	58 15 0	..	..	..	350 8 0	4 0 0	57 14 6	2,338 13 8
549 12 6	..	..	45 0 0	..	..	..	..	44 0 0	849 15 0
18,519 6 11	...	1,097 3 0	1,428 11 2	196 1 6	600 0 0	5,707 2 9	3,439 12 0	771 5 6	39,121 1 10
3,972 0 1	..	1,304 0 6	200 0 0	193 1 0	1,221 14 8	6,909 9 7	1,391 2 8	311 7 11	16,9[illegible]1 5 3
1,635 8 5	..	35 10 9	560 0 0	..	2,303 15 7	3,988 15 9	1,261 4 8	266 6 3	1[illegible]12 13 5
1,668 1 10	..	..	..	19 2 9	831 3 10	1,044 10 11	1,099 13 1	155 1 4	5,[illegible]01 11 9
930 15 4	..	279 11 6	400 0 0	..	..	4,000 15 4	1,013 4 0	760 0 9	8,062 14 11
180 0 0	..	..	24 0 0	..	..	..	200 0 0	18 0 0	[illegible] 0 0
8,386 9 8	..	1,619 6 9	984 0 0	212 3 9	4,357 2 1	15,944 3 7	4,995 8 8	1,511 0 [illegible]	41,2[illegible]8 13 4
2,885 0 0	..	360 0 0	300 0 0	125 0 0	1,229 0 0	4,180 0 0	489 0 0	1,8[illegible]3 0 0	1[illegible] 0 0
299 0 0	..	..	9 0 0	..	5 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	613 0 [illegible]	1 7 0 0	2 [illegible]1 0 [illegible]
1,201 0 0	..	1,419 0 0	41 0 0	..	1,413 0 0	1,205 0 0	[illegible]1 0	2, 12 0 [illegible]	11 4 [illegible] 0
[illegible],273 0 0	140 0 0	87 0 0	600 0 0	60 0 0	482 0 0	1,57[illegible] 0 0	241 0 [illegible]	[illegible] 7 0 [illegible]	[illegible] 1 [illegible] 0
[illegible]85 0 0	..	..	4 0 0	..	31 0 0	176 0 [illegible]	214 0 0	27 [illegible]	[illegible] 0 0
312 0 0	..	15 0 0	225 0 0	..	..	1,[illegible]2 0 [illegible]	17[illegible] 0	[illegible] 8 0	[illegible] 0
[illegible],255 0 0	140 0 0	1,881 0 0	1,179 0 0	185 0 0	6,1[illegible] 0 [illegible]	9,1[illegible]6 0 0	2,[illegible]4 0 0	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
93 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 [illegible]	[illegible]
48 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 [illegible]	[illegible] 1 4
47 3 6	..	..	46 4 [illegible]	..	..	..	27 1 1	[illegible] 8	1[illegible] [illegible]
138 12 6	..	75 0 9	225 0 [illegible]	..	..	..	[illegible] 7	47[illegible] 1 [illegible]	1
260 0 0	..	..	.	..	..	[illegible]	21 [illegible] 1	[illegible] 7 [illegible]	[illegible] 1[illegible]
288 0 0	..	16 8 0	1[illegible]0 0 0	..	..	[illegible] 0 [illegible]	[illegible] 8	2 1 4	1[illegible]
1,172	..	756 3 10	..	..	1,[illegible]4 12 6	9[illegible] 8 11	1 [illegible] 1 11	[illegible] 1 [illegible]	7,[illegible]47 1[illegible] 4
391	1,115 8 0	..	200 0 0	..	..	7[illegible] 9 9	..	[illegible] 1	11 [illegible] 1

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Name of District.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	RECEIPTS.						INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.		EX
			Octroi.	House Tax.	Wheel Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total.	Average incidence per head of Octroi.	Average incidence per head of House Tax.	Establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
KALADGI.—*continued.*	Kerur ..	7,096	2,055 0 0	137 8 0	..	....	2,375 0 7	4,567 8 7	0 4 7	0 0 3	492 0 0
	Ilkal ..	10,107	5,605 0 0	..	448 2 7	.....	8,769 12 0	14,822 14 7	0 8 10	....	592 0 0
	Kaladgi ..	6,592	2,400 0 0	..	71 7 6	.....	324 1 0	2,795 8 6	0 5 9	....	575 12 0
	Nidgundi ..	2,982	.....	..	..	....	649 1 7	649 1 7	....	.....	86 3 1
	Total..	86,946	23,523 5 3	1,528 0 0	2,499 1 1	....	16,584 9 4	44,134 15 8	....	....	4,466 10 10
POONA.	Poona ..	90,436	80,878 0 0	13,644 11 7	..	15,490 4 9	30,992 11 2	1,41,005 11 6	0 14 3½	0 2 4¾	10,502 15 1
	Juner ..	10,298	4,525 0 0	...	..	746 3 0	645 1 5	5,916 4 5	0 7 0	....	603
	Utur ..	6,291	.....	375 8 0	..	59 8 3	133 8 7	568 8 10	....	0 0 11¼	168
	Narayangaon ..	3,915	....	284 4 0	..	15 8 0	521 13 4	821 9 4	....	0 1 1¾	84 0
	Khed ..	6,446	.....	1,019 4 0	..	47 9 0	9 10 9	1,076 7 9	....	0 2 6½	137 4
	Manchar ..	3,309	.....	781 0 0	..	16 14 0	169 3 9	967 1 9	....	0 3 9½	96 0
	Alandi ..	1,624	....	273 0 0	..	3,265 13 7	1,694 4 6	5,233 2 1	....	0 2 8¼	723 14
	Sirur ..	5,049	....	801 0 0	..	1,583 8 8	1,406 0 7	3,790 9 3	....	0 2 6½	84 0

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

PENDITURE.

Conservancy.	Police.	Lighting.	Education.	Vaccination.	Dispensaries or Hospitals.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
350 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	2,323 12 0	409 6 0	128 12 0	3,703 14 0
604 3 6	..	149 6 6	..	..	600 0 0	3,417 7 10	431 11 9	22 1 4	5,816 14 11
596 11 4	..	173 4 0	..	..	..	560 11 3	84 0 0	461 11 2	2,452 1 9
96 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	464 6 6	2 8 0	649 1 7
4,085 3 7	1,115 8 0	1,170 7 1	571 4 0	..	2,254 12 6	8,675 6 11	3,936 11 2	2,045 10 3	24,321 10 4
26,042 15 11	20,226 8 0	1,701 5 5	1,280 0 0	706 8 3	..	8,785 15 5	22,141 0 10	17,307 3 [illegible]	1,09,607 8 7
[illegible] 10 10	..	231 6 8	349 8 0	100 0 0	750 11 6	1,096 [illegible] 5	803 12 5	82 8 [illegible]	[illegible] 11 3
[illegible] 8 0	..	..	..	31 4 0	..	169 8 6	75 5 0	65 12 0	377 5 6
[illegible] 0	..	..	..	35 6 8	..	172 12 0	149 6 9	18 0 0	[illegible]
324 3 6	..	..	..	69 4 1	..	158 2 0	11 1	[illegible] 11 0	[illegible]
[illegible] 12 11	..	..	..	46 4 0	..	35 0 0	5 1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
410 13 1	..	182 0 1	5 3 0	104 13 9	..	[illegible] 14 0	[illegible]	[illegible] 1	[illegible]
[illegible],261 5	44 0 0	750 4 0	..	..	679 1 8	125 0	168 15 4	16 1 0	[illegible] 12

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Name of District.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Receipts. Octroi.	House Tax.	Wheel Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total.	Incidence of Taxation. Average incidence per head of Octroi.	Average incidence per head of House Tax.	Ex- Establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
POONA—*continued.*	Talegaon Dhamdere ..	4,428	....	481 6 0	..	427 0 0	402 14 8	1,311 4 8	...	0 1 8¾	180 0 0
	Talegaon Dhabade	5,040	1,542 0 0	...	..	97 4 6	906 9 6	2,545 14 0	0 4 10¾	..	225 0 0
	Sasur ..	6,416	1,432 10 10	...	..	813 3 4	436 1 6	2,681 15 8	0 3 6¾	..	558 4 1
	Jejuri ..	3,102	508 1 6	...	..	2,694 10 3	4,163 12 10	7,366 8 7	0 2 7¼	..	343 13 6
	Pátas ..	2,552	....	202 12 0	..	.....	48 12 1	251 8 1	...	0 1 3	22 2 0
	Indápur ..	7,740	1,612 8 1	...	35 0 0	1,056 4 5	821 1 2	3,524 13 8	0 3 4	...	114 8 2
	Bárámati ..	4,975	2,783 4 0	...	..	57 0 8	203 0 9	3,043 5 5	0 8 11¼	..	336 0 0
	Total..	1,61,621	93,281 8 5	17,362 13 7	35 0 0	26,370 12 5	42,554 10 7	1,80,104 13 0	..	..	14,478 14 3
SHOLA'PUR.	Sholápur ..	53,403	31,987 1 11	...	..	11,487 9 3	6,434 7 8	49,909 2 10	0 9 6	..	5,155 2 3
	Bársi ..	18,560	9,482 15 6	...	..	5,092 0 0	2,436 9 1	17,011 8 7	0 8 2	...	2,957 1
	Maró ..	5,254	900 0 0	455 0 0	..	66 11 6	323 8 4	1,745 4	0 2 9	0 1 4	261
	Karmála ..	6,759	1,787 0 0	...	..	974 5 5	3,856 11 1	6,618 0 6	0 4 2	..	421 7
	Pandharpur ..	16,275	11,794 3 9	...	..	71,957 1 0	1,135 0 4	84,886 5 1	0 10 6	...	1,685
	Sangola ..	5,111	1,379 4 9	..	..	11 14 9	1,332 6 5	2,723 9 11	0 3 0	..	292 9
	Total..	1,05,362	57,330 9 11	455 0 0	..	89,589 9 11	15,518 11 4	1,62,[illegible]3 1[illegible]2	..	..	10,774 11
DHA'RWA'R.	Dhárwár ..	27,136	4,312 0 0	4,073 2 8	..	2,162 15 5	1,895 11 8	12,443 13 9	0 2 6	0 2 4	1,139 8
	Hubli ..	37,961	12,158 6 3	3,974 5 0	..	2,847 9 3	25,319 12 3	44,300 0 9	0 5 1	0 1 8	2,289 15
	Navalgund ..	9,578	2,071 14 1	1,505 0 0	..	1,187 8 0	1,671 13 6	6,436 3 7	0 3 5	0 2 6	542 14
	Nargund ..	9,931	1,494 8 2	2,635 8 0	..	184 7 11	1,987 5 9	6,301 13 10	0 2 4	0 4 2	9 14 1

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

PENDITURE.

Conservancy.	Police.	Lighting.	Education.	Vaccination.	Dispensaries or Hospitals.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
297 11 9	...	..	..	..	..	330 6 0	207 14 6	146 15 10	1,163 0 1
288 6 9	..	24 11 3	144 0 0	..	...	420 5 6	661 0 6	34 13 0	1,798 5 0
337 14 0	...	..	..	..	1,020 1 8	108 11 3	14 12 0	144 0 9	2,188 11 9
350 0 8	..	115 12 4	..	..	752 9 8	1,299 4 11	475 0 8	484 1 9	3,821 4 6
16 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	79 0 0	..	0 13 0	127 7 0
322 5 10	..	.	..	..	1,426 4 9	387 4 1	403 6 1	155 11 0	2,809 8 8
415 15 2	...	99 3 3	..	223 0 6	..	597 15 9	396 12 1	600 0 0	2,558 15 0
31,164 10 1	20,270 8 0	3,104 11 0	1,778 11 0	1,316 9 3	4,628 13 3	14,201 3 10	26,311 4 2	19,325 4 4	1,36,589 0 2
3,498 8 8	1,262 4 9	2,262 0 0	744 0 0	272 12 0	1,758 6 4	...	1,030 9 5	31,579 12 6	47,903 7 11
513 11 7	..	26 9 3	600 0 0	259 0 6	3,547 15 11	..	45 7 5	3,695 9 8	12,646 5 9
208 11 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	...	434 11 0	201 10 0	31 15 0	1,139 15 0
330 3 10	..	127 6 6	24 9 1	..	....	..	..	1,671 4 3	2,578 2 6
13 4	..	398 10 0	600 0 0	291 14 3	1,453 11 8	19,081 9 7	2,059 7 9	2,923 7 9	82,547 15 4
150 0 0	..	59 12 8	..	..	...	585 9 0	533 8 6	212 0 11	1,8.3 5 9
871 0 5	1,262 4 9	2,874 6 5	1,970 9 1	828 10 9	6,760 1 11	51,091 13 7	3,870 11 1	78,417 2 1	1,18,6 9 7 3
2,389 11 7	..	119 12 7	..	..	..	5,071 3 1	1,647 1 10	1,025 1 11	11,[illegible]5 7 7
3,659 8 1	...	91 11 7	800 0 0	150 0 0	719 11 3	3,543 12 10	3,552 9 10	770 2 2	15,480 7 0
566 5 2	..	..	..	..	..	197 12 4	45 10 0	97 2 10	1,749 12 4
348	..	..	..	..	..	..	101 0 0	48 2 2	1,[illegible]87 7 7

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

1 Name of District.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Receipts. Octroi.	House Tax.	Wheel Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total.	Incidence of Taxation. Average incidence per head of Octroi.	Average incidence per head of House Tax.	Ex- Establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
DHA'RWA'R—*continued*	Gadag ..	10,319	1,331 4 3	437 8 0	..	1,041 12 5	2,840 9 8	5,651 2 4	0 2 0	0 [illegible] 8	451 0 0
	Betigeri ..	8,716	1,728 0 0	694 12 0	..	1,227 9 2	3,960 3 2	7,610 8 4	0 3 2	0 1 3	484 1 8
	Ranibednur ..	11,623	160 0 0	..	..	805 2 8	50 3 5	1,015 6 1	0 0 2	..	228 0 0
	Total..	1,15,264	23,256 0 9	13,320 3 8	...	9,457 0 10	37,725 11 5	83,759 0 8	...	..	6,225 5 .
SÁTARA.	Sátára ..	24,297	16,000 0 0	5,942 9 4	..	7,938 0 4	9,918 7 0	39,799 0 8	0 10 6	0 3 10	1,958 15 9
	Wái ..	11,062	3,500 0 0	739 8 0	..	158 11 4	4,365 2 3	8,763 5 7	0 5 0½	0 1 0¾	473 15 .
	Bhuinj ..	2,223	....	89 3 0	..	12 2 0	1 7 5	102 12 5	..	0 0 7½	.....
	Rahimatpur ..	7,168	1,027 0 0	..	..	5 9 4	1,023 11 5	2,056 4 9	0 2 3	..	125 0 .
	Pusaisoli ..	2,456	1,347 13 0	..	..	302 15 5	1,554 11 5	3,205 7 10	0 8 9	..	296 2 .
	Myni ..	2,978	416 0 0	..	..	41 2 7	480 7 0	937 9 7	0 2 2	..	118 12 .
	Singnápur ..	1,506	434 0 0	..	..	1,473 5 11	594 6 10	2,501 12 9	0 4 7	..	252 15 .
	Mhasawad ..	6,321	1,970 0 0	..	..	49 1 3	1,163 10 10	3,182 12 1	0 4 11	..	260 2 .
	Dahiwári ..	2,571	277 4 0	..	..	0 7 10	510 6 7	788 2 5	0 1 8	..	21 .
	Málimangar ..	2,265	214 4 0	..	..	1 6 9	325 7 11	541 2 8	0 1 6	..	29 0 .
	Akluj ..	4,889	808 0 0	..	..	11 6 3	936 3 11	1,755 10 2	0 2 7	..	219 7 .
	Natepute ..	2,376	1,428 8 6	..	..	90 12 10	1,109 14 7	2,629 3 11	0 9 7	..	196 9 .
	Karár ..	11,410	3,855 8 0	1,234 8 0	..	1,032 12 2	303 0 2	6,430 12 4	0 5 4	0 1 8	630 3 6
	Umraj ..	3,185	125 11 6	..	..	100 9 2	262 1 8	488 6 4	0 0 7	..	0 0 .
	Masur ..	4,574	138 1 8	..	..	93 6 9	361 13 5	593 5 10	0 0 5	..	0 0 .

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

Conservancy.	Police.	Lighting.	Education.	Vaccination.	Dispensaries or Hospitals.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
439 12 6	..	..	300 0 0	90 0 0	699 8 10	..	148 5 4	244 5 10	2,373 0 6
360 0 0	..	..	300 0 0	90 0 0	349 12 5	..	28 1 0	117 0 11	1,729 9 0
264 0 0	..	..	...	..	..	160 0 0	255 2 8	69 8 4	966 11 0
4927 12 8	..	214 8 2	1,400 0 0	330 0 0	1,769 0 6	9,275 12 3	5,777 14 8	2,303 1 2	35,282 7 0
016 14 0	..	1,464 15 4	147 7 0	240 0 0	47 6 0	6,753 8 3	6,400 1 9	8,113 1 11	35,142 5 11
522 13 10	..	..	..	..	435 3 6	947 0 0	1,206 2 11	31 11 3	4,676 14 6
..	..	..	..	34 0 0	..	..	..	...	34 0 0
0 0 0	..	135 3 10	..	29 1 6	..	218 12 6	746 13 3	...	1,623 15 1
20 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	655 4 11	878 4 6	30 15 0	1,950 10 6
100 0 0	..	20 0 0	..	..	..	25 0 0	270 4 0	..	540 0 0
178 14 9	..	28 6 0	..	..	...	70 0 0	764 1 10	282 12 8	1,577 2 5
43 0 0	..	117 4 0	20 0 0	..	..	..	1,139 9 9	152 8 5	1,812 8 8
..	..	50 0 0	..	4 1 1	..	..	333 8 1	28 13 0	437 6 2
10 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	200 0 0	81 13 6	3 7 6	354 7 6
121 13 6	..	..	..	140 0 0	..	473 14 6	210 0 0	20 0 0	1,185 3 0
118 10 8	..	..	..	113 0 0	..	119 15 9	242 12 5	24 7 0	835 7 5
483 9 3	..	6 0 0	65 8 0	258 1 0	1,038 5 2	262 14 6	147 11 [illegible]	2,[illegible] 7 5	5,[illegible] 15 0
84 [illegible]	..	..	..	62 3 11	..	..	26 0 0	..	219 3 11
19 [illegible]	..	..	..	51 11 8	..	119 11 0	30 0 0	..	3[illegible] 0 1

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

SA'TA'RA—*continued*

1 Name of District.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	RECEIPTS. Octroi.	House Tax.	Wheel Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total.	INCIDENCE OF TAXATION. Average incidence per head of Octroi.	Average incidence per head of House Tax.	EX Establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Tadoli ..	1,758	26 4 9	...	..	40 4 6	40 15 1	107 8 4	0 0 2	.....	15 0 0
	Pál ...	3,959	48 12 0	..	...	53 3 10	612 0 5	714 0 3	0 0 2	.....	27 0
	Churegaon ..	3,071	239 10 0	...	...	90 12 11	584 6 11	914 13 10	0 1 3	....	116 0
	Yelgaon ..	2,196	139 14 3	..	...	64 0 1	163 12 5	367 10 9	0 1 0	.....	26 0
	Ond ..	2,489	25 0 0	..	...	103 0 7	209 12 1	337 12 8	0 0 1	.....	18 0
	Nándgaon ..	1,132	51 4 6	...	...	119 10 11	277 4 5	448 3 10	0 0 9	.....	12
	Kale ..	5,137	117 8 3	...	...	134 12 2	205 7 9	457 12 2	0 0 4	....	57
	Watár ..	1,472	22 0 0	...	...	28 8 1	367 0 10	417 8 11	0 0 2	.....	18 0
	Karwe ..	2,649	5 0 0	10 1 3	...	7 13 9	246 3 11	269 2 11	.....	.....	13 0
	Supne ..	1,521	12 11 0	4 1 3	...	18 4 0	484 15 10	520 0 1	0 0 1	.....	
	Tambwe ..	3,129	109 8 0	..	...	25 14 11	227 10 1	363 1 0	0 0 6	.....	24
	Yaraule ..	1,266	8 1 6	0 1 0	...	1 13 9	134 2 0	144 2 3	0 0 1	.....	10 0
	Kole ..	1,808	9 15 9	..	...	42 13 6	503 15 6	556 12 9	0 0 1	....	37 0
	Vinj ..	1,837	12 8 6	11 8 2	..	6 4 0	29 7 10	59 12 6	0 0 1	0 0 1	6 0 0
	Dhibiwadi ..	337	219 0 4	...	..	340 1 3	900 6 10	1,459 8 5	0 10 4	....	0 0 0

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

Conservancy.	Police.	Lighting.	Education.	Vaccination.	Dispensaries or Hospitals.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 8 0	17 1 0	..	39 9 0
94 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	..	8 0 0	139 0 0
65 0 0	..	..	..	93 4 11	..	..	12 4 0	13 11 6	300 4 5
3 12 0	..	..	..	36 12 0	..	..	9 8 0	4 0 0	80 0 0
14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 12 0	..	83 10 0
3 0 0	..	..	..	29 8 1	..	..	14 12 0	..	99 4 1
0 0	..	6 13 2	..	57 10 7	..	..	29 0 0	13 6 0	255 14 0
29 0 0	..	..	..	18 2 9	..	..	15 10 0	..	60 12 0
..	..	..	..	7 2 8	..	..	30 3 0	..	50 5 8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 1 0	..	24 1 0
..	..	..	..	25 8 9	..	9 12 0	28 8 0	..	67 12 9
0 0	..	..	..	2 8 0	..	..	7 4 4	..	25 12 4
66 4 0	..	..	..	49 2 8	..	..	18 3 0	0 9 0	171 2 8
3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 6 0	..	15 6 0
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 5 0	129 5 0

a p

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL

Name of District.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	RECEIPTS.						INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.		EX
			Octroi.	House Tax.	Wheel Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total.	Average incidence per head of Octroi.	Average incidence per head of House Tax.	Establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
SATARA—concluded.	Mira ..	1,182	224 11 7	..	..	9 10 0	171 12 8	406 2 3	0 3 1	....	21 8
	Tasgaon ..	10,528	1,865 0 0	..	..	821 3 3	3,555 13 3	6,242 0 6	0 2 10	....	268 10
	Vite ..	4,094	230 0 0	..	..	227 11 10	734 4 6	1,192 0 4	0 0 10	....	108 15
	Khánapur ..	4,611	102 0 0	..	..	49 0 0	50 4 3	201 4 3	0 0 4	....	72 6
	Kudegaon ..	2,505	160 0 0	..	..	185 12 0	44 1 6	389 13 6	0 1 0	....	98 1
	Malcolmpeit ..	2,759	644 6 4	..	*1,251 0 0	11,707 10 0	2,259 4 1	15,862 4 5	0 3 9	....	3,995
	Urun ..	8,390	1,940 1 0	227 0 0	..	1,927 2 5	2,756 8 2	6,850 11 7	0 3 8	0 0 4	519
	Ashta ..	9,896	521 10 11	..	..	49 13 1	1,372 11 0	1,944 3 0	0 0 10	.....	271
	Dudgaon ..	3,812	3 12 9	..	..	3 9 11	963 12 0	971 2 8	.....	....	59
	Shirála ..	3,617	555 1 0	..	..	89 7 6	234 9 8	879 2 2	0 2 5	....	
	Pet ..	4,971	271 0 0	..	..	29 7 6	354 10 10	655 2 4	0 0 10	....	31
	Neirla ..	6,127	167 0 0	..	..	511 5 3	1,583 5 9	2,261 11 0	0 0 5	....	20
	Kategaon ..	3,867	180 0 0	..	..	12 0 0	126 14 2	318 14 2	0 0 8	....	38 0
	Boregaon ..	3,784	42 0 0	..	..	28 7 4	186 5 2	256 12 6	0 0 2	....	14 0
	Total..	1,93,187	39,496 1 1	8,258 8 0	1,251 0 0	28,041 8 3	12,297 15 4	1,19,345 0 8	....	....	38 3

*Rupees 425 on account of Horse Tax are included in this amount.

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

Conservancy.	Police.	Lighting.	Education.	Vaccination.	Dispensaries or Hospitals.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
56 8 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 12 9	25 9 0	113 6 5
766 1 9	..	74 13 8	60 0 0	132 0 0	..	589 7 3	596 7 10	100 8 3	2,688 0 6
72 0 0	..	..	..	44 0 0	..	..	610 14 0	..	835 13 0
..	..	..	..	36 0 0	..	..	39 4 2	..	147 10 2
...	..	..	...	69 3 8	..	..	80 8 8	..	267 14 0
98 0 0	..	..	..	..	1,312 0 4	8,967 4 10	8,331 8 8	1,418 11 10	14,312 10 2
110 10 6	..	79 3 9	..	..	3,311 3 9	..	..	2,424 14 1	6,746 12 7
191 13 7	..	31 8 5	..	..	..	..	..	594 14 11	1,059 9 9
..	..	..	..	8 6 0	..	..	..	31 13 2	99 4 10
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72 7 1	182 13 2
..	..	..	..	139 13 2	..	..	..	274 5 0	445 2 2
53 0 0	495 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	54 3 7	653 3 7
64 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52 1 7	184 13 7
48 3 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 15 7	67 2 9
15,642	495 4 0	2,014 3 9	292 15 0	1,701 6 5	6,164 2 9	14,460 1 5	17,718 6 7	15,889 6 9	84,196 12 8

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Statement showing the total Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities

Name of District.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Receipts.						Incidence of Taxation.	
			Octroi.	House Tax.	Wheel Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total.	Average incidence per head of Octroi	Average incidence per head of House Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
KARACHI.	Karachi ..	53,526	2,04,765 0 0	19,392 0 0	2,983 0 0	21,233 0 0	55,890 0 0	3,04,263 0 0	3 13 9	0
	Kotri... ..	7,949	3,233 0 0	464 0 0	....	3,314 0 0	5,311 0 0	12,322 0 0	0 6 5	0
	Sewan... ..	4,294	1,767 0 0	.....	....	789 0 0	1,326 0 0	3,882 0 0	0 6 4	
	Majunda... ..	2,872	796 0 0	....	....	60 0 0	1,264 0 0	2,120 0 0	0 4 5	
	Arazi... ..	1,663	698 0 0	....	....	17 0 0	1,706 0 0	2,421 0 0	0 6 8	
	Bubak... ..	2,759	756 0 0	....	....	269 0 0	4,434 0 0	5,459 0 0	0 4 4	
	Dadu... ..	2,198	1,108 0 0	....	....	192 0 0	1,763 0 0	3,063 0 0	0 8 0	
	Tatta... ..	7,951	8,073 0 0	....	....	1,212 0 0	6,189 0 0	15,474 0 0	1 0 2	
	Jharrak... ..	1,666	1,135 0 0	....	....	510 0 0	2,612 0 0	4,257 0 0	0 10 10	
	Keti Bandar ..	2,199	16,548 0 0	1,222 0 0	....	2,294 0 0	22,564 0 0	42,628 0 0	7 8 4	0
	Mugalbhim ..	2,000	1,399 0 0	....	....	1,120 0 0	2,190 0 0	4,709 0 0	0 11	
	Shahbandar ..	2,000	709 0 0	.....	....	111 0 0	2,171 0 0	2,991 0 0	0 5 8	
	Sujawal... ..	1,500	1,401 0 0	....	....	364 0 0	1,916 0 0	3,681 0 0	0 14 11	
	Mirpur Batora..	2,846	3,980 0 0	....	....	1,167 0 0	4,735 0 0	9,882 0 0	1 6 4	
	Total..	95,423	2,46,368 0 0	21,078 0 0	2,983 0 0	32,652 0 0	1,14,071 0 0	4,17,152 0 0	2 8 3	7,642

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

in the Sindh Division, Bombay Presidency, during the Year 1872-73.

EXPENDITURE.

Establishment.	Conservancy.	Police.	Lighting.	Education.	Vaccination.	Dispensaries or Hospitals	Original Works.	Repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38,507	30,270	14,396	18,316	5,646	...	3,235	89,368	12,615	6,586	2,18,930
674	1,499	1,506	197	533	149	149	592	827	332	6,458
234	576	407	105	420	..	56	150	66	434	2,448
122	304	160	50	10	..	...	40	81	43	810
132	160	125	..	125	..	..	..	17	64	623
166	281	184	9	70	..	..	2,360	80	252	3,402
68	286	315	52	208	..	..	209	13	144	1,295
794	1,613	1,477	276	457	..	1,987	366	540	515	8,025
599	420	345	56	45	..	.....	....	40	235	1,740
532	915	2,185	510	479	..	360	2,968	778	1,673	10,400
447	715	1,141	279	243	..	317	....	787	1,549	5,477
351	458	521	245	304	...	44	....	383	476	2,7[illegible]
147	288	369	49	158	..	30	....	..	37	1,078
435	112	326	105	...	..	40	....	213	374	1,605
48,208	37,897	23,457	20,249	8,698	149	6,218	96,053	16,449	1[illegible],713	2,6[illegible]

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Name of District.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Receipts.						Incidence of Taxation.	
			Octroi.	House Tax.	Wheel Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total.	Average incidence per head of Octroi.	Average incidence per head of House Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
HAIDARABAD.	Haidarábád ..	41,152	55,210 0 0	..	..	15,277 4 1	72,048 0 0	1,42,535 4 1	1 5 5	..
	Tanda Mahomed Khan.. ..	3,412	2,429 0 0	..	..	1,038 2 8	480 2 9	3,947 5 5	0 11 4	..
	Badin... ..	1,111	601 12 2	..	..	647 5 7	2,089 14 7	3,339 0 4	0 8 7	..
	Ninda Shahar ..	1,239	1,211 12 2	..	..	781 10 1	3,462 1 1	5,455 7 4	0 15 8	..
	Baga Tanda ..	1,452	1,137 6 5	..	..	1,212 6 6	1,643 1 2	3,992 14 1	0 12 6	..
	Roja Khanani ..	694	395 6 0	..	..	67 5 3	209 0 9	671 12 0	0 9 1	..
	Hala	4,096	1,583 4 1	..	..	418 15 0	556 1 4	2,558 4 5	0 6 2	..
	Gotana... ..	953	1,300 0 0	..	..	71 15 9	1,089 5 7	2,461 5 4	1 5 9	..
	Matari	4,920	1,900 0 0	..	..	1,154 2 10	1,935 1 1	4,989 3 11	0 6 2	..
	Shahdadpur ..	2,232	1,200 0 0	..	..	696 0 2	501 1 1	2,397 1 4	0 8 8	..
	Mirpur.. ..	1,280	964 8 2	..	..	564 11 8	2,308 7 1	3,837 11 8	0 12 1	..
	Alhar Tanda ..	3,913	4,583 14 4	..	..	781 14 5	1,843 15 1	7,209 12 7	1 2 11	..
	Adam Tanda ..	3,457	3,860 13 8	..	..	635 9 11	5,792 7 9	10,288 15 4	1 1 10	..
	Nasarpur ..	3,106	857 1 10	..	..	220 11 2	401 9 9	1,479 6 9	0 4 4	..
	Khokur ..	939	205 5 4	..	..	..	...	205 5 4	0 3 5	..
	Naushahra ..	2,950	1,034 0 0	..	..	310 2 4	1 3 0	1,345 5 10	0 5 7	..
	Tarushi'a ..	2,219	929 5 7	..	..	1,139 10 7	2,199 13 0	4,268 13 2	0 6 8	..
	Bhiria ..	2,549	1,061 0 6	..	..	481 1 0	917 5 8	2,459 7 2	0 6 8	..
	Mara ..	1,738	632 12 0	..	..	711 10 1	580 2 3	1,924 8 4	0 5 8	..
	Kandiara ..	2,558	1,068 0 0	..	..	568 4 2	1,479 9 3	3,115 13 5	0 6 8	..
	Total..	85,970	82,165 6 3	..	..	26,778 15 3	99,538 8 4	2,08,482 13 10	..	..

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

Establishment.	Conservancy.	Police.	Lighting.	Education.	Vaccination.	Dispensaries or Hospitals	Original Works.	Repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3 8 10	8443 6 5	1200 0 0	2458 13 3	3,249 2 1	264 0 0	1,919 8 0	13,754 6 11	14,331 8 9	8,160 11 2	69,975 1 5
4 5 4	708 4 0	709 15 2	146 10 0	223 0 0	..	77 0 0	402 15 0	514 13 0	255 10 0	3,687 8 6
2 3 0	360 0 0	353 14 1	44 5 11	10 0 0	..	24 0 0	277 1 8	180 14 6	320 2 4	1,702 9 6
7 15 5	295 14 8	447 9 7	130 7 1	231 0 0	..	36 0 0	1,362 6 4	255 4 1	209 0 0	3,115 6 2
15 8	300 0 0	521 15 5	39 0 2	124 0 0	..	42 0 0	98 1 6	194 1 6	178 3 0	1,615 5 3
12 7	90 12 10	117 4 9	24 0 0	.....	..	....	45 0 0	46 0 0	1 4 0	369 2 2
15 8	359 2 9	419 10 11	..	69 0 0	..	337 11 0	271 4 3	....	122 11 0	1,810 8 4
7 0	166 15 0	238 12 1	..	72 0 0	..	96 0 0	353 11 0	....	6 5 10	1,176 2 11
7 3	479 10 8	841 7 4	33 14 6	444 0 0	..	72 0 0	1,529 1 6	....	141 10 11	3,919 4 2
0 0	298 15 6	300 1 5	..	....	..	....	329 12 0	....	74 5 9	1,280 2 8
12 11	247 14 10	248 13 6	74 7 3	150 0 0	..	....	612 0 8	....	81 2 9	1,[illegible] 3 11
1 7	1039 4 9	1179 11 5	241 3 1	326 0 0	..	1,001 6 0	900 11 6	....	1,0[illegible]	[illegible] 5 4
4 0	385 0 0	783 10 2	195 2 0	552 0 0	..	111 0 0	1,104 8 11	....	1,[illegible]	[illegible] 13 3
4 0	298 13 6	269 14 6	..	....	..	33 0 0	14 0 0	....	14 15 7	912 15 7
12 9	48 11 6	97 0 0	..	....	..	....	....	....	2 8 0	172 0 3
[illegible]	249 2 6	372 12 2	13 12 3	89 13 1	..	33 0 0	....	1,2[illegible]	1 7 0	1,1[illegible]
0 8	297 3 1	433 1 5	66 15 4	220 0 0	..	75 5 6	73 3	2 4 2 0	[illegible]	[illegible]
0 0	223 5 6	431 14 0	29 8 7	146 0 0	..	113 14 9	....	[illegible]	4 0 0	2 8 1
0 6	240 0 0	383 11 5	15 5 11	120 0 0	..	113 8 4	....	86 7	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
2 0 0	294 6 1	475 3 6	72 1 3	160 0 0	..	113 7 4	119 12 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
722 6 5	14826 15 7 2	626 6 10	3785 10 7	6,139 15 2	264 0 0	4,19[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Name of District.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	RECEIPTS.						INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.	
			Octroi.	House Tax.	Wheel Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total.	Average Incidence per head of Octroi	Average Incidence per head of House Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
SHIKARPUR.	Shikarpur ..	38,107	52,175 2 1	....	1,716 8 0	4,319 11 11	4,085 6 3	62,296 12 3	1 5 10	..
	Sakkar ..	13,318	86,988 2 8	....	1,566 3 8	8,957 4 1	1,00,349 14 2	1,97,861 8 7	6 8 6	..
	Ghari Yassin ..	4,803	3,618 7 2	....	412 5 0	927 4 7	3,278 1 3	8,236 2 0	0 12 1	..
	Rohri ..	8,880	7,360 2 7	....	255 6 0	3,204 11 5	3,404 0 1	14,224 4 1	0 13 8	..
	Ghotki ..	3,564	1,183 5 3	....	48 12 0	242 3 0	1,751 1 9	3,225 6 0	0 5 3	..
	Lárkhána ..	10,643	10,316 0 0	....	716 7 0	2,688 8 9	9,025 8 0	22,696 7 9	0 15 6	..
	Kambar ..	3,518	3,063 7 0	....	62 2 0	1,474 10 7	1,666 6 9	6,266 10 4	0 13 4	..
	Rattadera ..	3,057	2,118 3 4	....	352 9 0	543 10 1	896 1 4	3,910 7 9	0 11 1	..
	Total ..	85,595	1,66,822 14 1	....	5,130 4 8	22,393 0 5	1,24,456 7 7	3,18,717 10 9	..	..

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

Establishment.	Conservancy.	Police.	Lighting.	Education.	Vaccination.	Dispensaries or Hospitals.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,967 12 3	8947 11 4	11781 11 3	3559 7 11	2,880 0 0	361 9 7	2,291 14 2	5,523 11 6	2,975 14 3	8,749 11 11	55,039 8 3
1,524 1 6	8486 8 4	8170 12 0	3706 4 4	3,851 7 6	360 0 0	2,571 14 1	23,503 9 3	8,082 15 7	28,630 4 4	103889 4 11
551 7 3	1366 12 8	712 15 0	358 15 10	650 0 0	....	....	429 9 8	818 9 2	386 0 0	5,274 5 9
3 4 7	3477 8 0	1747 6 1	718 0 2	340 0 0	192 0 0	486 0 0	2,134 14 11	793 4 7	863 11 1	11,850 1 5
30 0 0	252 0 0	330 10 0	68 0 0	....	....	....	....	160 11 6	398 7 5	1,315 12 11
852 1 11	1089 14 6	3075 10 0	919 8 7	1,566 0 0	60 0 0	432 2 0	742 1 6	1,415 9 11	1,370 12 7	11,993 13 0
275 8 0	700 13 1	974 2 0	275 11 9	330 0 0	....	....	66 9 0	765 13 6	262 9 8	3,651 3 0
0 0	810 9 10	511 13 0	152 0 0	244 8 0	....	....	9 9 6	314 8 7	489 3 6	2,805 12 4
27578 3 6	25731 15 9	27334 15 4	9758 0 7	9,861 7 6	973 9 7	5,751 14 3	37,410 1 4	15,333 7 1	36,150 12 5	196937 2 6

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Name of District.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Receipts.						Incidence of Taxation.	
			Octroi.	House Tax.	Wheel Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total.	Average Incidence per head of Octroi.	Average Incidence per head of House Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
THAR AND PA'RKAR.	Umarkot ..	3,910	4,100 0 0	.....	.....	1,181 14 5	11,295 15 10	16,577 14 3	1 0 9	..
	Nabbissar ..	1,640	700 0 0	.....	.....	466 10 3	1,032 1 3	2,192 11 6	0 6 9	..
	Chachera ..	1,669	690 0 0	.....	.....	135 5 2	539 1 9	1,364 6 11	0 6 7	..
	Guddra ..	1,141	400 0 0	.....	.....	159 6 7	2,253 1 4	2,812 7 11	0 5 7	..
	Kipra ..	1,703	1,258 3 0	.....	.....	294 8 0	1,669 0 7	3,221 11 7	0 11 9	..
	Sanghar ..	1,280	500 0 0	.....	.....	130 12 9	2,027 11 0	2,658 7 9	0 6 2	..
	Miti ..	2,503	1,165 0 0	.....	.....	473 9 8	1,372 15 5	3,011 9 1	0 7 5	..
	Islamkot ..	778	104 0 0	.....	.....	364 5 9	453 15 3	922 5 0	0 2 1	..
	Nagar ..	1,383	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	298 4 1	608 5 6	2,106 9 7	0 13 10	..
	Virawah ..	1,008	243 0 0	.....	.....	113 1 9	1,274 12 10	1,630 14 7	0 3 10	..
	Dipla ..	979	480 0 0	.....	.....	90 14 7	487 10 2	1,058 5 9	0 7 10	..
	Total ..	17,994	10,840 3 0	.....	.....	3,702 10 8 0	23,014 10 11	37,557 7 11	..	..

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*concluded.*

EXPENDITURE										
Establishment.	Conservancy.	Police.	Lighting.	Education.	Vaccination.	Dispensaries or Hospitals	Original Works.	Repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
340 9 0	926 0 0	..	..	391 3 6		463 7 10	1,462 10 0	595 9 6	1,702 1 1	5,871 8 11
98 0 0	224 0 0	..	..	80 0 0	..	.....	....	43 0 0	246 11 1	691 11 1
1 10 4	128 0 0	..	..	....	....	.....	....	25 0 0	206 1 2	360 11 6
12 2 4	..	..	..	16 0 0	....	.....	650 0 0	....	150 3 1	828 5 5
90 5 7	222 15 5	..	..	....	....	444 9 0	34 0 0	206 14 1	411 8 11	1,420 5 0
6 0 0	120 12 5	8 11 6	..	61 0 0	....	.....	350 0 0	384 0 9	291 12 9	1,225 5 5
63 10 7	168 0 0	..	..	90 0 0	....	187 13 4	312 4 4	128 8 6	359 11 3	1,309 14 0
3 5 7	..	..	..	....	....	.....	151 5 3	25 0 0	84 0 0	263 11 7
4 0 0	200 0 0	..	..	....	....	221 1 9	....	.....	159 7 8	584 9 5
4 0 0	128 0 0	..	..	42 4 0	....	.....	53 4 2	80 0 0	18 8 7	326 0 9
4 8 0	119 0 0	..	..	72 0 0	..	.....	171 4 7	....	123 2 1	489 14 8
638 13 5	2336 11 10	8 11 6	....	755 7 6	..	1,316 13 11	3,174 12 3	1,488 0 10	3,753 4 5	13,372 1 9

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION. A.—EDUCATION.

(1).—*Statement showing Expenditure incurred in the Presidency of Bombay during the Year* 1872-73.

		From Government.	From School Fees, &c.	From Local Cess.	From Endowments, Subscriptions, Municipal Funds, &c.	From Funds of Native States.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
University		43,028 15 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,028 15 10
Direction and subsidiary charges... ...		50,316 4 7	.....	660 0 0	.....	.....	50,976 4 7
Inspection and subsidiary charges ...		1,58,249 2 9	385 3 3	19,207 1 10	.....	19,392 8 5	1,97,234 0 3
Colleges	Government ...	99,530 13 5	11,132 0 0	.....	23,291 11 0	.....	1,33,954 8 5
	Grant-in-aid ...	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
		1,00,530 13 5	11,132 0 0	.....	23,291 11 0	.....	1,34,954 8 5
Special Colleges and Schools.	Government ...	48,830 14 8	5,297 4 0	1,770 12 10	9,037 9 0	.....	64,936 8 6
	Grant-in-aid ...	27,219 0 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,219 0 10
		76,049 15 6	5,297 4 0	1,770 12 10	9,037 9 0	.....	92,155 9 4
High Schools ...	Government ...	1,03,037 3 2	50,961 12 1	18,687 10 11	20,969 3 11	.....	1,93,655 14 1
	Grant-in-aid ...	41,494 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,494 0 0
	Foreign ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,401 8 9	23,401 8 9
		1,44,531 3 2	50,961 12 1	18,687 10 11	20,969 3 11	23,401 8 9	2,58,551 6 10
Middle Class Schools...	Government ...	74,369 15 2	40,690 12 0	37,763 12 11	33,181 3 10	.....	1,86,005 11 11
	Grant-in-aid ...	30,376 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,376 0 0
	Foreign ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,337 10 7	26,337 10 7
		1,04,745 15 2	40,690 12 0	37,763 12 11	33,181 3 10	26,337 10 7	2,42,719 6 6

Primary Schools ...	Government ...	1,77,031 13 0	11,615 7	5,51,788 6 8	20,369 6 2	.....	7,60,805 1 5
	Grant-in-aid ...	1,593 12 0	.....	564 0 0	.....	.....	2,157 12 0
	Foreign ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,151 4 2	82,151 4 2
		1,78,625 9 0	11,615 7 7	5,52,352 6 8	20,369 6 2	82,151 4 2	8,45,114 1 7
Girls' Schools... ...	Government ...	12,204 11 10	39 11 4	27,964 7 10	4,689 14 1	.....	44,898 13 1
	Grant-in-aid ...	7,058 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,058 0 0
	Foreign ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,167 3 3	4,167 3 3
		19,262 11 10	39 11 4	27,964 7 10	4,689 14 1	4,167 3 3	56,124 0 4
Normal Schools ...	Government ...	38,608 7 10	12 0 0	37,137 15 3	787 0 0	77 2 6	76,622 9 7
	Foreign ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,047 7 10	8,047 7 10
		38,608 7 10	12 0 0	37,137 15 3	787 0 0	8,124 10 4	84,670 1 5
Buildings	Government ...	18,042 9 7	100 0 0	1,67,030 6 8	18,921 10 9	.....	2,04,094 11 0
	Grant in-aid ...	10,800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,800 0 0
	Foreign ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,871 8 0	23,871 8 0
		28,842 9 7	100 0 0	1,67,030 6 8	18,921 10 9	23,871 8 0	2,38,266 3 0
Miscellaneous charges, *viz.*, Book Department, Translation Department, &c. ...		53,212 7 8	336 15 1	*16,277 2 11	.....	.....	69,826 9 8
Add expenditure on Native State Schools managed by the Educational Department for which details are not given by the Inspector S. D.		.....	.....	.....	.....	10,138 10 1	10,138 10 1
	Total...	2,96,004 4 4	1,20,571 1 4	8,78,851 13 10	1,31,247 10 9	1,97,084 15 7	23,23,759 13 10
Add expenditure from private sources on Schools aided or inspected by Government Officers							5,32,747 5 7
						Grand Total	28,56,507 3 5

* Includes Rs. 15,625 on account of Pension to Vernacular School Masters.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(2.)—*Distribution of Schools throughout the Presidency of Bombay during the Year* 1872-73.

Districts.	Population.	Number of Schools.	Scholars in Government, Aided and Inspected Schools.	Proportion of Scholars to Population.	Remarks.
Central Division.					
Poona	9,07,235	242	12,838	1 in 70	Maráthi.
Sholápur	549,986	118	5,607	„ 98	
Tánna	847,424	163	8,309	„ 101	
Kolába	355,631	72	3,735	„ 95	
Sátára	1,050,274	215	11,396	„ 92	
Ratnágiri	1,036,624	169	9,370	„ 110	
Bombay	644,405	101	11,351	„ 56	Maráthi & Gujaráthi
Akalkot (Native State)	61,000	15	753	„ 81	Maráthi.
Modnimb do.	10,347	8	281	„ 36	
Pant Pratinidhi do.	Not known.	7	Not known.	.....	
Bhor do.	111,689	13	454	„ 246	
Phaltan do.	49,314	7	314	„ 157	
Jath do.	63,805	14	Not known.	.....	
Jawár do.	37,406	2	36	„ 1,039	
Sáwantwári do.	190,814	25	1,237	„ 154	
Jinjira do.	.....	...	.....	.....	
Total...	59,15,954	1,171	65,681	1 in 90	
North-East Division.					
Khándesh	10,28,642	266	14,513	1 in 70	Maráthi.
Ahmadnagar	774,060	207	9,722	„ 79	
Násik	7,34,386	154	8,194	„ 89	
Peint State...	32,633	8	322	„ 101	
Total...	25,69,721	635	32,751	1 in 78	

Northern Division.					
Surát	6,07,087	257	12,256	„ 49	Gujaráthi.
Baruch [Broach]	3,50,322	191	6,525	„ 53	
Ahmadábád	829,637	169	10,576	„ 78	
Kaira	7,82,733	171	12,847	„ 60	
Panch Mahás and Rewa Kánta	500,782	98	4,574	„ 109	
Káthiáwár	1,500,000	387	19,538	„ 76	
Camp Baroda	.....	1	52	.....	
Camp Disa	.....	2	90	.....	
Máhi Kánta...	311,046	42	2,084	„ 149	
Pálanpur	321,645	16	996	„ 322	
Kámbay	.....	2	259	.....	
Kachh Agency	409,522	32	2,305	„ 177	
Total...	56,12,774	1,367	72,102	1 in 77	
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	938,750	119	8,152	1 in 115	Kánárese and Maráthi.
Dhárwár	991,527	148	7,891	„ 125	
Kaladgi	816,039	131	6,062	„ 134	
Kánára	398,406	74	3,449	„ 115	
Kolhápur State Schools under Government management...	802,691	131	6,222	„ 129	
Lakshameshwar ... do. ...	18,641	5	235	„ 79	
Sávanur do. ...	16,161	1	Not known.	.....	
Miraj State Schools under inspection only.	117,802	11	521	„ 226	
Sángli do.	223,663	29	1,271	„ 175	
Mudhol do.	58,921	17	663	„ 88	
Jamkhandi do.	102,395	2	220	„ 465	
Kurundwár do.	69,671	1	.....	.....	
Rámdrug do.	38,031	2	81	„ 469	
Total...	4,592,698	671	34,767	1 in 132	

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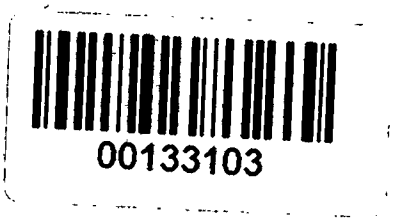
A.—EDUCATION—*concluded.*

Districts.	Population.	Number of Schools.	Scholars in Government, Aided and Inspected Schools.	Proportion of Scholars to Population.	Remarks.
Sindh Division.					
Karáchi	426,722	49	2,997	1 in 142	Sindhi.
Haidarábád	723,883	87	4,428	„ 163	
Shikárpur	776,227	108	5,740	„ 135	
Total...	1,926,832	244	13,165	1 in 146	
Grand Total...	20,617,979	4,088	218,466	1 in 94	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS.						PERIODICALS.								BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE YEAR.			
Daily.		Bi or Tri-weekly.		Weekly.		Monthly.		Quarterly.		Yearly.		Occasionally.		English		Other.	
English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	Number of Books.	Number of Copies.	Number of Books.	Number of Copies.
7	3	8	3	12	45	10	24	5	1	6	10	5	8	66	36,320	470	551,850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